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George Borlase.
Helston.









S. Davenport, sculp.

COLEMAN.

London, Published by T. Jegg, III. Cheap side, June. 1823.

THE
BRITISH ESSAYISTS.

WITH
PREFACES,
BIOGRAPHICAL, HISTORICAL, AND CRITICAL.

BY
JAMES FERGUSON, ESQ.
AUTHOR OF THE "NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY."

Second Edition.

IN FORTY VOLUMES.

XXVI.

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ALSO, J. CARPRAE, AND J. SUTHERLAND, EDINBURGH;
AND R. GRIFFIN AND CO. GLASGOW.

1823.

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THE
CONNOISSEUR.

BY MR. TOWN,
CRITIC AND CENSOR GENERAL.

*Non de villis domibusve alienis,
Nec male necne lepos saltet : sed quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, et neeire malum est, agitamur.*

HOR.

A NEW EDITION, IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL

PREFACE

TO

THE CONNOISSEUR.

MESSRS. COLMAN and THORNTON seem to have undertaken this work jointly. They were at the period of its commencement at the University of Oxford. The following account of the partnership in the undertaking is given in the last paper of the work. "We have not only joined in the work taken altogether," says the writer of N° 140, "but almost every single paper is the joint product of both: and, as we have laboured equally in erecting the fabric we cannot pretend that any one particular part is the sole workmanship of either. A hint has

Connoisseur.

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perhaps been started by one of us, improved by the other, and still further heightened by an happy coalition of sentiment in both, as fire is struck out by a mutual collision of flint and steel. Sometimes, like Strada's lovers conversing with the sympathetic needles, we have written papers together at fifty miles distance from each other: the first rough draft or loose minutes of an essay have often travelled in the stage coach from town to country, and from country to town: and we have frequently waited for the postman (whom we expected to bring us the precious remainder of a CONNOISSEUR) with the same anxiety, as we should wait for the half of a bank note, without which the other half would be of no value." Although this work perhaps obtained less of the public esteem than *The World*, *The Adventurer*, and *The Rambler*, which appeared nearly at the same period, yet several papers in it perhaps surpass any in those performances, with respect to that humourous delineation of the current manners, which forms so agreeable and appropriate a part of a periodical work. *The Connoisseur* likewise displays classical reading and taste, but is rather defective in

1760 he produced a pleasant dramatic piece, entitled "Polly Honeycombe," which was acted at Drury-lane with great success. This led the way to a more considerable effort; and in the next year his play of "The Jealous Wife" was presented. This was generally accounted the best comedy that had appeared for many years. Its reception was highly favourable, and it still keeps an occasional place on the stage. In 1764 the death of Lord Bath gave him possession of a handsome annuity, which received an augmentation on the death of General Pulteney, in 1767. In the mean time he had continued to write for the stage, and had produced some entertainments, and altered pieces; and, in 1766, in conjunction with Garrick, had brought out that excellent comedy "The Clandestine Marriage," which, in point of natural humorous portraiture, is scarcely exceeded by any similar composition of modern times. He had likewise given proof of his taste and scholarship by a translation of all the plays of Terence into a kind of loose blank verse, which appeared to him the happiest parallel of the iambic of the ancients. This performance gained him much credit, though his choice of an ambiguous

measure, which was neither verse nor prose, did not meet with universal approbation. Though now in independent circumstances, he did not choose to devote himself to an indolent life; but, in 1768, he took a share in the property and management of Covent Garden Theatre, along with Messrs. Harris, Powell, and Rutherford. This divided empire was attended with differences, which, after several warm appeals to the public, terminated in Colman's divesting himself of his share.

Not long after, he again engaged in theatrical concerns, in consequence of his purchase of the Haymarket Theatre from Foote. Acting thus uncontrolled, he conducted his business with great spirit and judgment, supplying the theatre with various pieces, either original, altered, or translated, and bringing forward several performers, who became favourites with the public, especially in comedy. In 1783 he added to his reputation as a classic scholar, by a metrical version of "Horace's Art of Poetry." To this he prefixed a new system of the scope and plan of the author in writing his epistle, which he supported with much ingenuity, and as much probability as so desultory a composition would

admit. The translation itself is written in a style of easy and elegant familiarity, and is illustrated with valuable and critical notes. In 1787 he collected many of his small pieces, and published them in three volumes 12mo. with the title of "Prose on several Occasions, accompanied with some Pieces of Verse." This miscellany contains two series of papers, entitled "The Genius," and "The Gentleman," originally published in two newspapers; some numbers of "Terræ Filius," written at Oxford; Prefaces to editions of Massinger, and Beaumont and Fletcher; and various other pieces of verse and prose, mostly of the light and humourous kind; the translation of Horace's Art of Poetry is also added. A paralytic stroke, with which he was seized in 1789, affected his understanding, so as to bring on symptoms of derangement, ending in idiotcy. In consequence of this melancholy state, the management of the theatre was committed to his son; and he died in August, 1794, in his sixty-second year.

The colleague of Mr. Colman in this work, as well as many other of his literary labours, as we have stated, was Mr. BONNELI THORN-

TON. This gentleman was the son of an apothecary, and born in Maiden-lane, London, in 1724. He was educated at Westminster School, and from thence elected to Christ Church, Oxford, where he engaged with Colman and others, in a periodical work entitled *The Student*. This amusing publication was issued from the press in monthly numbers. It was printed at Oxford, for Mr. Newberry of St. Paul's Church Yard. Mr. Thornton, though not the principal conductor of this work, was a copious contributor. His first essay appeared in the first number, in "The Comforts of a Retired Life." The whole of the numbers of the *Student* were afterwards collected and published in two volumes, which are scarce, and sell at a high price.

In 1752 Thornton commenced a periodical work, entitled "Have at ye all, or the Drury Lane Journal," in opposition to FIELDING'S "Covent Garden Journal." Thornton took his degree of Master of Arts, April 7, 1750, and in conformity to his father's desire, who wished him to make physic his profession, he took the degree of Bachelor of that faculty, May 18, 1754; but his inclination, like that of his colleague,

Colman, did not lead him to the severer studies, and about this period they joined their stock of talent, and commenced the *Connoisseur*. What share Thornton had in the *Connoisseur* cannot be ascertained, but it is believed to be less than that of his partner. His habits were early relaxed; and although without a natural disposition to indolence, he was easily led from regular pursuits, and was consequently not noted for punctuality in his periodical supplies. As an occasional writer, however Mr. Thornton was profuse in his contributions to different magazines and newspapers. Those indeed to the Public Advertiser were numerous, and when the St. James's Chronicle was projected, he became a proprietor, and a valuable contributor to its columns. In the year 1761 Thornton had it in contemplation to treat with Mr. RICH for the patent of Covent-garden theatre, but the negociation proved abortive. He had, however, now given up all idea of the employment to which he was bred, and became an author by profession, and a general satirist, nor was it with his pen only that he exercised his humour. He projected an exhibition of Sign Paintings, a scheme which at

felons on the gallows. The critics deemed this piece remarkable for the execution, "N° 71, Shave for a Penny, Let Blood for Nothing:" a man under the hands of a barber-surgeon, who shaves and lets blood at the same time, by cutting at every stroke of his razor. Some humour was also intended in the juxtaposition of some of the signs, as "The Three Apothecaries' Gallipots," and "The Three Coffins, its Companion," &c. &c. This attempt to amuse the "lovers of fun," however, could not be expected to last, or to be repeated.

In 1766, encouraged, as he says, by the success of his friend Colman's translation of Terence, he published two volumes of a translation of Plautus in blank verse. This work was not very successful, yet Warburton said of it, that "he never read so just a translation, in so pure and elegant a style." In 1767, our author published "The Battle of the Wigs," as an additional Canto to Garth's Dispensary, the subject of which was the disputes then subsisting between the Fellows and Licentiates of the College of Physicians. His "City Latin," in ridicule of the inscription on Blackfriars' Bridge, is still remembered.

In 1764, Mr. Thornton married Miss Sylvia Brathwaite, youngest daughter of Colonel Brathwaite, who was governor of Cape Coast Castle, in Africa. With this lady, Mr. Thornton appears to have enjoyed the highest domestic felicity, for which he was eminently qualified by a most affectionate heart, until his projects were closed by bad health, which hurried him to his grave in the 44th year of his age, May 9, 1768. He left a widow, a daughter, and two sons, of whom Dr. Thornton, physician, is the only survivor.

The respective shares of COLMAN and THORNTON in the *Connoisseur* have not been ascertained; and there were some occasional contributors, whose papers are left in the same uncertainty. Among these we have to notice the EARL of CORK, who was likewise a contributor to the *World*. The authors, in their last papers, acknowledge his Lordship's services in these words; "Our earliest and most frequent correspondent distinguished his favours by the signature G. K. and we are sorry that he will not allow us to mention his name, since it would reflect as much credit on our work, as we are sure will redound to it from his contributions."

The Rev. JOHN DUNCOMBE was a contributor to the *Connoisseur*. The author in the last paper thus speaks of him: "The next in priority of time is a gentleman of Cambridge, who signed himself A. B. and we cannot but regret that he withdrew his assistance, after having obliged us with the best part of the letters in N^o 46, 49, and 52, and of the essays in N^o 62 and 64."

Mr. JOHN DUNCOMBE was the only son of Mr. William Duncombe, an ingenious writer, who, was descended from a family in Hertfordshire. Our author was born in 1729, and entered of Bene's or Corpus Christi College Cambridge, in 1745, and distinguished himself by regularity of conduct and proficiency in polite literature. He became fellow of his college, and afterwards took orders, and obtained a rectory in the city of Canterbury. He married in 1761, and was soon after put into the commission for the peace for the county of Kent, the duties of which office he discharged with great ability. In 1766 he obtained a preachingship in the cathedral of Canterbury, and in 1770 was appointed master of St John's hospital in that city, and that of St. Nicholas, Harbledow. He afterwards was

presented to the vicarage of Herne, near Canterbury. Thus placed in easy circumstances and a respectable station in life, he devoted his time to the duties of friendship and society, employing his leisure from public services in the pursuits of elegant literature. He wrote a very considerable number of poems, which have appeared in various collections, as those of Dodsley, Pearch, and Nichols; and several in a separate form. Of these, one of the best known is "The Femininead," a commemoration of female excellence. Their general character is ease and elegance, with a sprightly vein of humour when the subject called it forth. He wrote also a variety of prose essays in periodical works. He gave considerable assistance to his father when engaged in the translation of Horace. He published three sermons, and some antiquarian papers in the *Bibliotheca Topographica*. He also edited various works; of which were "The Correspondence of John Hughes Esq.;" "The Earl of Corke's Letters from Italy;" and "Archbishop Herring's Letters." He closed an useful and benevolent life in 1785.

Connoisseur.

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The next contributor to the *Connoisseur* that claims our attention is Mr. WILLIAM COWPER, the distinguished author of "The Task." This gentleman was born at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, in 1732. His father, the rector of the parish, was John Cowper, D.D. nephew to Lord Chancellor Cowper. Mr. Cowper was educated at Westminster school, and at that seminary he acquired the classical knowledge and correctness of taste for which it is celebrated, but without any portion of the confident and undaunted spirit which is supposed to be one of the most valuable acquisitions derived from great schools to those who are to push their way in the world. It appears, indeed, from his poem, entitled "Tirocinium," that the impressions made on his mind from what he witnessed were of the most unfavourable kind, and gave him a permanent dislike to the system of public education. As through family interest the honourable and lucrative place of clerk to the House of Lords had been provided for him, he was entered at the Temple for the study of the law, in order to qualify him for it. In this situation his manners were amiable and decent; and though it is probable that he did not refuse

to indulge in those pleasures which are usual among young men similarly situated, yet there seems no reasons to suppose that he had any peculiar cause for self-accusation. His natural disposition was timid and diffident; his spirits were constitutionally weak, even to the borders of absolute unfitness for worldly concerns; so that when the time came for assuming that post to which he had been destined, he shrunk with such terror from the idea of making his appearance before the most august assembly in the nation, that, after a violent struggle with himself, he actually resigned the employment, and with it all his prospects in life. It appears to have been under the agitation of mind which this circumstance occasioned, and which threw him into a serious illness, that he was led to a deep consideration of his state in a religious view; and from the system he had adopted, this course of reflection excited in him the most alarming and distressful apprehensions. In vain did his theological friends set before him those encouraging views which the theory of Christian justification is calculated to present, and which to many is the source of a confidence perhaps as excessive as their former fears; the

natural disposition of his mind fitted it to receive all the horrors, without the consolations, of his faith. We are told, that the terror of eternal judgment, overpowered and wholly disordered his faculties; and he remained seven months in a continual expectation of being instantly plunged into final misery." In this shocking condition he became the subject of medical care, and he was placed in the receptacle for lunatics kept by Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's, an amiable and worthy physician, and the author of some well-known poems. At length he recovered a degree of serenity; but his mind had acquired that indelible tinge of melancholy by which it was ever after characterised, and which rendered his whole life little more than a succession of intervals of comfort between long paroxysms of settled despondency. It is unnecessary to follow him through all his scenes of retirement. Part of his time was spent at the house of his relation, Earl Cowper, at Colegreen; and part, at Huntingdon, with his intimate friend, the Rev. Mr. Unwin. After the death of the latter, he removed with his widow to Olney in Buckinghamshire, which was thenceforth the place of his residence. The affection-

ate intimacy he enjoyed with his lady is strongly expressed in the following lines, which have probably been understood by most readers as expressive of a conjugal union :

—— Witness, dear companion of my walks,
Whose arm this twentieth winter I perceive
Fast lock'd in mine, with pleasure such as love
Confirm'd by long experience of thy worth
And well-tried virtues could alone inspire—
Witness a joy that thou hast doubled long.

TASK, B. I.

At Olney he contracted a close friendship with the reverend Mr. Newton, then minister there, and since rector of St. Mary Woolnot, London, whose religious opinions were in unison with his own. To a collection of hymns published by him, Mr. Cowper contributed a large number of his own composition. He first became known to the public in general as a poet by a volume printed in 1782. The pieces of which it consisted were of a singular cast ; and if they did not at once place the writer high in the scale of poetic excellence, they sufficiently established his claim to originality, and gave tokens of a genius rather kept down by his

subject then deficient in native power. The principal topics are Error, Truth, Expostulation, Hope, Charity, Retirement, Conversation all treated upon religious principles, and not without a considerable tinge of that rigour and austerity which belonged to his system. To this it must be attributed, that though naturally a man of kind affections, and more inclined to compassion than severity, yet, like the melancholy Jacques,

—— most invectively he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court.

These pieces are written in rhymed heroics, which he commonly manages with little grace or attention to melody. The style is rather strong and forcible than poetic; but though often prosaic, he is never flat or insipid; and sometimes the poet breaks through in a vein of lively description or bold figure. Of his talent for painting, a better specimen cannot be given than his draught of the melancholy man, probably sketched from what too faithful remembrance suggested of himself:

Look where he comes—In this embower'd alcove
Stand close concealed, and see a statue move:

Lips busy, and eyes fixt, foot falling slow,
Arms hanging idly down, hands claps'd below,
Interpret, to the marking eye, distress,
Such as its symptoms only can express.
That tongue is silent now ;—that silent tongue
Could argue once, could jest or join the song,
Could give advice, could censure or commend,
Or charm the sorrows of a drooping friend.
Renounc'd alike its office and its sport,
Its brisker and its graver strains fall short ;
Both fail beneath a fever's secret sway,
And like a summer brook are past away.

RETIREMENT.

It does not appear that this volume excited much of the public notice ; but his second volume, published in 1785, introduced his name to all the lovers of poetry, and raised him at least to an equality of reputation with any of his contemporaries. This chiefly consists of a poem in six books, entitled “The Task,” which name it derived from the injunction of a lady upon him to write a piece in blank verse, for the subject of which she gave him *the Sofa*. It sets out, indeed, with some sportive discussions of this topic, but it soon falls into a serious strain of rural description, intermixed with moral sentiments and portraitures, which, under different titles is preserved through the six

books, with no perceptible method, but freely ranging from thought to thought, from the image to its improvement, as unshackled fancy suggests. It is difficult to determine which is the most conspicuous excellence of this charming production. In the description of natural objects, it unites the most minute accuracy with striking elegance and picturesque beauty. Since Thomson, Cowper is the poet who has added most to the stock of natural imagery; and his paintings are more exact than those of that writer, though generally less grand and comprehensive. His *manner*, indeed, has led some of his imitators into a kind of Dutch style of painting, which has wasted the powers of description upon objects not worth the pains; but Cowper himself is generally preserved by good taste from this degradation of his art. The pious and moral reflections of the "Task" touch the heart with irresistible force; and its delineations of character are life itself. The personifications, and allegorical figures interspersed, display high powers of fancy; and the picture of Winter riding on his sledgy car may vie in sublimity with any effort of poetical invention. The permanent colour of the diction

is ease and force, sometimes deviating into negligence, but more free than perhaps any other blank verse from the stiffness and tumidity which so commonly disfigure this mode of writing. Although the peculiar religious system of the author is sufficiently discernible in the *Task*, it however appears with less gloom and austerity than in his former pieces. There is added to this volume "*Tirocinium, or a Review of Schools*," a piece of great strength, and replete with striking observation, whatever be thought of the decisive sentence it pronounces against the public education of this country. The merry story of "*John Gilpin*" seems to shew (as indeed do many passages in his other works) that a strong perception of the ludicrous naturally balanced in his disposition the gloomy propensity which circumstances rendered finally predominant.

For the purpose of losing in employment those distressing ideas, which were ever apt to recur, he undertook the real *task* of translating into blank verse the whole of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*. This work possesses much merit of execution, and is certainly a much more exact representation of the ancient bard than Pope's

ornamental version ; but though the epic dignity is well supported in those passages which are intrinsically poetical, yet where the simplicity of the matter in the original is elevated into poetry solely by the force of sonorous versification, the poverty of English blank verse has scarcely been able to prevent it from sinking into mere prose. On the whole, this translation has probably been more praised than read ; to the author, however, it was a most valuable source of innocent amusement, and its completion is mentioned by him with the regret felt on parting with a beloved companion.

Nothing, however, was capable of durably relieving his mind from the horrible impressions it had undergone ; and absolute despair was the state in which it finally settled. He passed some of his latter years under the affectionate care of a relation at East Dereham, in Norfolk ; nor did he entirely drop his literary employments, and the occasional composition of poems, till a short time before his death. This event took place, after a gradual decline of strength, on April 25th, 1800.

It is said Mr. Cowper wrote the papers N^o 111, 115, 119, 134, and 138, in the

Connoisseur. Of these papers it may be truly said they are not inferior to any in the collection. That Mr. Cowper always had a quick sense of the ludicrous in character and behaviour, is sufficiently evident from many passages in the *TASK*; and his *John Gilpin*, had it appeared in the days of Colman, Thornton, Lloyd; Churchill, &c. would have been considered as an acquisition of the first importance to the lovers of humour.

MR. ROBERT LLOYD, the unfortunate poet, was a contributor to the *Connoisseur*, as was also ORATOR HENLEY, which the author of the concluding paper affirms in the following words: "There are still remaining," says he, "two correspondents, who must stand by themselves; as they *have wrote* to us, not in an assumed character, but *in propria persona*. The first is no less a personage than ORATOR HENLEY, who obliged us with that truly original letter, printed in N° 37. The other, who favoured us with a letter, no less original,—N° 70, we have reason to believe, is a Methodist teacher, and a mechanic: but we do not know either his name or his trade."

The *Connoisseurs* were collected after their original publication into four volumes, 12mo. Some of the papers were corrected, and some passages transposed, but no material alterations were made. It has always been esteemed an entertaining work, and, although in an inferior degree, has contributed to the wise and good purposes for which periodical writing was first intended.

THE
CONNOISSEUR.

BY MR. TOWN,
CRITIC AND CENSOR GENERAL.

Nº 1. THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1754.

*Ordine gentis
Mores, et studia, et populos, et prælia dicam.* VIRG.

Their studies and pursuits in order shown,
'Tis mine to mark the Manners of the Town.

As I have assumed the character of Censor-General I shall follow the example of the old Roman Censor; the first part of whose duty was to review the people, and distribute them into their several divisions. I shall therefore enter upon my office, by taking a cursory survey of what is usually called the Town. In this I shall not confine myself to the exact method of a geographer, but carry the reader from one quarter to another, as it may suit my convenience, or best contribute to his entertainment.

When a comedian, celebrated for his excellence in the part of Shylock, first undertook that character, he made daily visits to the centre of business, the "Change and the adjacent coffee-houses; that by a frequent intercourse and conversation with 'the unfore-skinn'd race,' he might habituate himself to their air and deportment. A like desire of penetrating into the most secret springs of action in these people has often led me there; but I was never more diverted than at Garraway's a few days before the drawing of the lottery. I not only could read hope, fear, and all the various passions excited by a love of gain, strongly pictured in the faces of those who came to

buy ; but I remarked with no less delight, the many little artifices made use of to allure adventurers, as well as the visible alterations in the looks of the sellers, according as the demand for tickets gave occasion to raise or lower their price. So deeply were the countenances of these bubble-brokers impressed with an attention to the main chance, and their minds seemed so dead to all other sensations, that one might almost doubt, where money is out of the case, whether a Jew 'has eyes, hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions.'

From Garraway's it is but a short step to a gloomy class of mortals, not less intent on gain than the stock-jobber : I mean the dispensers of life and death, who flock together like birds of prey watching for carcasses, at Batson's. I never enter this place, but it serves as a *memento mori* to me. What a formal assemblage of sable suits, and tremendous perukes ! I have often met here a most intimate acquaintance, whom I have scarce known again ; a sprightly young fellow, with whom I have spent many a jolly hour ; but being just dubbed a graduate in physic, he has gained such an entire conquest over the risible muscles, that he hardly vouchsafes at any time to smile. I have heard him harangue, with all the oracular importance of a veteran, on the possibility of Canning's subsisting for a whole month on a few bits of bread ; and he is now preparing a treatise, in which will be set forth a new and infallible method to prevent the spreading of the plague from France into England. Batson's has been reckoned the seat of solemn stupidity : yet it is not totally devoid of taste and common sense. They have among them physicians, who can cope with the most eminent lawyers or divines ; and critics, who can relish the *sal volatile* of a witty composition, or determine how much fire is requisite to sublimate a tragedy *secundum artem*.

connexions with books and authors. The character of the bookseller is commonly formed on the writers in his service. Thus one is a politician or a deist; another affects humour, or aims at turns of wit and repartee; while a third perhaps is grave, moral, and sententious.

The Temple is the barrier that divides the city and suburbs; and the gentlemen who reside there, seem influenced by the situation of the place they inhabit. Templars are, in general, a kind of citizen-courtiers. They aim at the air and mien of the drawing-room; but the holyday smartness of a 'prentice, heightened with some additional touches of the rake or coxcomb, betrays itself in every thing they do. The Temple, however, is stocked with its peculiar beaux, wits, poets, critics, and every character in the gay world: and it is a thousand pities, that so pretty a society should be disgraced with a few dull fellows, who can submit to puzzle themselves with cases and reports, and have not taste enough to follow the genteel method of studying the law.

I shall now, like a true student of the Temple, hurry from thence to Covent-Garden, the acknowledged region of gallantry, wit, and criticism; and hope to be excused for not stopping at George's in my way, as the Bedford affords a greater variety of nearly the same characters. This coffee-house is every night crowded with men of parts. Almost every one you meet is a polite scholar and a wit. Jokes and *bons mots* are echoed from box to box; every branch of literature is critically examined, and the merit of every production of the press, or performance at the theatres, weighed and determined. This school (to which I am myself indebted for a great part of my education, and in which, though unworthy, I am now arrived at the honour of being a public lecturer) has bred up many authors, to the *amazing* entertainment and instruction of their read-

ers. . Button's, the grand archetype of the Bedford, was frequented by Addison, Steele, Pope, and the rest of that celebrated set, who flourished at the beginning of this century : and was regarded with just deference on account of the real geniuses who frequented it. But we can now boast men of superior abilities ; men, who without any one acquired excellence, by the mere dint of an happy assurance, can exact the same tribute of veneration, and receive it as due to the illustrious characters, the scribblers, players, fiddlers, gamblers, that make so large a part of the company at the Bedford.

I shall now take leave of Covent-Garden, and desire the reader's company to White's. Here (as *Vanbrugh* says of *Locket's*) ' he may have a dish no bigger than a saucer, that shall cost him fifty shillings.' The great people who frequent this place, do not interrupt their politer amusements, like the wretches at *Garraway's*, with business, any farther than to go down to Westminster one sessions to vote for a bill, and the next to repeal it. Nor do they trouble themselves with literary debates, as at the Bedford. Learning is beneath the notice of a man of quality. They employ themselves more fashionably at whist for the trifle of a thousand pounds the rubber, or by making bets on the lie of the day.

From this very genteel place the reader must not be surprised, if I should convey him to a cellar, or a common porter-house. For, as it is my province to delineate and remark on mankind in general whoever becomes my disciple must not refuse to follow me from the Star and Garter to the Goose and Gridiron, and be content to climb after me up to an Author's garret, or give me leave to introduce him to a route. In my present cursory view of The Town I have, indeed, confined myself principally to coffee-houses ; though I constantly visit all places, that afford any matter for speculation. I am a Scotch-

man at Forrest's, a Frenchman at Slaughter's, and at the Cocoa-Tree I am—an Englishman. At the Robin Hood I am a politician, a logician, a geometer, a physician, a metaphysician, a casuist, a moralist, a theologian, a mythologist, or any thing—but an atheist. Wherever the World is, I am. You will therefore hear of me sometimes at the theatres, sometimes perhaps at the opera: nor shall I think the exhibitions of Sadler's Wells, or the Little Theatre in the Haymarket beneath my notice; but may one day or the other give a dissertation upon tumbling, or, (if they should again become popular) a critique on dogs and monkeys.

Though the Town is the walk I shall generally appear in, let it not be imagined, that vice and folly will shoot up unnoticed in the country. My cousin Village has undertaken that province, and will send me the freshest advices of every fault or foible that takes root there. But as it is my chief ambition to please and instruct the ladies, I shall embrace every opportunity of devoting my labours to their service: and I may with justice congratulate myself upon the happiness of living in an age, when the female part of the world are so studious to find employment for a Censor.

The character of Mr. Town is, I flatter myself, too well known to need an explanation. How far, and in what sense, I propose to be a Connoisseur, the reader will gather from my general motto:

*Non de villis domibusve alienis,
Nec malè necne Lepos saltet; sed quod magis ad nos
Pertinet, et nescire malum est, agitamus.* HOR.

Who better knows to build, and who to dance,
Or this from Italy, or that from France,
Our Connoisseur will ne'er pretend to scan,
But point the follies of mankind to man.
Th' important knowledge of ourselves explain,
Which not to know all knowledge is but vain.

As Critic and Censor-General, I shall take the liberty to animadvert on every thing that appears to me vicious or ridiculous : always endeavouring ' to hold, as it were the mirror up to Nature, to shew Virtue her own feature, Scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the Time his form and pressure.'

N^o 2. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1754.

—————*Commissa quod auctio vendit*
Stantibus, anophorum, tripodes, armaria, cistas. Juv.
 Maim'd statues, rusty medals, marbles old,
 By Sloane collected, or by Langford sold.

I HAVE already received letters from several *Virtuosi*, expressing their astonishment and concern at my disappointing the warm hopes they had conceived of my undertaking from the title of my paper. They tell me, that by deserting the paths of *Virtu*, I at once neglect the public interest and my own ; that by supporting the character of Connoisseur in its usual sense, I might have obtained very considerable salaries from the principal auction-rooms, toy-shops, and repositories, and might besides very plausibly have recommended myself as the properest person in the world, to be keeper of Sir Hans Sloane's Museum.

I cannot be insensible of the importance of this capital business of taste, and how much reputation as well as profit would accrue to my labours, by confining them to the minutest researches into nature and art, and poring over the rust of antiquity. I very well know that the discovery of a new zoophyte, or species of the polype, would be as valuable as that of the longitude. The cabinets of the curious would furnish out matter for my essays, more instructing than all the learned lumber of a

Vatican. Of what consequence would it be, to point out the distinctions of originals from copies so precisely, that the paltry scratchings of a modern may never hereafter be palmed on a Connoisseur for the labours of a Rembrandt! I should command applause from the adorers of antiquity, were I to demonstrate, that merit never existed but in the schools of the old painters, never flourished but in the warm climate of Italy: and how should I rise in the esteem of my countrymen, by chastising the arrogance of an Englishman in presuming to determine the analysis of beauty!

At other times I might take occasion to shew my sagacity in conjectures on rusty coins and illegible marbles. What profound erudition is contained in an half-obliterated antique piece of copper! **TRAJ. IMP. P. VII. COSS, MAX.***TREB. V. P. P. S. C.;** and how merveillous, most courteous and ryghte worthy reader, would the barbarous inscription of some ancient monument appear to thee, and how pleagant to thyne eyne wytheall, thus preserved in its obsolete spelling and original black character! To this branch of taste, I am more particularly pressed: a correspondent desires to know, whether I was of the party that lately took a survey of Palmyra in the Desert; another, if I have traversed the Holy Land, or visited Mount Calvary. I shall not speak too proudly of my travels: but as my predecessor the Spectator has recommended himself by having made a trip to Grand Cairo to take measure of a pyramid, I assure my reader that I have climbed Mount Vesuvio in the midst of its eruptions, and dug some time under ground in the ruins of Herculaneum.

I shall always be solicitous to procure the esteem of so respectable a body as the Connoisseurs: since *I cannot but be sensible*, could I any way merit it

by my labours, how much more important the name of Mr. Town would appear, dignified with the addition of F. R. S. or Member of the Society of Antiquarians. I therefore take this early opportunity of obliging the curious with a letter from a very eminent personage, who, as well as myself, is lately become a Connoisseur, and is known to have gone abroad for no other purpose than to buy pictures.

TO MR. _____.

Dear Sir,

The hurry in which I left England must have convinced you how much I was in earnest, when I talked of making a valuable collection of pictures. By my frequent attendance on sales, I already know almost as much of painting, as I do of the funds: and can talk as learnedly of light and shade, figure, proportion, drapery, &c. as of the rise and fall of stocks. I have, however, been very much embarrassed in getting together a collection, suitable to the religion I profess. The famous painters were most of them such bigots to their own way of thinking, that they have scarce left any thing behind them but Holy Families, Dead Christs, and Madonas; subjects which, to me and my tribe are odious and abominable. A picture, since it has the property of being the language of all mankind, should never be particular in its subject; but we should paint, as the English are taught to pray, 'for all Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics.'

When I have made the tour of Italy, I will send you a complete list of all my purchases: in the mean time, the following short specimen will enable you to judge of my precautions, in selecting pieces suitable to my character, and not offensive to my principles.

The first that I bought was 'the Elevation of the Golden Calf.' This I shall set up in the Royal Exchange, as a *typical representation* of myself, to be

worshipped by all brokers, insurers, scriveners, and the whole fraternity of stock-jobbers.

The second is 'The Triumph of Gideon.' This I intended, if a late project in favour of our brethren had not miscarried, should have been hung up in St. Stephen's Chapel, as a memorial of our victory over the Uncircumcised.

The third and fourth are 'Peter denying his Master,' and 'Judas betraying him for thirty pieces of silver;' both which I design as presents to our two worthy friends, the B——s of ——, and ——.

The next which I shall mention to you, deserves particular notice; and this is 'the Prophet of Nazareth himself, conjuring the Devil into an herd of swine.' From this piece, when I return to England, I intend to have a print engraved; being very proper to be had in all Jewish families, as a necessary preservative against pork and christianity.

I shall not tire you with a particular detail of some other lesser pieces; such as—the Deluge, in water-colours—the New Jerusalem, in perspective—Some Ruins of the Temple—a Publican at the Receipt of Custom—and a Samson in miniature.

Besides these, I have employed an ingenious artist here to execute a design of my own. It is a picture of Fortune, not standing (as in the common style) upon a kind of cart-wheel, but on the two wheels of the lottery, with a representation of a net cast over the lesser engrössers of tickets, while a chief manager is breaking his way through the meshes.

I must not forget to tell you, that I have picked up an infamous portrait, by an English hand, called Shylock; with the following inscription under it, taken, I suppose, from the London Evening Post, or that impudent fool the Gazetteer: 'they have disgraced me, and hindred me half a million, laughed *at my losses*, mocked at my gains, scorned my *nation*, *thwarted my bargains*, cooled my friends,

heated mine *ennemies* ;—and what's the reason ? I am a Jew.'

As soon as the parliament is dissolved, you may expect to see me in England ; till when,

I am, dear Sir, your's, &c.

I shall here subjoin a letter of a very different stamp ; which points out to me another walk as a Connoisseur, not less extensive, perhaps, and more agreeable to the modern taste, than that of *Virtu*.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

I suppose Connoisseur is only another word for a knowing one. So write me a few papers in defence of cards, dice, races, and gaming in general ; and I will admit you upon the square, introduce you at White's, set you upon the turf the next meeting at Newmarket, and make your fortune at once. If you are the man I take you for, you will be wise, and do this directly ; and then the odds are for you. If not, I'll hold you an hundred pounds to a China orange, that your paper is neglected as low and vulgar, and yourself condemned as an unfashionable blockhead.

Your's, as you behave,

T.

WILL. HAZARD.

Nº 3. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1754.

*Suave mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis,
E terrâ magnum alterius spectare laborem.* LUCRET.

When raging winds the ruffled deep deform,
We look at distance, and enjoy the storm ;
Toss'd on the waves with pleasure others see,
Nor heed their dangers, while ourselves are free.

WE writers of essays, or (as they are termed) periodical papers, justly claim to ourselves a place

among the modern improvers of literature. Neither Bently nor Burman, nor any other equally sagacious commentator, has been able to discover the least traces of any similar productions among the ancients: except we can suppose, that the history of Thucydides was retailed weekly in sixpenny numbers; that Seneca dealt out his morality every Saturday; or that Tully wrote speeches and philosophical disquisitions, whilst Virgil and Horace clubbed together to furnish the poetry for a Roman magazine.

There is a word, indeed, by which we are fond of distinguishing our works, and for which we must confess ourselves indebted to the Latin. Myself, and every petty journalist, affect to dignify our hasty performances by styling them *Lucubrations*; by which we mean, if we mean any thing, that as the day is too short for our labours, we are obliged to call in the assistance of the night: not to mention the modest insinuation, that our compositions are so correct, that (like the orations of Demosthenes) they may be said to smell of the lamp. We would be understood to follow the directions of the Roman Satirist, 'to grow pale by the midnight candle;' though, perhaps, as our own Satirist expresses it, we may be thought

Sleepless ourselves, to give our readers sleep.

But, as a relief from the fatigue of so many restless hours, we have frequently gone to sleep for the benefit of the public: and surely we, whose labours are confined to a sheet and a half, may be indulged in taking a nap now and then, as well as those engaged in longer works; who (according to Horace) are to be excused, if a little drowsiness sometimes creeps in upon them.

After this preface, the reader will not be surprised, if I take the liberty to relate a dream of my own. *It is usual on these occasions to be lulled to sleep by*

some book : and most of my brethren pay that compliment to Virgil or Shakspeare : but as I could never discover any opiate qualities in those authors, I chose rather to doze over some modern performance. I must beg to be excused from mentioning particulars, as I would not provoke the resentment of my contemporaries : nobody will imagine, that I dipped into any of our modern novels, or took up any of our late tragedies. Let it suffice, that I presently fell fast asleep.

I found myself transported in an instant to the shore of an immense sea, covered with innumerable vessels ; and though many of them suddenly disappeared every minute, I saw others continually launching forth, and pursuing the same course. The seers of visions, and dreamers of dreams, have their organs of sight so considerably improved, that they can take in any object, however distant or minute. It is not therefore to be wondered at, that I could discern every thing distinctly, though the waters before me were of the deepest black.

While I stood contemplating this amazing scene, one of those good-natured genii, who never fail making their appearance to extricate dreamers from their difficulties, rose from the sable stream, and planted himself at my elbow. His complexion was of the darkest hue, not unlike that of the Dæmons of a printing-house ; his jetty beard shone like the bristles of a blacking-brush : on his head he wore a turban of imperial paper ; and

There hung a calf-skin on his reverend limbs,

which was gilt on the back, and faced with robings of Morocco, lettered (like a rubric-post) with the names of the most eminent authors. In his left hand he bore a printed scroll, which from the marginal corrections I imagined to be a proof-sheet ; and in his right he waved the quill of a goose.

He immediately accosted me.—‘Town,’ said he, ‘I am the genius, who is destined to conduct you through these turbulent waves. The sea that you now behold is the Ocean of Ink. Those towers, at a great distance, whose bases are founded upon rocks, and whose tops seem lost in the clouds, are situated in the Isle of Fame. Contiguous to these, you may discern by the glittering of its golden sands, is the Coast of Gain, which leads to a fertile and rich country. All the vessels which are yonder sailing with a fair wind on the main sea, are making towards one or other of these: but you will observe, that on their first setting out they were irresistibly drawn into the eddies of Criticism, where they were obliged to encounter the most dreadful tempests and hurricanes. In these dangerous straits, you see with what violence every bark is tossed up and down; some go to the bottom at once; others, after a faint struggle, are beat to pieces; many are much damaged; while a few, by sound planks and tight rigging, are enabled to weather the storm.’

At this sight I started back with horror: and the remembrance still dwells so strong upon my fancy, that I even now imagine the torrent of criticism bursting in upon me, and ready to overwhelm me in an instant.

‘Cast a look,’ resumed my instructor, ‘on that vast lake divided into two parts, which lead to yonder magnificent structures, erected by the Tragic and Comic Muse. There you may observe many trying to force a passage without chart or compass. Some have been overset by crowding too much sail, and others have foundered by carrying too much ballast. An* Arcadian vessel (the master an Irishman) was, through contrary squalls, scarce able to live nine days: but you see that light Italian gondola, † *Gl*

* *Philoclea*, a tragedy: founded on Sir Philip Sydney’s *Arcadia*.

† An admired Burletta.

Amanti Gelosi, skims along pleasantly before the wind, and outstrips the painted frigates of our country, †Didone and Artaserse. Observe that triumphant squadron, to whose flag all the others pay homage. Most of them are ships of the first rate, and were fitted out many years ago. Though somewhat irregular in their make, and but little conformable to the exact rules of art, they will ever continue the pride and glory of these seas: for as it is remarked by the present Laureat, in his prologue to *Papal Tyranny*,

‘Shakspeare, whose art no play-wright can excel,

‘Has launch’d us fleets of plays, and built them well.’

The Genius then bade me turn my eye, where the water seemed to foam with perpetual agitation. ‘That,’ said he, ‘is the strong current of Politics, often fatal to those who venture on it.’ I could not but take notice of a poor wretch on the opposite shore, fastened by the ears to a terrible machine. This, the Genius informed me, was the memorable Defoe, set up there as a land-mark, to prevent future mariners from splitting on the same rock.

To this turbulent prospect succeeded objects of a more placid nature. In a little creek, winding through flowery meads and shady groves, I descried several gilded yachts and pleasure boats, all of them keeping due time with their silver oars, and gliding along the smooth, even, calm, regularly flowing Rivulets of Rhyme. Shepherds and shepherdesses playing on the banks; the sails were gently swelled with the soft breezes of amorous sighs; and little Loves sported in the silken cordage.

My attention was now called off from these pacific scenes to an obstinate engagement between several ships, distinguished from all others by bearing the Holy Cross for their colours. These the Genius told

† Operas.

me, were employed in the Holy War of Religious Controversy; and he pointed out to me a few Corsairs, in the service of the Infidels, sometimes aiding one party, sometimes siding with the other, as might best contribute to the general confusion.

I observed in different parts of the Ocean several gallies which were rowed by slaves. 'Those,' said the Genius, 'are fitted out by very oppressive owners, and are all of them bound to the Coast of Gain. The miserable wretches, whom you see chained to the oars, are obliged to tug without the least respite; and though the voyage should turn out successful, they have little or no share in the profits. Some few you may observe, who rather choose to make a venture on their own bottoms. These work as hard as the galley-slaves, and are frequently cast away: but though they are ever so often wrecked, necessity still constrains them to put out to sea again.'

' *Reficit rates*
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.' HOR.
 Still must the wretch his shatter'd bark refit,
 For who to starve can patiently submit?

It were needless to enumerate many other particulars that engaged my notice. Among the rest was a large fleet of Annotators, Dutch-built, which sailed very heavy, were often a-ground, and continually ran foul on each other. The whole ocean, I also found, was infested by pirates, who ransacked every rich vessel that came in their way. Most of these were endeavouring to make the Coast of Gain, by hanging out false colours, or by forging their passports, and pretending to be freighted out by the most reputable traders.

My eyes were at last fixed, I know not how, on a spacious channel, running through the midst of a great city. I felt such a secret impulse at this sight, that I could not help inquiring particularly about it. 'The discovery of that passage,' said the Genius,

‘was first made by one Bickerstaff, in the good ship called The Tatler, and who afterwards embarked in The Spectator and Guardian. These have been followed since by a number of little sloops, skiffs, hoys, and cock-boats, which have been most of them wrecked in the attempt. Thither also must your course be directed.’—At this instant the Genius suddenly snatched me up in his arms, and plunged me headlong into the inky flood. While I lay gasping and struggling beneath the waves, methought I heard a familiar voice calling me by my name, which awaking me, I with pleasure recollected the features of the Genius in those of my publisher, who was standing by my bed-side, and had called upon me for copy.

T.

N^o 4. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1754.

Conjugium vocat, hoc prætexit nomine culpam. VIRG.

Where matrimony veils th’ incestuous life,
And whore is shelter’d in the name of wife.

IT is with the utmost concern I have heard myself within this week past accused at several tea-tables, of not being a man of my word. The female part of my readers exclaim against me for not having as yet paid my particular addresses to the fair. ‘Who is this Mr. Town?’ says one: ‘Where can the creature live? He has said nothing yet of the dear Burletta girl.’ Another wonders that I have not recommended to the ladies Mr. Hoyle’s New Calculation of Chances; for understanding which nothing more is required, we are told, than the first principles of arithmetic; that is, to know how to tell the pips, and set up one’s game. But I find the whole sex in general have expected from me some shrewd remarks upon the Marriage Bill. To oblige them in some measure, I shall at present recommend

to their notice the following advertisement, which has been sent me, with a request to make it public.

To all whom it may concern.

THE REVEREND MR. KEITH,

(Who has had the honour to perform before several of the Nobility, Gentry, and others),

GIVES THIS PUBLIC NOTICE,

That he shall continue at his Chapel in May-Fair no longer than the present month. He will then set out on his progress through the principal market-towns, where he will exhibit publicly, without loss of time, any hour of the day or night. He will perform to no less than two persons, and will wait on any Gentleman and Lady privately at their own houses.

* * We have no connexion with the Fleet Parsons, or other Pretenders. Beware of counterfeits. *Ego sum solus.*

I may perhaps take a future opportunity of enlarging on this very important subject, the Marriage Bill; but shall at present oblige the ladies by celebrating an order of females lately sprung up among them, usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps;—a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries.

This order, which seems daily increasing upon us, was first instituted by some ladies eminent for their public spirit, with a view of raising their half of the species to a level with the other in the unbounded license of their enjoyments. By this artifice the most open violation of modesty takes the name of innocent freedom and gaiety; and as long as the last failing remains a secret, the lady's honour is spotless and untainted. In a word, a Demi-Rep is a lady, whom *every body thinks*, what nobody chooses to call her.

It is absolutely necessary, that every lady of this

order should be married. Custom has given a certain charm to wedlock, which changes the colour of our actions, and renders that behaviour not improper, which in a state of celibacy would be accounted indecent and scandalous. As to the promises made in marriage 'to love, honour, and obey,' custom has made them also merely ceremonial, and in fact as little binding as the wedding-ring, which may be put on or pulled off at pleasure.

Religious and political writers have both for different reasons endeavoured to encourage frequent marriages : but this order, if it maintains its ground, will more certainly promote them. How inviting must such a state appear to a woman of spirit ! An English wife, with all the indiscretions of a girl, may assume more than the privileges of a woman ; may trifle publicly with the beaux and smarts, introduce them to her toilette, and fix it as a certain rule in all her conversation and behaviour, that when once marriage has (in Lucy's phrase) 'made an honest woman of her,' she is entitled to all the license of a courtesan.

I have lately seen, with a good deal of compassion, a few forward maiden ladies investing themselves with the dignities, and inroaching on the privileges of this order. It may not be improper to caution them to recede in time. As their claim to these liberties is unwarranted by custom, they will not retain that ambiguous reputation enjoyed by the Demi-Reps, whose whole system of conduct is founded on the basis of matrimony. Every lady, therefore, inclined to indulge herself in all those little innocent freedoms, should confine herself within the pale of matrimony, to elude censure ; as insolvent debtors avoid a jail by lodging within the verge of the court.

A Demi-Rep then must necessarily be married : nor is it easy for a lady to maintain so critical a character, unless she is a woman of fashion. Titles and estates bear down all weak censures, and silence

scandal and detraction. That good breeding too, so inviolably preserved among persons of condition, is of infinite service. This produces that delightful insipidity so remarkable in persons of quality, whose conversation flows with an even tenor, undisturbed by sentiment, and unruffled by passion: insomuch that husbands and wives, brothers, sisters, cousins, and in short the whole circle of kindred and acquaintance, can entertain the most thorough contempt and even hatred for each other, without transgressing the minutest article of good breeding and civility. But those females, who want the advantages of birth and fortune, must be content to wrap themselves up in their integrity; for the lower sort are so notoriously deficient in the requisites of politeness, that they would not fail to throw out the most cruel and bitter invectives against the pretty delinquents.

The great world will, I doubt not, return me thanks for thus keeping the *canaille* at a distance, and securing to them a quiet possession of their enjoyments. And here I cannot but observe, how respectable an order the Demi-Reps compose, of which the lovely sisterhood must all be married, and almost all Right Honourable.

For this order, among many other establishments of modern life, we are indebted to the French. Such flippant gaiety is more agreeable to the genius of that nation. There is a native bashfulness inherent in my country-women, which it is not easy to surmount; but our modern fine ladies, who take as much pains to polish their minds as to adorn their persons, have got over this obstacle with incredible facility. They have so skilfully grafted the French genius for intrigue upon British Beauty and liberty, that their conduct appears perfectly original: though we must do the French the justice to allow, that *when a lady of this airy disposition visits Paris, she returns most wonderfully improved.* Upon the

whole, France appears the properest school to instruct the ladies in the theory of their conduct: but England, and more especially London, the most commodious place to put it in practice. In this town, indeed a lady studious of improvement, may in a very short time become a considerable proficient, by frequenting the several academies kept constantly open for her profit and instruction. The card tables and masquerades in particular have trained up some ladies to a surprising eminence, without the least assistance from a foreign education.

It is observed, that the difference between the several species in the scale of being is but just sufficient to preserve their distinction; the highest of one order approaching so near to the lowest of the other, that the gradation is hard to be determined; as the colours of the rainbow, through an infinite variety of shades, die away into each other imperceptibly. The Demi-Reps hold this intermediate station, in the characters of females, between the modest women and the women of pleasure; to both which they are in some measure connected, as they stand upon the utmost verge of reputation, and totter on the the brink of infamy. It were therefore to be wished, that these ladies wore some symbol of their order, or were distinguished by some particular mode of dress. The Romans assigned different habits to persons of different ages and stations; and I hope, that when the bustle of the ensuing election is over, the new parliament will take this matter into consideration, and oblige the several classes of females to distinguish themselves by some external marks and badges of their principles.

Till some act of this nature shall take place, I shall propose a method by which every lady may exactly learn in what class she may be reckoned. The world must know then, that my very good friend Mr. Ayscough has at length, with infinite pains, and

study, constructed a thermometer; upon which he has delineated, after the manner that the degrees of heat and cold are marked on the common sort, the whole scale of female characters, from the most inviolable modesty to the most abandoned impudence. It is of a commodious size to wear at a watch: the liquor within the tube is a chemical mixture, which being acted on by the circulation of the blood and animal spirits, will rise and fall according to the desires and affections of the wearer. He will very shortly publish a large assortment of them, to be sold at his shop on Ludgate-hill: and I flatter myself, there are many women in England, who would be glad to purchase such an effectual regulator of their passions. Every lady, therefore, may avail herself of the instructions of this pocket monitor: a monitor, who would give her the most profitable lessons, without the usual impertinence of advice. It will be of equal efficacy, if worn by the men. But I expect my friend will have but little of their custom; for as the mere reputation of chastity is the utmost aim of a fine lady, to preserve even that, in a fine gentleman, is accounted mean and unmanly.

O.

N^o 5. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1754.

Σκηψας ἔλαυνει λοιμός ἐχθιστος πόλιν.

SOPHOCLE.

A plague has seiz'd us, and the tainted city
Is one wide pest-house teeming with contagion.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

Batson's Coffee-House, Feb. 26, 1754.

I MUST beg leave to trouble you on a most serious and melancholy subject, a subject, which I fear will be attended with the most dreadful consequences to *the whole nation*. Notwithstanding the last mail

brought the college positive assurances from the French King's physicians, that the late plague at Rouen was entirely ceased, I have the strongest reasons to apprehend, that the contagion is already spread to this city. My own practice daily furnishes me with lamentable instances, that manifestly indicate a pestilential disorder in the blood and humours.

I was first induced to suspect, that some epidemical distemper was taking root among us, from my being called in to a noble patient, who (as the public prints have informed you) has lately been afflicted with a violent boil on his back. From this patient, there have issued continually great quantities of corruption of a yellow hue. His complaint seems to be in some sort constitutional, as it commonly breaks out with extraordinary virulence every seven years; and as this is the crisis, we cannot pronounce our noble patient out of danger, till he has got over the ensuing spring. It is moreover to be feared, that the contagion has likewise reached Ireland; where we hear that the best physicians are using the most forcing medicines, and are of opinion that nothing can relieve the unhappy people, till they have voided a stone. A great man there labours also under the above-mentioned complaint of having a violent Boile on his back*.

I shall now proceed to give you the history of some other cases, which have fallen under my notice, and are to me an indisputable proof, that the plague has got footing among us. Its malignancy shews itself particularly about the court; and we are assured, that some parts of the country are also tainted with it. I have had the honour to attend several members of parliament, whose cases are very desperate. Some I found in a declining way, given over by all their friends; others are so weak, that they cannot stand alone; and many are so rest-

* Alluding to some disputes in Ireland.

less, that they are continually turning from side to side. As I found they had great need of support, I have advised them to drink plentifully of strong liquors, and guard against the ill consequences of a return.

I visited the other day a young gentleman, who has lately been promoted to a command in the squadron designed for the East Indies. I found him in a most languishing condition; his spirits were quite depressed; he had a violent palpitation of the heart; and the whole nervous system was relaxed. I would have prescribed the well known diet-drink brought into practice by the late Bishop of Cloyne; but he told me, every thing went against his stomach that savoured of tar. However, I at length prevailed on him to submit to a long course of sea water. I have observed the same prognostics in some of our land officers; to whom I have recommended the frequent use of exercise, together with a course of steel, and a powder composed of nitre and sulphur.

A friend of mine, one of the common-council men of this city, is infected to a strong degree with the present pestilence. His chief complaint is a canine appetite; and his wife assures me, she has often felt the wolf in his belly. The seat of this distemper is originally in the palate, and discovers itself by a watering of the mouth from the salival glands, and a grinding of the teeth as in the action of mastication. This disorder being very common in the city, and likely to spread among the livery, I have directed him to perform quarantine for forty days, by abstaining from flesh during the present Lent.

I know another, a very worthy alderman, who now lies in a most deplorable condition. He is swelled to a most enormous size; his whole face, and particularly his nose, is crusted over with fiery *pustules of the confluent kind*. He is afflicted

with an insatiable thirst and is very subject to falling-fits. I was sent for last night, when one of these fits had just seized him. He lay to all appearance dead on the floor, wallowing in the midst of a fetid mass, partly solid, partly fluid, which had issued from his mouth and nostrils with repeated eructations. I would immediately have administered to him a proper dose of *Aq. Font. tepesfact.* but on offering him the draught, he shewed the strongest symptoms of a confirmed hydrophobia.

I went out of charity to see a poor tragic author, (no reflection upon any of the profession, Mr. Town) who has been obliged to keep his room all the winter, and is dying by inches of an inveterate atrophy. By his extravagant ravings, sudden starts, incoherent expressions, and passionate exclamations, I judged his disorder to be seated in the brain, and therefore directed his head to be blistered all over. I cured another, a comic author, of a lethargy, by making a revulsion of the bad humour, from the part affected, with stimulating cathartics. A short squabby gentleman of a gross and corpulent make was seized with a kind of St. Vitus's dance, as he was practising Harlequin for the masquerade: his whole body was convulsed with the most violent writhings and irregular twitches; but I presently removed his complaint by applying blisters to the soles of his feet.

The plague, as I observed before, puts on different appearances in different subjects. A person of quality, one of the club at White's, was seized with the epidemical frenzy raging there, which propagates itself by certain black and red spots. He had suffered so much loss by continual evacuations, that his whole substance was wasted; and when I saw him he was so reduced that there were no hopes of a recovery. Another nobleman caught the infection at Newmarket, which brought upon him such a running that *he is now in the last stage of a galloping*

consumption. A reverend divine lately made a dignitary of the church, has unhappily lost his memory; and is so blind withal, that he hardly knows any of his old acquaintances; the muscles of his face are all contracted into an austere frown, his knees are stiff and inflexible, and he is unable, poor gentleman! to bend his body, or move his hand to his head. I have observed others seized at times with a strange kind of deafness; and at certain intervals, I have found them so prodigiously hard of hearing, that though a tradesman has bawled ever so loudly in their ears, it has had no effect on them.

By what means this plague has been introduced among us, cannot easily be ascertained;—whether it was imported in the same band-box with the last new head, or was secretly conveyed in the plaits of an embroidered suit:—But that it came over hither from France, plainly appears from the manner in which it affects our people of fashion, (especially the ladies,) who bear about them the most evident marks of the French Disease. This is known to effect the whole habit of body, and extends its influence from head to foot. But its strongest attacks are levelled at the face: and it has such an effect upon the complexion, that it entirely changes the natural colour of the skin. At Paris, the face of every lady you meet is besmeared with unguent, ceruss, and plaster; and I have lately remarked, with infinite concern, the native charms of my pretty countrywomen destroyed by the same cause. In this case I have always proposed calling in the assistance of a surgeon to pare off this unnatural epidermis of scarf-skin, occasioned by the ignorance of empirics in the immoderate application of alteratives.

From what I have been able to collect from observations on my female patients, I have found little *variation* in the effects of the plague on that sex. *Most of them complain of a lassitude, a listlessness,*

an uneasiness, pains they don't know where, vapours, hysterics, want of rest, want of spirits, and loss of appetite: consequently the same regimen may serve for all: I advise them to use a great deal of exercise in driving about the town, to dilute properly with tea, to perspire freely at public places, and in their seasons to go to Bath, Tunbridge, Cheltenham, or Scarborough.

I was indeed surprised with an extraordinary new case the other night, when I was called out of bed to attend a maid of honour, who is frequently afflicted with fits of the mother. Her abdomen, I found, upon examination, to be preternaturally distended: the tumour has been gradually increasing; but I would not attempt to discuss it, as it was not yet arrived to maturity. I intend soon to remove her into the country for a month, in order to deliver her from the complaint she labours under.

I have been induced, Sir, to write to you on this occasion, as you are pleased to take this city under your immediate care. So alarming an evil calls upon us all to oppose its progress: For my own part nothing shall deter me from a diligent discharge of the duty of my profession; though it has already exposed me to the greatest dangers in the execution of it. An old captain of a man of war, who is grievously troubled with choler and overflowing of the gall, on my only hinting a clyster, swore vehemently that I should take one myself, and applying his foot directly to my fundament, kicked me down stairs. This very morning I escaped almost by miracle from the contagion, which raged in the most violent degree through a whole family. The master and mistress were both of them in a very high fever, and quite frantic and delirious: their tongues were prodigiously inflamed, with the tip very sharp, and perpetual vibrating without the least intermission. I would have prescribed some cooling and lenitive

medicines; but the husband in the height of his frenzy flung my tie-wig into the fire, and his wife sluiced me with extravasated urine. As I retired with precipitation, I heard the same wild ravings in the nursery, the kitchen, and every other quarter, which convinced me that the pestilence had seized the whole house. I ran out of doors as fast as possible, reflecting with Terence, 'If Health herself would save this family, she could not.'

————— *Ipsa si cupiat salus
Servare prorsus non potest hanc familiam.*

Upon the whole, I may conclude with the aphorism of Hippocrates; 'that no people can possibly be afflicted with so many and so terrible disorders, unless the plague is among them.'

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

W.

B. G.

N^o 6. THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1754.

————— *Quid alat formetque poetam.* HOR.

Practice alone must form the writer's head,
And ev'ry author to the trade be bred.

I REMEMBER to have seen, in some old Italian poet, a fable called 'The Education of the Muses.' Apollo is there said to have taken them at their birth under his immediate care, and as they grew up, to have instructed them, according to their different capacities, in the several branches of playing and singing. Thalia, we are told, was of a lively turn, and took delight in the most comic airs; but was at first with difficulty restrained from falling into ridiculous drolleries, and what our author calls *extravaganzas* in her manner. Melpomene, who was of a *serious* and grave disposition, indulged herself in *strains of melancholy*; but when she aimed at the

most pathetic strokes, was often harsh, or run into wild divisions. Clio, and the rest of the Nine, had not yet learned to temper their voices with sweetness and variety; nor could they tell how to regulate the stops of their flutes, or touch the strings of their lyres with judgment and grace. However, by much practice, they improved gradually under the instructions of Apollo, till at last they were able to exert all the powers of music: and they now form a complete concert, which fills all Parnassus with the most enchanting harmony.

The moral to be drawn from this little fable is naturally applied to those servants of the Muses, Authors; who must necessarily rise, by the same slow degrees, from their first lame attempts in cultivating the arts of Apollo. The best of them, without doubt, went through many more stages of writing, than appears from the palpable gradations still remaining in their works. But as it is impossible to trace them from the first setting out, I shall here present the reader with the sum of my own experience, and illustrate, in the life of Mr. Town, the progress of an author.

Right or wrong, I have ever been addicted to scribbling. I was famous at school for my readiness at crambo and capping verses: I often made themes for other boys, and sold my copy for a tart or a custard: at nine years old I was taken notice of for an English distich; and afterwards immortalized myself by an holiday's task in the same language, which my master, who was himself a poet, pronounced to be scarce inferior to his favourite Blackmore. These were followed by a multitude of little pieces; which, like other fruits that come before their season, had nothing to recommend them but their early appearance.

Filled, however, with great conceptions of my *genius and importance*, I could not but lament, that

such extraordinary parts should be confined within the narrow circle of my relations and acquaintance.—Therefore, in order to oblige and amaze the public, I soon became a very large contributor to the monthly magazines. But I had the unspeakable mortification to see my favours sometimes not inserted, sometimes postponed, often much altered, and you may be sure always for the worse. On all these occasions, I never failed to condemn the arrogance and folly of the compilers of these miscellanies; wondering how they could so grossly mistake their own interest, and neglect the entertainment of their readers.

In the meantime a maiden aunt, with whom I lived, a very pious old lady, turned methodist, and often took me with her to the Tabernacle, the Foundery, and many private meetings. This made such an impression upon my mind, that I devoted myself entirely to sacred subjects, and wrote several hymns, which were received with infinite applause by all the good women who visited my aunt; and (the servants being also Methodists) they were often sung by the whole family in the kitchen. I might perhaps in time have rivalled Wesley in these divine compositions, and had even begun an entire new version of the Psalms; when my aunt changing her religion a second time, became a Moravian. But the hymns usually sung by the United Brethren, contain sentiments so sublime and so incomprehensible, that notwithstanding my late success in that kind of poetry, and the great opinion I entertain of my own talents, I durst not venture on their style and manner.

As love and poetry mutually produce each other, it is no wonder, that before I was seventeen I had singled out my particular Sacharissa. This you may suppose gave birth to innumerable songs, elegies, and *acrostics*. In the space of two years I had written *more love verses than Waller, or any other poet;*

when, just as I imagined I had rhymed myself into her good graces, I had the mortification to find that my mistress was married to a cornet of horse, a fellow, who I am sure never wrote a line in his life. This threw me into such a violent rage against the whole sex, that I immediately burnt every syllable I had written in her praise, and in bitterness of soul translated the sixth satire of Juvenal.

Soon after this, the son and heir of Lord Townly, to whom I have the honour of being a distant relation, was engaged in a treaty of marriage with a rich heiress. I sat down immediately with great composure to write an Epithalamium on this occasion. I trimmed Hymen's torch, and invited the Lovers and Graces to the wedding; Concord was prepared to join their hands, and Juno to bless them with a numerous race of children. After all these pains, when every thing was ready for the wedding, and the last hand put to the Epithalamium, the match was suddenly broke off, and my poem of course rendered useless. I was more uneasy under this disappointment than any of the parties could possibly be; till I was informed of the sudden marriage of a noble lord with a celebrated beauty. On this popular occasion, promising myself universal applause, I immediately published my Epithalamium, which like Bays's Prologue, was artfully contrived to serve one purpose as well as another.

As my notions had been hitherto confined within a narrow sphere of life, my literary pursuits were consequently less important, till I had the opportunity of enlarging my ideas by going abroad. My travels, of which I have before hinted something to the reader, opened to me a new and extensive field for observation. I will not presume to boast, that I received any part of my education at Geneva, or any of those celebrated foreign universities, in which alone an *Englishman* can be grounded in the princi-

ples of religion and liberty : but I may say without vanity, that I gleaned some useful knowledge from every place I visited. My propensity to writing followed me wherever I went : and were I to meet with encouragement by a large subscription, I could publish several volumes of curious remarks, which I made in my tour. I had, indeed, like to have got into some unlucky scrapes, by turning author in places, where the liberty of the press was never so much as heard of. At Paris I narrowly escaped being put into the Bastile for a little *Chanson a boire*, reflecting on the mistress of the Grand Monarque ; and I was obliged to quit Rome a week sooner than I intended, for fixing on Pasquin a prayer for the Pope's toe, which was then laid up with the gout.

It was not till my return from abroad, that I formally commenced a professed critic, for which I now thought myself thoroughly qualified. I could draw parallels between Marseilles and Denoyer, compare the behaviour of the French parterre with the English pit ; and have lately made a figure by affecting an indifference about the present burlettas, as I took care to let every body know that I had often seen them in Flanders. My knowledge in theatrical affairs naturally led me to write a great number of occasional pamphlets on those topics ; such as ' Examens of New plays, Letters to the Managers, &c.' Not content with this, I had a strong inclination to shine in the drama. I often pleased myself with computing—' three benefit nights—let me see—six hundred pounds at least—an hundred more for the copy—besides a perpetual freedom of the house.'— These were temptations not to be resisted. I sat down therefore to a tragedy : but, before I got through the first act, despairing to make it sufficiently pathetic for the modern taste, I changed my scheme, and began a comedy ; then again reflecting, that most of our comedies were in reality

nothing but overgrown farces, contented myself with writing, what authors are now pleased to call a comedy of two acts. This I finished with a great deal of pains, and very much to my own satisfaction: but not being able to get it on the stage, as one house was entirely taken up with pantomimes, and the manager of the other had so many farces of his own, I generously made a present of it to an actor for his benefit;—when to my great surprise it was damned.

I have at last resolved to bend all my attention, and dedicate all my powers, to the carrying on this my present elaborate undertaking. I am sorry to own, that the success has not at all answered my expectations: I flattered myself with being universally known, read, and admired; but I find quite the contrary. I went into a coffee-house the other day by White-chapel Mount, where on asking for the Connoisseur, the woman stared at me, and said she did not know what I meant. I dined last week at a foreign ambassador's; and not a word about me or my works passed at table. I wrote to a relation at Caermarthen, desiring to know what reputation my paper has in Wales; but he tells me, that nothing in the literary way comes down there but the King's speech and the London Evening Post. I have inquired into the sale of my first number, my second, my third, my fourth, and the last: yet I cannot assure my readers, that I have sold three thousand of any one of them. In short, I give this public notice once for all, that if I do not find myself taken in all over England, by the time I have published two or three hundred papers,—let them look to it—let them look to it—I'll bid adieu to my ungrateful country, go directly to Berlin, and (as Voltaire is discarded) employ my pen in the service of that encourager of literary merit the King of Prussia.

O.

* * As several correspondents, since the first publication of this number, have desired to know, from what Italian author the Fable at the beginning of this paper is borrowed: we think it necessary to acquaint them, that the fiction is entirely our own.

N° 7. THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1754.

*Pœnitet hospitii, cùm me spectante lacertos
Imponit collo rusticus ille tuo.
Oscula cùm verò coram non dura daretis,
Ante oculos possui pocula sumpta meos. OVID.*

I loath'd the dinner, while before my face
'The clown still paw'd you with a rude embrace:
But when ye toy'd and kiss'd without controul,
I turn'd and screen'd my eyes behind the bowl.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

I SHALL make no apology for recommending to your notice, as Censor-general, a fault that is too common among the married people; I mean the absurd trick of fondling before company. Love is, indeed, a very rare ingredient in modern wedlock; nor can the parties entertain too much affection for each other: but an open display of it on all occasions renders them ridiculous.

A few days ago I was introduced to a young couple who were but lately married, and are reckoned by all their acquaintance to be exceeding happy in each other. I had scarce saluted the bride, when the husband caught her eagerly in his arms, and almost devoured her with kisses. When we were seated, they took care to place themselves close to each other; and during our conversation he was constantly piddling with her fingers, tapping her cheek, or *playing with her hair*. At dinner, they were mutually employed in pressing each other to taste of

every dish; and the fond appellations of 'my dear, my love,' &c. were constantly bandied across the table. Soon after the cloth was removed, the lady made a motion to retire; but the husband prevented the compliments of the rest of the company by saying, 'We should be unhappy without her.' As the bottle went round, he joined her health to every toast; and could not help now and then rising from his chair to press her hand, and manifest the warmth of his passion by the ardour of his caresses. This precious fooling, though it highly entertained them, gave me great disgust: therefore, as my company might very well be spared, I took my leave as soon as possible.

Nothing is more common than to see a new married couple, setting out with a splendour in their equipage, furniture, and manner of living, which they have been afterwards obliged to retrench. Thus it happens, when they have made themselves remarkable by a shew of excessive love. They begin with great eclat, are lavish of their fondness, at first, but their whole stock is soon wasted; and their poverty is the more insupportable, as their former profusion has made it more conspicuous. I have remarked the ill consequences of this indiscretion in both cases: One couple has at last had separate beds, while the other have been carried to the opera in hackney chairs.

Two people, who are to pass their whole lives together, may surely find time enough for dalliance without playing over their pretty tricks in public. How ridiculous would it appear, if in a large assembly every one should select his mate, and the whole company should fall into couples, like the birds on Valentine's day! And it is surely no less absurd, to see a man and his wife eternally trifling and toying together,

Still amorous, and fond, and billing,
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling. HUDIBRAS.

I have often been reduced to a kind of awkward distress on these occasions ; not knowing which way to look, or what to say. I consider them as playing a game, in which the stander-by is not at all interested ; and would therefore recommend it to every third person in these circumstances to take it as a hint, that the parties have a mind to be alone, and leave the room without further ceremony.

A friend of mine happened to be engaged in a visit to one of these loving couples. He sat still for some time, without interrupting the little endearments that passed between them. Finding them at length quite lost in nods, whispers, ogles, and in short, wholly taken up with each other, he rang the bell, and desired the servant to send in my lady's woman. When she came, he led her very gravely to the settee, and began to indulge himself in certain freedoms, which provoked the damsel to complain loudly of his rudeness. The lady flew into a violent passion, and rated him severely for his monstrous behaviour. My friend begged her pardon with great politeness, hoped she was not offended, for that he thought there had been no harm in amusing himself a little while with Mrs. Betty, in the same manner as her ladyship and Sir John had been diverting themselves these two hours.

This behaviour, though at all times improper, may in some sort be excused, where perhaps the match had been huddled up by the parents, and the young people are such new acquaintance, that they scarce ever saw each other till their marriage. A pair of loving turtles may be indulged in a little amorous billing at their first coming together : yet this licence should expire with the honey-moon, and even in that period be used but sparingly.

But if this conduct is blameable in young people, how very absurd is it in those advanced in years! Who can help laughing when he sees a worn-out beau and belle, practising at threescore the very follies that are ridiculous at sixteen? I could wish that such a pair of antiquated lovers were delineated by the pencil of an Hogarth. How humourously would he represent two emaciated wrinkled figures, with eyes sunk into their heads, lank cheeks, and toothless gums, affecting to leer, smile, and languish at each other. But this affectation is still more remarkable, when a liquorish old fool is continually fondling a young wife: though perhaps the sight is not so disgusting to a stranger, who may reasonably suppose it to be the overflowings of a father's tenderness for his daughter.

It sometimes happens, that one of the parties perceives the folly of this behaviour. I have seen a sensible man quite uneasy at the indiscreet marks of kindness shown by his lady. I know a clergyman in the country, who is often put to the blush by the strange familiarities, which his wife's love induces her to take with him. As she has had but an indifferent education, you would often be at a loss to know, whether she is very kind, or very rude. If he dines abroad, she always sees him get on horseback, and before he has got twenty yards from the door, halloos after him, 'be at home in time, my dear soul, do.' I have known her almost quarrel with him for not buttoning his coat in the middle of summer: and she once had the good-nature to burn a very valuable collection of Greek manuscripts, lest the poring over those horrid crooked letters should put her dear Jack's eyes out. Thus does she torment the poor parson with her violent affection for him, and according to the common phrase, kills him with kindness.

Before I conclude, I cannot but take notice of

those luscious love-scenes that have so great a share in our modern plays ; which are rendered still more fulsome by the officiousness of the player, who takes every opportunity of heightening the expression by kisses and embraces. In a comedy nothing is more relished by the audience than a loud smack, which echoes through the whole house ; and in the most passionate scenes of a tragedy the hero and the heroine are continually flying into each others arms. For my part I am never present at a scene of this kind, which produces a conscious simper from the boxes, and an hearty chuckle of applause from the pit and galleries, but I am ready to exclaim with old Renault—‘ I like not these huggers.’

I would recommend it to all married people, but especially to the ladies, not to be so sweet upon their dears before company : but I would not be understood to countenance that coldness and indifference, which are so fashionable in the polite world. Nothing is accounted more ungentleel, than for a husband and wife to be seen together in public places ; and if they should ever accidentally meet, they take no more notice of each other, than if they were absolute strangers. The gentleman may lavish as much gallantry as he pleases on other women, and the lady give encouragement to twenty pretty fellows, without censure : but they would either of them blush at being surprised, in showing the least marks of a regard for each other.

T.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant, &c.

Nº 8. THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1754.

O quanta species cerebrum non habet ! PHÆDR.

In outward show so splendid and so vain,

'Tis but a gilded block without a brain.

I MUST acknowledge the receipt of many letters containing very lavish encomiums on my works.

Among the rest a correspondent, whom I take to be a bookseller, is pleased to compliment me on the goodness of my print and paper; but tells me, that he is very sorry not to see something expressive of my undertaking in the little cut that I carry in front. It is true, indeed, that my printer and publisher held several consultations on this subject; and I am ashamed to confess, that they had once prevailed on me to suffer a profile of my face to be prefixed to each number. But when it was finished, I was quite mortified to see what a scurvy figure I made in wood: nor could I submit to be hung out, like Broughton, at my own door, or let my face serve like the canvas before a booth to call people into the show. I hope it will not be imputed to envy or malevolence, that I here remark on this part of the production of Mr. Fitz-Adam. When he gave his paper the title of *The World*, I suppose he meant to intimate his design of describing that part of it, who are known to account all other persons nobody, and are therefore emphatically called *The World*. If this was to be pictured out in the head-piece, a lady at her toilette, a party at whist, or the jovial member of the *Dilettanti* tapping the *World* for Champagne, had been the most natural and obvious hieroglyphics. But when we see the portrait of a philosopher poring on the globe instead of observations on modern life, we might more naturally expect a system of geography, or an attempt towards a discovery of the longitude.

The reader will smile, perhaps, at a criticism of this kind; yet, certainly, even here propriety should be observed, or at least all absurdities avoided. But this matter being usually left to the printer or bookseller, it is often attended with strange blunders and misapplications. I have seen a sermon ushered in with the representation of a shepherd and shepherdess *sporting on a bank of flowers*, with two lit-

the Cupids smiling over head; while, perhaps, an epithalamium, or an ode for a birth-day, has been introduced with death's heads and cross marrow-bones.

The inhabitants of Grub-street are generally very studious of propriety in this point. Before the half-penny account of an horse-race, we see the jockeys whipping, spurring, jostling, and the horses straining within sight of the post. The last dying speech, character, and behaviour of the malefactors presents us with a prospect of the place of execution; and the History of the London 'Prentice exhibits the figure of a lad standing between two lions, and ramming his hands down their throats. A due regard has been paid to this article, in the several elegies from that quarter on the death of Mr. Pelham. They are encompassed with dismal black lines, and all the sable emblems of death: nor can we doubt, but that an author, who takes such care to express a decent sorrow on the outside of his work, has infused a great deal of the pathetic into the piece itself.

These little embellishments were originally designed to please the eye of the reader; as we tempt children to learn their letters by disposing the alphabet into pictures. But, in our modern compositions, they are not only ornamental but useful. An angel or a flower-pot, at the beginning and end of every chapter or section, enables the bookseller to spin out a novel, without plot or incident, to a great number of volumes: and by the help of these decorations, properly disposed, I have known a little piece swell into a duodecimo, which had scarce matter enough for a sixpenny pamphlet.

In this place I might also take notice of the several new improvements in the business of typography. Though it is reckoned ungentle to write a good hand, yet every one is proud of appearing in a beautiful print: and the productions of a man of quality come

from the press in a very neat letter, though, perhaps, the manuscript is hardly legible. Indeed, our modern writers seem to be more solicitous about outward elegance, than the intrinsic merit of their compositions: and on this account it is thought no mean recommendation of their works, to advertise that they are 'beautifully printed on a fine paper and entire new letter.' Nor are they only indebted to the press for the beauty of the type, but often call in its assistance to explain and enforce the sentiment. When an author is in doubt whether the reader will be able to comprehend his meaning, or indeed, whether he has any meaning at all, he takes care to sprinkle the sentence with italics; but when he would surprise us with any thing more striking than ordinary, he distinguishes the emphatical words by large staring CAPITALS, which overtop the rest of their fellows, and are intended, like the grenadiers' caps, to give us an idea of something grand and uncommon. These are designed as so many hints to let the reader know where he is to be particularly affected; and answer the same purpose with the marginal directions in plays, which inform the actor when he is to laugh or cry. This practice is most remarkable in pieces of modern wit and humour; and it may be observed, that where there is the least of these lively qualities, the author is most desirous of substituting these arts in their room; imagining, that by a judicious distribution of these enlivening strokes in different parts of it, his work, however dull in itself, will become smart and brilliant.

And here I cannot but take notice, that these arts have been employed to a very great advantage in the service of the theatres. The writer of the play bills deals out his capitals in so just a proportion, that you may tell the salary of each actor by the size of the letter in which his name is printed.

When the present manager of Drury-lane first came upon the stage, a new set of types two inches long were cast on purpose to do honour to his extraordinary merit. This indeed is so proper, that the severest critics on the drama cannot be offended at this piece of theatrical justice.

There is lately sprung up among us a new species of writers, who are most of them persons of the first rank and fashion. At this period the whole house of commons are turned authors: and we cannot sufficiently admire the propriety of style and sentiment in those elegant addresses, by which they humbly offer themselves as candidates, and beg the favour of your votes and interest. These gentlemen avail themselves greatly of the arts of printing above-mentioned; whether they would raise the merits of their own cause, or throw out invectives on the opposite party. The courtier sets before your eyes in large letters his steady attachment to King George, while his opponent displays in the same manner his zeal for Liberty and the Constitution. This must undoubtedly have a wonderful effect on the electors: and I could almost assure any patriot certain success, who should manifest his regard for Old England by printing his addresses in the *Old English Character*.

But, in the whole republic of letters, there are none, perhaps, who are more obliged to the printer, than the writers of periodical essays. The Spectators, indeed, came into the world without any of the advantages we are possessed of. They were originally published in a very bad print and paper, and were so entirely destitute of all outward ornaments, that like (Terence's virgin)

Ni vis boni

In ipsâ inesset formâ, hæc formam extinguerent,

‘ Unless the soul of beauty had breathed through the compositious themselves, these disadvantages would have suppressed the least appearances of it.’

As it requires no genius to supply a defect of this nature, our modern essays as much excel the Spectators in elegance of form, as perhaps they may be thought to fall short of them in every other respect. But they have this additional advantage, that by the fineness of their paper they are rescued from serving many mean and ignoble purposes, to which they might otherwise be applied. They also form themselves more commodiously into volumes, and become genteeler appendages of the tea-table. The candid reader will undoubtedly impute this extraordinary care about externals to the modesty of us present essayists, who are willing to compensate for our poverty of genius, by bestowing these outward graces and embellishments on our works. For my own part, I never reflect on the first unadorned publication of the Spectator, and at the same time take up one of my own papers, set off with every ornament of the press, but I am afraid that the critics will apply, what a facetious peer is said to have remarked on two different ladies; that 'the first is a soul without a body, and the last a body without a soul.'

As in this fashionable age there are many of Lord Foppington's opinion, 'that a book should be recommended by its outside to a man of quality and breeding,' it is incumbent on all authors to let their works appear as well drest as possible, if they expect them to be admitted into polite company. Yet we should not lay too much stress on the decorations, but rather remember Tully's precept to all who build, that 'the owner should be an ornament to the house, and not the house to the owner.'

T.

N^o 9. THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1754.

——— *Solvitque animis miracula rerum,
Eripuitque Jovi fulmen, vinesque tonanti.* MANIL.

He freed our minds from dread of things above,
And snatch'd the thunder from the hand of Jove.

THE publication of Lord Bolingbroke's posthumous works has given new life and spirit to free-thinking. We seem at present to be endeavouring to unlearn our catechism, with all that we have been taught about religion, in order to model our faith to the fashion of his Lordship's system. We have now nothing to do, but to throw away our Bibles, turn the churches into theatres, and rejoice that an act of Parliament, now in force, gives us an opportunity of getting rid of the clergy by transportation. I was in hopes that the extraordinary price of these volumes would have confined their influence to persons of quality. As they are placed above extreme indigence and absolute want of bread, their loose notions would have carried them no farther than cheating at cards, or perhaps plundering their country: but if these opinions spread among the vulgar, we shall be knocked down at noon-day in our streets, and nothing will go forward but robberies and murders.

The instances I have lately seen of free-thinking, in the lower part of the world, make me fear, they are going to be as fashionable and as wicked as their betters. I went the other night to the Robin Hood: where it is usual for the advocates against religion to assemble, and openly avow their infidelity. One of the questions for the night was, 'Whether Lord Bolingbroke had not done greater service to mankind by his writings, than the Apostles or Evangelists?' As this society is chiefly composed of lawyers' clerks, petty tradesmen, and the lowest mechanics, I was at first surprised to find such amazing erudition

ng them. Toland, Tindal, Collins, Chubb, and deville, they seemed to have got by heart. A maker harangued his five minutes upon the ex-nce of the tenets maintained by Lord Boling-e; but I soon found that his reading had not extended beyond the idea of a patriot King, h he had mistaken for a glorious system of free-ing. I could not help smiling at another of the pany, who took pains to show his disbelief of Gospel by unsainting the apostles, and calling y by no other title than plain Paul or plain Peter. proceedings of this society, have, indeed, almost ced me to wish, that (like the Roman Catholics) were not permitted to read the Bible, rather they should read it only to abuse it.

have frequently heard many wise tradesmen, ing the most important articles of our faith over t of beer. A baker took occasion from Canning's e to maintain, in opposition to the Scriptures, man might live by bread alone, at least that an might; 'for else,' said he, 'how could the ave been supported for a whole month by a few crusts?' In answer to this, a barber surgeon orth the improbability of that story; and thence red, that it was impossible for our Saviour to fasted forty days in the wilderness. I lately d a midshipman swear that the Bible was all a for he had sailed round the world with Lord on, and if there had been any Red Sea, he must met with it. I know a bricklayer, who, while as working by line and rule, and carefully lay-one brick upon another, would argue with a w labourer, that the world was made by chance; a cook, who thought more of his trade than his e, in a dispute concerning the miracles, made asant mistake about the nature of the first, and ely asked his antagonist what he thought of the er at Cana.

This affectation of free-thinking, among the lower class of people, is at present happily confined to the men. On Sundays, while the husbands are toping at the ale-house, the good women their wives think it their duty to go to church, say their prayers, bring home the text, and hear the children their catechism. But our polite ladies are, I fear, in their lives and conversations little better than free-thinkers. Going to church, since it is now no longer the fashion to carry on intrigues there, is almost wholly laid aside; and I verily believe, that nothing but another earthquake can ever fill the churches with people of quality. The fair sex in general are too thoughtless to concern themselves in deep inquiries into matters of religion. It is sufficient, that they are taught to believe themselves angels: it would therefore be an ill compliment, while we talk of the heaven they bestow, to persuade them into the Mahometan notion, that they have no souls: though perhaps our fine gentlemen may imagine that by convincing a lady that she has no soul, she will be less scrupulous about the disposal of her body.

The ridiculous notions maintained by free-thinkers in their writings, scarce deserve a serious refutation; and perhaps the best method of answering them would be to select from their works all the absurd and impracticable notions, which they so stiffly maintain in order to evade the belief of the Christian religion. I shall here throw together a few of their principal tenets, under the contradictory title of

THE UNBELIEVER'S CREED.

I believe that there is no God, but that matter is God, and God is matter; and that it is no matter whether there is any God or no.

I believe that the world was not made; that the world made itself; that it had no beginning; that it will last for ever, world without end.

I believe that man is a beast; that the soul is the body, and the body the soul; and that after death there is neither body nor soul.

I believe that there is no religion; that natural religion is the only religion; and that all religion is unnatural.

I believe not in Moses; I believe in the First Philosophy; I believe not the Evangelists; I believe in Chubb, Collins, Toland, Tindal, Morgan, Mandeville, Woolston, Hobbs, Shaftesbury; I believe in Lord Bolingbroke; I believe not St. Paul.

I believe not Revelation; I believe in tradition: I believe in the Talmud; I believe in the Alcoran; I believe not the Bible; I believe in Socrates, I believe in Confucius; I believe in Sanconiathon; I believe in Mahomet; I believe not in Christ.

Lastly, I believe in all unbelief.

AN ADDRESS

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Ever since we have thought fit to take these kingdoms into our immediate care, we have made it our earnest endeavour to go hand in hand with your wisdoms in promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people. The important business of taxes, lotteries, marriages, and Jews, we have left to your weighty consideration: while ourselves have been employed in the regulation of fashions, the establishment of taste, and amendment of the morals. We have the satisfaction to find, that both our measures have hitherto met with success: and the public affairs are at present in so prosperous a condition, that the national vices seem as likely to decrease as the national debt.

The dissolution of your assembly is now at hand; and as your whole attention will naturally be engaged

in securing to yourselves and friends a seat in the next parliament, it is needless to recommend to you, that heads should be broken, drunkenness encouraged, and abuse propagated; which has been found by experience to be the best method of supporting the freedom of elections. In the mean time, as the care of the nation must be left to us, it is necessary that, during this interval, our prerogative, as Censor-General, should be considerably extended, and we should be invested with the united powers of Lords and Commons.

When we are entrusted with this important charge, we shall expect, that every different faction shall concur in our measures for the public utility; that Whig and Tory, High-Church and Low-Church, Court and Country, shall all unite in this common cause; and that opposite parties in the body politic, like the arms and legs in the body natural, shall move in concert, though they are on different sides. In our papers, which we continue to publish on Thursdays, under the title of *The Connoisseur*, every misdemeanor shall be examined, and offenders called to the bar of the House. Be it therefore enacted, that these our orders and resolutions have an equal authority with acts of parliament: as we doubt not, they will be of equal advantage to the community.

The extraordinary supplies requisite for the service of the current weeks, and for the support of our own privy purse, oblige us to demand of you, that a sum, not exceeding two-pence, be levied weekly on each person, to be collected by our trusty and well-beloved the booksellers. We must also particularly request of you, that the same privilege and protection be extended to us, which is enjoyed by yourselves, and is so very convenient to many of your honourable members. It is no less expedient, that we should be secured from let or molestation: be it therefore provided, that no one presume to arrest, or cause to

be arrested, our person, or the persons of our publisher, printer, corrector, devil, or any other employed in our service.

We have only to add, that you may rely on our care and diligence in discharging the high trust reposed in us, in such manner as shall merit the thanks of the next parliament. We shall then recommend it to their consideration, whether it would not be for the interest of these kingdoms, that we should have a woolpack allotted us with the bishops, or be allowed a perpetual seat among the commons, as the representative of the whole people. But if this should be deemed too great an honour, it will, at least, be thought necessary, that we should be occasionally called in, like the judges, to give our opinion in cases of importance.

T. TOWN, Connoisseur, Critic, and
Censor-General.

N^o 10. THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1754.

Νηπιον, ἃ πω ἴδοις ὁμοιὸν πολεμιοῖ,
Οὐδ' ἀγορεύει, ἵνα τ' ἄνδρες ἀριπρεπεῖς τελευτήσι. HOMER.

What knows the stripling of the soldier's trade,
Beyond his regimentals and cockade?

LEARNING, as it polishes the mind, enlarges our ideas, and gives an ingenuous turn to our whole conversation and behaviour, has ever been esteemed a liberal accomplishment; and is, indeed, the principal characteristic that distinguishes the gentleman from the mechanic.

This axiom being universally allowed, I have often observed with wonder the neglect of learning that prevails among the gentlemen of the army; who, notwithstanding their shameful deficiency in this main requisite, are generally proposed as the most

exact models of good behaviour, and standards of politeness.

The art of war is no easy study : it requires much labour and application to go through what Milton calls 'the rudiments of soldiership, in all the skill of embattling, marching, encamping, fortifying, besieging, and battering, with all the helps of ancient and modern stratagems, tactics, and warlike maxims.' With all these, every officer should undoubtedly be acquainted ; for mere regimentals no more create a soldier, than the cowl makes a monk. But, I fear, the generality of our army have made little proficiency in the art they profess ; have learnt little more than just to acquit themselves with some decency at a review ; have not studied and examined, as they ought, the ancient and modern principles of war ;

Nor the division of a battle know,
More than a spinster.

SHAKSPEARE.

Besides the study of the art of war itself, there are many collateral branches of literature ; of which, as gentlemen and as soldiers, they should not be ignorant. Whoever bears a commission in the army, should be well read in history. The examples of Alexander, Cæsar, or Marlborough, however illustrious, are of little concern to the generality of readers, but are set up as so many land-marks, to direct those who are pursuing the same course of glory. A thorough knowledge of history would furnish a commander with true courage, inspire him with an honest emulation of his ancestors, and teach him to gain a victory without shedding blood.

Poetry too, more especially that of the ancients, seems particularly calculated for the perusal of those concerned in war. The subject of the *Iliad* is entirely martial ; and the principal characters are distinguished from each other chiefly by their different exertion of the single quality of courage. It was, I suppose, on account of this martial spirit, which

breathes throughout the *Iliad*, that Alexander was so captivated with it, that he is said to have laid it every night under his pillow. The principal character in the *Æneid* is a general, of remarkable piety and courage; and great part of the poem is made up of war. These studies cannot, surely, fail of animating a modern breast, which often kindled such a noble ardour in the ancients.

If we look into the lives of the greatest generals of antiquity, we shall find them no mean proficient in science. They led their armies to victory by their courage, and supported the state by their counsels. They revered the same Pallas, as the goddess of war and of wisdom; and the Spartans in particular, before they entered on an engagement, always sacrificed to the Muses. The exhortations, given by commanders before the onset, are some of the most animated pieces of oratory in all antiquity, and frequently produced astonishing effects, rousing the soldiers from despair, and hurrying them on to victory. An illiterate commander would have been the contempt of Greece and Rome. Tully, indeed, was called the learned Consul in derision; but then, as Dryden observes, 'his head was turned another way. When he read the tactics, he was thinking on the bar, which was his field of battle.' I am particularly pleased with the character of Scipio *Æmilianus*, as drawn by Velleius Paterculus, and would recommend it to the serious imitation of our modern officers. He was so great an admirer of liberal studies, that he always retained the most eminent wits in his camp: nor did any one fill up the intervals of business with more elegance, retiring from war only to cultivate the arts of peace; always employed in arms or study, always exercising his body with perils, or disciplining his mind with science. The author contrasts this amiable portrait with a description of *Mummius*; a general so little versed in the polite

arts, that, having taken at Corinth several pictures and statues of the greatest artists, he threatened the persons who were intrusted with the carriage of them to Italy, 'that, if they lost those, they should give new ones.'

I would fain have a British officer looked upon with as much deference as those of Greece and Rome: but while they neglect the acquisition of the same accomplishments, they will never meet with the same respect. Instead of cultivating their minds, they are wholly taken up in adorning their bodies, and look upon gallantry and intrigue as essential parts of their character. To glitter in the boxes, or at an assembly, is the full display of their politeness; and to be the life and soul of a lewd brawl, almost the only exertion of their courage; insomuch that there is a good deal of justice in Macheath's raillery, when he says, 'if it was not for us, and the other gentlemen of the sword, Drury Lane would be uninhabited.'

It is something strange, that officers should want any inducement to acquire so gentleman-like an accomplishment as learning. If they imagine it would derogate from their good-breeding, or call off their attention from military business, they are mistaken. Pedantry is no more connected with learning, than rashness with courage. Cæsar, who was the finest gentleman and the greatest general, was also the best scholar of his age.

To say the truth, learning wears a more amiable aspect and winning air in courts and camps, whenever it appears there, than amid the gloom of colleges and cloisters. Mixing in genteel life files off the rust that may have been contracted by study, and wears out any little oddness or peculiarity, that may be acquired in the closet. For this reason, the officer is more inexcusable who neglects an accomplishment that would sit so gracefully upon him: for this reason, too, we pay so great deference to those few

who have enriched their minds with the treasures of antiquity. An illiterate officer either hardens into a bravo, or refines into a fop. The insipidity of the fop is utterly contemptible; and a rough brutal courage, unpolished by science, and unassisted by reason, has no more claim to heroism, than the case-hardened valour of a bruiser or prize-fighter. Agreeable to this notion, Homer in the fifth Iliad represents the goddess Minerva as wounding Mars, and driving the heavy deity off the field of battle; implying allegorically, that wisdom is capable of subduing courage.

I would flatter myself, that British minds are still as noble, and British genius as exuberant, as those of any other nation or age whatever; but that some are debased by luxury, and others run wild for want of proper cultivation. If Athens can boast her Miltiades, Themistocles, &c. Rome her Camillus, Fabius, Cæsar, &c. England had her Edwards, Henrys, and Marlboroughs. It is to be hoped the time will come, when learning will be reckoned as necessary to qualify a man for the army, as for the bar or pulpit. Then we may expect to see the British soldiery enter on the field of battle, as on a theatre, for which they are prepared in the parts they are to act. 'They will not then, (as Milton expresses himself with his usual strength in his Treatise on Education) if intrusted with fair and hopeful armies, suffer them, for want of just and wise discipline, to shed away from about them like sick feathers, though they be never so oft supplied: they would not suffer their empty and unrecrutable colonels of twenty men in a company, to quaff out, or convey into secret hoards, the wages of a delusive list and miserable remnant; yet in the meanwhile to be over-mastered with a score or two of drunkards, the only soldiery left about them; or else to comply with all rapines and violences. No, certainly, if they knew aught

of that knowledge, that belongs to good men and good governors, they would not suffer these things.'

O.

Nº 11. THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1754.

————— *Pallus quas condidit arces*
Ipsa colat. —————

VIRG.

Let Pallas dwell in towers herself has rais'd.

THE principal character in Steele's comedy of the Lying Lover is young Bookwit; an Oxonian, who at once throws off the habit and manners of an academic, and assumes the dress, air, and conversation of a man of the town. He is, like other fine gentlemen, a coxcomb; but a coxcomb of learning and parts. His erudition he renders subservient to his pleasures: his knowledge in poetry qualifies him for a sonneteer, his rhetoric to say fine things to the ladies, and his philosophy to regulate his equipage; for he talks of having 'Peripatetic footmen, a follower of Aristippus for a valet de chambre, an epicurian cook, with an hermetical chemist (who are good only at making fires) for a scullion.' Thus he is, in every particular, a fop of letters, a complete classical beau.

By a review I have lately made of the people in this great metropolis, as Censor, I find that the town swarms with bookwits. The playhouses, parks, taverns, and coffee-houses are thronged with them. Their manner, which has something in it very characteristic, and different from the town-bred coxcombs, discovers them to the slightest observer. It is, indeed, no easy matter for one, whose chief employment is to store his mind with new ideas, to throw that happy vacancy, that total absence of thought and reflection, into his countenance, so remarkable in our modern

fine gentlemen. The same lounging air, too, that passes for genteel in an university coffee-house, is soon distinguished from the genuine careless loll, and easy saunter; and bring us over to the notion of Sir Wilful in *The Way of the World*, 'that a man should be bound 'prentice to a maker of fops, before he ventures to set up for himself.'

Yet, in spite of all these disadvantages, the love of pleasure, and a few supernumerary guineas, draw the student from his literary employment, and entice him to this theatre of noise and hurry, this grand mart of luxury; where as long as his purse can supply him, he may be as idle and debauched as he pleases. I could not help smiling at a dialogue between two of these gentlemen, which I overheard a few nights ago at the Bedford Coffee-house. 'Ha! Jack (says one accosting the other) is it you? How long have you been in town?'—'Two hours.'—'How long do you stay!—Ten guineas.—If you'll come to Venable's after the play is over, you'll find Tom Latine, Bob Classic, and two or three more, who will be very glad to see you. What, you're in town upon the sober plan at your father's? But harkye, Frank, if you'll call in, I'll tell your friend Harris to prepare for you. So your servant; for I am going to meet the finest girl upon town in the green boxes.'

I left the coffee-house pretty late; and as I came into the piazza, the fire in the Bedford-Arms kitchen blazed so cheerfully and invitingly before me, that I was easily persuaded by a friend who was with me, to end the evening at that house. Our good fortune led us into the next room to this knot of academical rakes. Their merriment being pretty boisterous, gave us a good pretext to inquire what company were in the next room. The waiter told us, with a smartness which those fellows frequently contract from attending on beaux and wits, 'some gentlemen from Oxford, with some ladies, sir. My master is

always very glad to see them ; for while they stay in town, they never dine or sup out of his house, and eat and drink, and pay better than any nobleman.'

As it grew later they grew louder : till at length an unhappy dispute arose between two of the company, concerning the present grand contest between the Old and the New Interest, which has lately inflamed Oxfordshire. This accident might have been attended with ugly consequences : but as the ladies are great enemies to quarrelling, unless themselves are the occasion, a good-natured female of the company interposed, and quelled their animosity. By the mediation of this fair one, the dispute ended very fashionably, in a bet of a dozen of claret, to be drank there by the company then present, whenever the wager should be decided. There was something so extraordinary in their whole evening's conversation, such an odd mixture of the town and university, that I am persuaded, if Sir Richard had been witness to it, he could have wrought it into a scene as lively and entertaining as any he has left us.

The whole time these lettered beaux remain in London, is spent in a continual round of diversion. Their sphere, indeed, is somewhat confined ; for they generally eat, drink, and sleep within the pincincts of Covent-Garden. I remember I once saw, at a public inn on the road to Oxford, a journal of the town transactions of one of these sparks ; who had recorded them on a window-pane for the example and imitation of his fellow-students. I shall present my reader with an exact copy of this curious journal, as nearly as I can remember.

Monday, rode to town in six hours—saw the two last acts of Hamlet—at night with Polly Brown.

Tuesday, saw Harlequin Sorcerer—at night, Polly again.

Wednesday, saw Macbeth—at night, with Sally Parker, Polly engaged.

Thursday, saw the Suspicious Husband—at night, Polly again.

Friday, set out at twelve o'clock for Oxford—a damn'd muzzy place.

There are no set of mortals more joyous than these occasional rakes, whose pride it is to gallop up to town once or twice in the year with their quarterage in their pockets, and in a few days to squander it away in the highest scenes of luxury and debauchery. The tavern, the theatre, and the bagnio, engross the chief part of their attention; and it is constantly Polly again with them, till their finances are quite exhausted, and they are obliged to return (as Book-wit has it) 'to small beer and three-halfpenny commons.'

I shall enlarge no further on this subject at present, but conclude these reflections with an Ode, which I have received from an unknown correspondent. He tells me, it was lately sent from an academical friend to one of these gentlemen, who had resigned himself wholly to these polite enjoyments, and seemed to have forgot his connexions with the University. All, who peruse this elegant little piece, will I doubt not, thank me for inserting it; and the learned reader will have the additional pleasure of admiring it as an humorous imitation of Horace,

Iect, beatis nunc Arabum invides

Gazis, &c.

L. I. Ode xxix.

So you, my friend, at last are caught—
Where could you get so strange a thought,
In mind and body sound?

All meaner studies you resign,
Your whole ambition now to shine
The beau of the beau-monde.

Say, gallant youth, what well-known name
Shall spread the triumphs of your fame
Through all the realms of Drury?

How will you strike the gaping cit?
 What tavern shall record your wit?
 What watchmen mourn your fury?

What sprightly imp of Gallic breed
 Shall have the culture of your head,
 (I mean the outward part)
 Form'd by his parent's early care
 To range in nicest curls the hair,
 And wield the puff with art?

No more let mortals toil in vain,
 By wise conjecture to explain
 What rolling time will bring:
 Thames to his source may upwards flow,
 Or Garrick six feet high may grow,
 Or witches thrive at Tring:

Since you each better promise break,
 Once fam'd for slovenliness and Greek,
 Now turn'd a very Paris,
 For lace and velvet quit your gown,
 The Stagyrte for Mr. Town,
 For Drury-lane St. Mary's.

N^o 12. THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1754.

Nec verò hoc sine sorte datæ, sine judice sedes. VIRG.
 Nor shall the four-legg'd culprit 'scape the law,
 But at the bar hold up the guilty paw.

TURNING over the last volume of Lord Bolinbroke's Works a few days ago, I could not help smiling at his lordship's extraordinary manner of commenting on some parts of the Scriptures. Among the rest he represents Moses, as making beasts accountable to the community for crimes, as well as men: whence his lordship infers, that the Jewish legislator supposed them capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and acting as moral agents. The oddity of this remark led me to reflect, if such an opinion should prevail in my country, what whimsical laws would be enacted, and how ridiculous they would appear, when put in execution. As if the horse, that carried the highwayman, should be arraigned

for taking a purse, or a dog indicted for feloniously stealing a shoulder of mutton. Such a country would seem to go upon the same principles, and to entertain the same notions of justice, as the purtanical old woman, that hanged her cat for killing mice on the sabbath-day.

These reflections were continued afterwards in my sleep; when methought such proceedings were common in our own courts of judicature. I imagined myself in a spacious hall like the Old Bailey, where they were preparing to try several animals, who had been guilty of offences against the laws of the land. The walls, I observed, where hung all round with bull's-hides, sheep-skins, foxes-tails, and the spoils of other brute-melafactors; and over the justice-seat, where the King's Arms are commonly placed, there was fixed a large stag's head, which overshadowed the magistrate with its branching horns. I took particular notice, that the galleries were very much crowded with ladies; which I could not tell how to account for, till I found it was expected that a Goat would that day be tried for a rape.

The sessions soon opened; and the first prisoner that was brought to the bar, was a Hog, who was prosecuted at the suit of the Jews on an indictment for burglary, in breaking into their synagogue. As it was apprehended, that religion might be affected by this cause, and as the prosecution appeared to be malicious, the Hog, though the fact was plainly proved against him, to the great joy of all true Christians, was allowed Benefit of Clergy.

An indictment was next brought against a Cat for killing a favourite canary-bird. This offender belonged to an old woman, who was believed by the neighbourhood to be a witch. The jury, therefore, were unanimous in their opinion, that she was the devil in that shape, and brought her in guilty. Upon which the judge formally pronounced sentence upon

her, which I remember concluded with these words : ' You must be carried to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck nine times, till you are dead, dead, dead, dead, dead, dead, dead, dead, dead : and the fiddlers have mercy on your guts.'

A Parrot was next tried for *scandalum magnatum*. He was accused by the chief magistrate of the city, and the whole court of alderman, for defaming them, as they passed along the street, on a public festival, by singing ' Room for cuckolds, here comes a great company, room for cuckolds, here comes my lord mayor.' This Parrot was a very old offender; much addicted to scurrility; and had been several times convicted of profane cursing and swearing. He had even the impudence to abuse the whole court by calling the jury rogues and rascals; and frequently interrupted my lord judge in summing up the evidence, by crying out ' old bitch.' The court, however, was pleased to show mercy to him, upon the petition of his mistress, a strict Methodist; who gave bail for his good behaviour, and delivered him over to Mr. Whitefield, who undertook to make a thorough convert of him.

After this a Fox was indicted for robbing an hen-roost. Many farmers appeared against him, who deposed, that he was a very notorious thief, and had long been the terror of ducks, geese, turkeys, and all other poultry. He had infested the country a long time, and had often been pursued, but they could never take him before. As the evidence was very full against him, the jury readily brought him in guilty; and the judge was proceeding to condemn him, when the sly villain, watering his brush, flirted it in the face of the jailer, and made off. Upon this a country squire, who was present, hallooed out, Stole away! and a hue and cry was immediately sent after him.

When the uproar, which this occasioned, was over, a Milch-Ass was brought to the bar, and tried for contumeliously braying, as she stood at the door of a sick lady of quality. It appeared that this lady was terribly afflicted with the vapours, and could not bear the least noise; had the knocker always tied up, and straw laid in the street. Notwithstanding which, this audacious creature used every morning to give her foul language, which broke her rest, and flung her into hysterics. For this repeated abuse the criminal was sentenced to the pillory, and ordered to lose her ears.

An information was next laid against a shepherd's Dog upon the Game Act for poaching. He was accused of killing a hare, without being properly qualified. But the plaintiff thought it advisable to quash the indictment, as the owner of the dog had a vote to sell at the next election.

There now came on a very important cause, in which six of the most eminent council learned in the law were retained on each side. A Monkey belonging to a lady of the first rank and fashion, was indicted for that he with malice prepense did commit wilful murder on the body of a lap-dog. The council for the prosecutor set forth, that the unfortunate deceased came on a visit with another lady; when the prisoner at the bar, without the least provocation, and contrary to the laws of hospitality, perpetrated this inhuman fact. The council for the prisoner, being called upon to make the Monkey's defence, pleaded his privilege, and insisted on his being tried by his peers. This plea was admitted; and a jury of beaux was immediately impanelled, who without going out of court honourably acquitted him.

The proceedings were here interrupted by an Hound who came jumping into the hall, and running to the justice-seat, lifted up his leg against the judge's

robe. For this contemptuous behaviour, he was directly ordered into custody; when to our great surprise he cast his skin and became an Ostrich; and presently after shed his feathers, and terrified us in the shaggy figure of a Bear. Then he was a Lion, then a Horse, then again a Baboon; and after a many other amazing transformations, leaped out an Harlequin, and before they could take hold of him, skipped away to Covent-Garden theatre.

It would be tedious to recount the particulars of several other trials. A sportsman brought an action against a Race-Horse, for running on the wrong side of the post, by which he lost the plate and many considerable bets. For this the criminal was sentenced to be burnt in the fore-hand, and to be whipt at the cart's tail. A Mare would have undergone the same punishment, for throwing her rider in a stag-hunt, but escaped by pleading her belly; upon which a jury of grooms was impannelled, who brought her in quick. The company of Dogs and Monkeys, together with the dancing Bears, who were taken up on the Licence Act, and indicted for strollers, were transported for life.

The last trial was for high treason. A Lion, who had been long confined as a state-prisoner in the Tower, having broken jail, had appeared in open rebellion, and committed several acts of violence on his majesty's liege subjects. As this was a noble animal, and a prince of the blood in his own native country, he was condemned to be beheaded. It came into my thoughts, that this lion's head might vie with that famous one formerly erected at Button's for the service of the Guardian: I was accordingly going to petition for leave to put it up in Macklin's new coffee-house; when methought the Lion, setting up a most horrible roar, broke his chains, and put the whole court to flight; and I awaked in the utmost consternation, just as I imagined he had got me in *his gripe*.

N^o 13. THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1754.

— *Commotâ fervet plebecula bile.* PERSIUS.

Inspir'd by freedom, and election ale,
The patriot-mob at courts and placemen rail.

I SHALL this day present my readers with a letter, which I have received from my cousin Village; who, as I informed them in my first paper, has undertaken to send me an account of every thing remarkable, that passes in the country.

Dear Cousin,

I have not been unmindful of the province which you was pleased to allot me; but the whole country has been lately so much taken up with the business of elections, that nothing has fallen under my notice, but debates, squabbles, and drunken rencounters. The spirit of party prevails so universally, that the very children are instructed to lisp the names of the favourite chiefs of each faction; and I have more than once been in danger of being knocked off my horse, as I rode peaceably on, because I did not declare with which party I sided, though I knew nothing at all of either. Every petty village abounds with the most profound statesmen: it is common to see our rustic politicians assembling after sermon, and settling the good of their country across a tomb-stone, like so many dictators from the plough; and almost every cottage can boast its patriot, who, like the old Roman, would not exchange his turnip for a bribe.

I am at present in ****, where the election is just coming on, and the whole town consequently in an uproar. They have for several parliaments returned two members, who recommended themselves by constantly opposing the court: but there came down a few days ago a banker from London, who has offered himself a candidate, and is backed with the most

powerful of all interests, money. Nothing has been since thought of but feasting and revelling; and both parties strive to outdo each other in the frequency and expense of their entertainments. This, indeed, is the general method made use of to gain the favour of electors, and manifest a zeal for the constitution. I have known a candidate depend more upon the strength of his liquor than his arguments; and the merits of a treat has often recommended a member, who has had no merits of his own. For it is certain, that people, however they may differ in other points, are unanimous in promoting the grand business of eating and drinking.

It is impossible to give a particular account of the various disorders occasioned by the contest in this town. The streets ring with the different cry of each party; and every hour produces a ballad, a set of queries, or a serious address to the worthy electors. I have seen the mayor, with half the corporation, roaring, hallooing, and reeling along the streets, and yet threatening to clap a poor fellow into the stocks for making the same noise, only because he would not vote as they do. It is no wonder that the strongest connexions should be broken, and the most intimate friends set at variance, through their difference of opinions. Not only the men, but their wives were also engaged in the same quarrel. Mr. Staunch the haberdasher used to smoke his pipe constantly, in the same kitchen corner every evening, at the same alehouse, with his neighbour, Mr. Veer the chandler, while their ladies chatted together at the street-door: but now the husbands never speak to each other; and consequently Mrs. Veer goes a quarter of a mile for her inkle and tape, rather than deal at Mr. Staunch's shop; and Mrs. Staunch declares, she would go without her tea, though she has always been used to it twice a day, rather than fetch her half quartern from that turn-coat Veer's.

Wherever politics are introduced, religion is always drawn into the quarrel. The town I have been speaking of, is divided into two parties, who are distinguished by the appellation of Christians and Jews. The Jews, it seems, are those who are in the interest of a nobleman, who gave his vote for passing the Jew-bill, and are held in abomination by the Christians. The zeal of the latter is still further inflamed by the vicar, who every Sunday thunders out his anathemas, and preaches up the pious doctrines of persecution. In this he is seconded by the clerk, who is careful to enforce the arguments from the pulpit, by selecting staves proper for the occasion,

This truly Christian spirit is no where more manifest than at their public feasts. I was at one of their dinners, where I found great variety of pig-meat was provided. The table was covered from one end to the other with hams, legs of pork, spare-ribs, griskins, haslets, feet and ears, brawn, and the like. In the middle there smoked a large barbecued hog, which was soon devoured to the bone, so desirous was every one to prove his Christianity by the quantity he could swallow of that Anti-Judaic food. After dinner there was brought in, by way of desert, a dish of hog's puddings; but as I have a dislike to that kind of diet, (though not from any scruple of conscience) I was regarded as little better than a Jew for declining to eat of them.

The great support of this party is an old neighbouring knight, who, ever since the late naturalization act, has conceived a violent antipathy to the Jews, and takes every opportunity of railing at the above-mentioned nobleman. Sir Rowland swears, that his lordship is worse than Judas, that he is actually circumcised, and that the chapel in his house is turned into a synagogue. The knight had never been seen in a church till the late clamour about the

Jew-bill; but he now attends it regularly every Sunday, where he devoutly takes his nap all the service; and he lately bestowed the best living in his gift, which he had before promised to his chaplain, on one whom he had never seen, but had read his name in a title-page to a sermon against the Jews. He turned off his butler, who had lived with him many years, (and whose only crime was a swarthy complexion) because the dog looked like a Jew. He feeds hogs in his park and the court-yard, and has guinea-pigs in his parlour. Every Saturday he has a hunt, because it is the Jewish sabbath; and in the evening he is sure to get drunk with the vicar in defence of religion. As he is in the commission, he ordered a poor Jew pedlar, who came to hawk goods at his house, to Bridewell; and he was once going to send a little parish-boy to the same place, for presuming to play in his worship's hearing on that unchristian-like instrument the Jew's-harp.

The fair sex here are no less ambitious of displaying their affection for the same cause; and they manifest their sentiments by the colour and fashion of their dress. Their zeal more particularly shews itself in a variety of posies for rings, buckles, knots, and garters. I observed the other night at the assembly, that the ladies seemed to vie with each other in hanging out the ensigns of the faith in orthodox ribbands, bearing the inscription of No Jews. Christianity for ever. They likewise wore little crosses at their breasts; their pompons were formed into crucifixes, their knots disposed in the same angles, and so many parts of their habits moulded into that shape, that the whole assembly looked like the court on St. Andrew's day. It was remarkable that the vicar's lady, who is a thorough-paced High-Church-woman, was more religious in the decorations of her dress than any of the company; and, indeed, she was so stuck over from head to foot

with crosses, that a wag justly compared her to an old Popish monument in a Gothic cathedral.

I shall conclude my letter with the relation of an adventure, that happened to myself at my first coming into this town. I intended to put up at the Catherine-Wheel, as I had often used the house before, and knew the landlord to be a good civil kind of fellow. I accordingly turned my horse into the yard, when, to my great surprise, the landlord, as soon as he saw me, gave me an hearty curse, and told me I might go about my business, 'for indeed he would not entertain any such rascals.' Upon this he said something to two or three strapping country-fellows, who immediately came towards me: and if I had not rode away directly, I should have met with a very rough salutation from their horse-whips. I could not imagine what offence I had committed, that could give occasion for such ill usage, till I heard the master of the inn hallooing after me, 'that's the scoundrel that came here some time ago with Tom T'otherside;' who, I have since learned, is an agent for the other party.

T.

I am, dear Cousin, your's &c.

N^o 14. THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1754,

————— *Tum in lecto quoque videres
Stridere secretâ divisos aure susurros.
Nullos his malem ludos spectasse. Sed illa
Redde age, quæ deinceps risisti.*————— HOR.

Imparted to each laughter-loving fair,
The whizzing whisper glides from chair to chair:
And e'er the conscious ear receives it half,
With titterings they betray the stifled laugh.
Such giggling glee!—what farce so full of mirth!
But tell the tickling cause which gave it birth.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

As the ladies are naturally become the immediate objects of your care, will you permit a complaint to

be inserted in your paper, which is founded upon a matter of fact? They will pardon me, if by laying before you a particular instance I was lately witness to of their improper behaviour. I endeavour to expose a reigning evil, which subjects them to many shameful imputations.

I received last week a dinner-card from a friend, with an intimation that I should meet some very agreeable ladies. At my arrival, I found that the company consisted chiefly of females, who indeed did me the honour to rise, but quite disconcerted me in paying my respects, by their whispering each other, and appearing to stifle a laugh. When I was seated, the ladies grouped themselves up in a corner, and entered into a private cabal, seemingly to discourse upon points of great secrecy and importance, but of equal merriment and diversion.

The same conduct of keeping close to their ranks was observed at table, where the ladies seated themselves together. Their conversation was here also confined wholly to themselves, and seemed like the mysteries of the *Bona Dea*, in which men were forbidden to have any share. It was a continued laugh and whisper from the beginning to the end of dinner. A whole sentence was scarce ever spoken aloud. Single words, indeed, now and then broke forth; such as odious, horrible, detestable, shocking, humbug. This last new-coined expression, which is only to be found in the nonsensical vocabulary, sounds absurd and disagreeable, whenever it is pronounced; but from the mouth of a lady it is 'shocking, detestable, horrible, and odious.'

My friend seemed to be in an uneasy situation at his own table; but I was far more miserable. I was mute, and seldom dared to lift up my eyes from my plate, or turn my head to call for small beer, lest by some awkward gesture I might draw upon me a whisper or a laugh. Sancho, when he was forbid

to eat a delicious banquet set before him, could scarce appear more melancholy. The rueful length of my face might possibly increase the mirth of my tormentors : at least, their joy seemed to rise in exact proportion with my misery. At length, however, the time of my delivery approached. Dinner ended, the ladies made their exit in pairs, and went off, hand in hand, whispering, like the two kings of Brentford.

Modest men, Mr. Town, are deeply wounded, when they imagine themselves the objects of ridicule or contempt : and the pain is the greater, when it is given by those whom they admire, and from whom they are ambitious of receiving any marks of countenance and favour. Yet we must allow, that affronts are pardonable from ladies, as they are often prognostics of future kindness. If a lady strikes our cheek, we can very willingly follow the precept of the Gospel, and turn the other cheek to be smitten. Even a blow from a fair hand conveys pleasure. But this battery of whispers is against all legal rights of war : —poisoned arrows, and stabs in the dark, are not more repugnant to the general laws of humanity.

If the misconduct which I have described, had been only to be found, Mr. Town, at my friend's table, I should not have troubled you with this letter ; but the same kind of ill breeding prevails too often, and in too many places. The gigglers and the whisperers are innumerable : they beset us wherever we go ; and it is observable, that, after a short murmur of whispers out comes the burst of laughter ; like a gunpowder serpent, which, after hissing about for some time, goes off in a bounce.

Modern writers of comedy often introduce a pert witling into their pieces, who is very severe upon the rest of the company ; but all his waggy is spoken aside. These gigglers and whisperers seem to

be acting the same part in company, that this arch rogue does in the play. Every word or motion produces a train of whispers; the dropping of a snuff-box, or spilling the tea, is sure to be accompanied with a titter: and upon the entrance of any one with something particular in his person or manner, I have seen a whole room in a buz like a bee-hive.

This practice of whispering, if it is any where allowable, may, perhaps, be indulged the fair sex at church, where the conversation can only be carried on by the secret symbols of a courtesy, an ogle, or a nod. A whisper in this place is very often of great use, as it serves to convey the most secret intelligence, which a lady would be ready to burst with, if she could not find vent for it by this kind of auricular confession. A piece of scandal transpires in this manner from one pew to another, then presently whizzes along the chancel, from whence it crawls up to the galleries, till at last the whole church hums with it.

It were also to be wished, that the ladies would be pleased to confine themselves to whispering, in their *tete-a-tete* conferences at the opera or the play-house; which would be a proper deference to the rest of the audience. In France, we are told, it is common for the *parterre* to join with the performers in any favourite air; but we seem to have carried this custom still further, as the company in our boxes without concerning themselves in the least with the play, are even louder than the players. The wit and humour of a Vanbrugh or a Congreve is frequently interrupted by a brilliant dialogue between two persons of fashion; and a love-scene in the side-box, has often been more attended to, than that on the stage. As to their loud bursts of laughter at the theatre, they may very well be excused, when they are excited by any lively strokes in a comedy: but I have seen our ladies titter at the most distressful

scenes in *Romeo and Juliet*, grin over the anguish of a *Monimia* or *Belvidera*, and fairly laugh *King Lear* off the stage.

Thus the whole behaviour of these ladies is in direct contradiction to good manners. They laugh when they should cry, are loud when they should be silent, and are silent when their conversation is desirable. If a man, in a select company, was thus to laugh or whisper me out of countenance, I should be apt to construe it as an affront, and demand an explanation. As to the ladies, I would desire them to reflect how much they would suffer, if their own weapons were turned against them, and the gentlemen should attack them with the same arts of laughing and whispering. But, however free they may be from our resentment, they are still open to ill-natured suspicions. They do not consider, what strange constructions may be put on these laughs and whispers. It were, indeed, of little consequence, if we only imagined that they were taking the reputations of their acquaintance to pieces, or abusing the company round; but when they indulge themselves in this behaviour, some, perhaps, may be led to conclude, that they are discoursing upon topics, which they are ashamed to speak of in a less private manner.

Some excuse may perhaps be framed for this ill-timed merriment in the fair sex. *Venus*, the goddess of beauty, is frequently called the laughter-loving dame; and by laughing our modern ladies may possibly imagine, that they render themselves like *Venus*. I have indeed remarked, that the ladies commonly adjust their laugh to their persons, and are merry in proportion as it sets off their particular charms. One lady is never farther moved than to a smile or a simper, because nothing else shows her dimples to so much advantage; another, who has a very fine set of teeth, runs into the broad

grin; while a third, who is admired for a well turned neck and graceful chest, calls up all her beauties to view, by breaking into violent and repeated peals of laughter.

I would not be understood to impose gravity or too great a reserve on the fair sex. Let them laugh at a feather; but let them declare openly, that it is a feather which occasions their mirth. I must confess, that laughter becomes the young, gay, and the handsome: but a whisper is unbecoming at all ages, and in both sexes; nor ought it ever to be practised, except in the round gallery at St. Paul's, or in the famous whispering place in Gloucester Cathedral, where two whisperers hear each other at the distance of five and twenty yards. I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

K. L.

N^o 15. THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1754.

——— *Tu dic, mecum quo pignore certes.* VIRG.

Name your Bet.

A FRIEND of mine, who belongs to the Stamp-Office, acquaints me, that the revenue arising from the duty on cards and dice continues to increase every year, and that it now brings in near six times more than it did at first. This will not appear very wonderful, when we consider, that gaming is now become rather the business than amusement of our persons of quality: and that they are more concerned about the transactions of the two clubs at White's than the proceedings of both houses of parliament. Thus it happens, that estates are now almost as frequently made over by whist and hazard, as by deeds and settlements; and the chariots of many of our nobility may be said (like Count Basset's in the play) 'to roll upon the four aces.'

This love of gaming has taken such entire possession of their ideas, that it infects their common conversation. The management of a dispute was formerly attempted by reason and argument; but the new way of adjusting all difference in opinion is by the sword or a wager: so that the only genteel method of dissenting is to risk a thousand pounds, or take your chance of being run through the body. The strange custom of deciding every thing by a wager is so universal, that if (in imitation of Swift) any body was to publish a specimen of Polite Conversation, instead of old sayings and trite repartees, he would in all probability fill his dialogues with little more than bet after bet, and now or then a calculation of the odds.

White's, the present grand scene of these transactions, was formerly distinguished by gallantry and intrigue. During the publication of the Tatler, Sir Richard Steele thought proper to date all his love news from that quarter: but it would now be as absurd to pretend to gather any such intelligence from White's, as to send to Batson's for a lawyer, or to the Roll's coffee-house for a man-midwife.

The gentlemen who now frequent this place, profess a kind of universal scepticism: and as they look upon every thing as dubious, put the issue upon a wager. There is nothing however trivial or ridiculous, which is not capable of producing a bet. Many pounds have been lost upon the colour of a coach-horse, an article in the news, or the change of the weather. The birth of a child has brought great advantages to persons not in the least related to the family it was born in; and the breaking off a match has affected many in their fortunes, besides the parties immediately concerned.

But the most extraordinary part of this fashionable practice is, what in the gaming dialect is called pitting one man against another; that is, in plain Eu-

glish, wagering which of the two will live longest. In this manner, people of the most opposite characters make up the subject of a bet. A player, perhaps, is pitted against a duke, an alderman against a bishop, or a pimp with a privy-counsellor. There is scarce one remarkable person, upon whose life there are not many thousand pounds depending: or one person of quality, whose death will not leave several of these kind of mortgages upon his estate. The various changes in the health of one, who is the subject of many bets, occasion very serious reflections in those, who have ventured large sums on his life or death. Those who would be gainers by his decease, upon every slight indisposition, watch all the stages of his illness, and are as impatient for his death, as the undertaker who expects to have the care of his funeral; while the other sides are very solicitous about his recovery, send every hour to know how he does, and take as much care of him, as a clergyman's wife does of her husband, who has no other fortune than his living. I remember a man with the constitution of a porter, upon whose life very great odds were laid; but when the person he was pitted against, was expected to die every week, this man shot himself through the head, and the knowing ones were taken in.

Though most of our follies are imported from France, this has had its rise and progress entirely in England. In the last illness of Lewis the Fourteenth Lord Stair laid a wager on his death; and we may guess what the French thought of it, from the manner in which Voltaire mentions it in his *Siecle de Louis XIV.* '*Le Roi fut attaque vers le milieu du mois d'Aout. Le Comte de Stair, ambassadeur d'Angleterre, paria, selon le genie de sa nation, que le Roi ne passeroit pas le mois de Septembre.*' 'The King,' (says he) 'was taken ill about the middle of August; when Lord Stair, the ambassador from England,

betted according to the genius of his nation, that the King would not live beyond September.'

I am in some pain, lest this custom should get among the ladies. They are at present very deep in cards and dice; and while my lord is gaming abroad her ladyship has her rout at home. I am inclined to suspect, that our women of fashion will also learn to divert themselves with this polite practice of laying wagers. A birth-day suit, the age of a beauty, who invented a particular fashion, or who were supposed to be together at the last masquerade, would frequently give occasion for bets. This would also afford them a new method for the ready propagation of scandal; as the truth of several stories, which are continually flying about the town, would naturally be brought to the same test. Should they proceed further to stake the lives of their acquaintance against each other, they would doubtless bet with the same fearless spirit, as they are known to do at brag: the husband of one would perhaps be pitted against the gallant of another, or a woman of the town against a maid of honour. And, perhaps, if this practice should once become fashionable among the ladies, we may soon see the time, when an allowance for bet-money will be stipulated in the marriage articles.

As the vices and follies of persons of distinction are very apt to spread, I am also much afraid, lest this branch of gaming should descend to the common people. Indeed, it seems already to have got among them. We have frequent accounts in the daily papers of tradesmen riding, walking, eating, and drinking for a wager. The contested election in the city has occasioned several extraordinary bets: I know a butcher in Leadenhall market, who laid an ox to a shin of beef, on the success of Sir John Barnard against the field; and have been told of a publican in Thames-street, who ventured an hogshead of entire butt, on the candidate who serves him with beer.

We may observe, that the spirit of gaming displays itself with as much variety among the lowest, as the highest order of people. It is the same thing whether the dice rattle in an orange barrow, or at the hazard-table. A couple of chairmen in a night-cellar are as eager at put or all-fours, as a party at St. James's at a rubber of whist; and the E O table is but an higher sort of Merry-go-round, where you may get six halfpence for one, six pence for one, and six twopences for one. If the practice of pitting should be also propagated among the vulgar, it will be common for prize-fighters to stake their lives against each other; and two pickpockets may lay which of them shall first go the gallows.

To give the reader a full idea of a person of fashion wholly employed in this manner, I shall conclude my paper with the character of Montano. Montano was born heir to a nobleman, remarkable for deep play, from whom he very early imbibed the principles of gaming. When he first went to school, he soon became the most expert of any of his play-fellows, he was sure to win all their marbles at taw, and would often strip them of their whole week's allowance at chuck. He was afterwards at the head of every match of football or cricket; and when he was captain, he took in all the big boys by making a lottery, but went away without drawing the prizes. He is still talked of at the school, for a famous dispute he had with another of his own cast about their superiority in learning; which they decided by tossing up heads or tails who was the best scholar. Being too great a genius for our universities at home, he was sent abroad on his travels, but never got further than Paris: where having lost a considerable bet of four to one concerning the taking a town in Flanders, he was obliged to come back with a few guineas he borrowed to bring him over. Here he soon became universally known by frequenting every

gaming-table, and attending every horse-race in the kingdom. He first reduced betting into an art, and made White's the grand market for wagers. He is at length such an adept in this art, that whatever turn things take, he can never lose. This he has effected, by what he has taught the world to call hedging a bet. There is scarce a contested election in the kingdom, which will not end to his advantage; and he has lately sent over commissions to Paris to take up bets on the recall of the parliament. He was the first that struck out the above-mentioned practice of pitting; in which he is so thoroughly versed, that the death of every person of quality may be said to bring him a legacy: and he has so contrived the bets on his own life, that (live or die) the odds are in his favour. O.

N^o 16. THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1754.

——— *Altiùs omnem*
Expediam primâ repetens ab origine famam. VIRG.
 I'll trace the current upwards, as it flows,
 And mark the secret spring, whence first it rose.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

Oxford, May 12, 1754.

Your last week's paper, on the subject of bets, put me in mind of an extract I lately met with in some news-papers, from the 'Life of Pope Sixtus V. translated from the Italian of Gregorio Leti by the Reverend Mr. Farnworth.' The passage is as follows:

IT was reported in Rome, that Drake had taken and plundered St. Domingo in Hispaniola, and carried off an immense booty. This account came in a private letter to Paul Secchi, a very considerable merchant in the city, who had large concerns in

those parts, which he had insured. Upon receiving this news, he sent for the insurer Samson Ceneda, a Jew, and acquainted him with it. The Jew, whose interest it was to have such a report though false, gave many reasons why it could not possibly be true; and at last worked himself up into such a passion, that he said, I'll lay you a pound of my flesh it is a lie. Secchi, who was of a fiery hot temper, replied, I'll lay you a thousand crowns against a pound of your flesh, that it is true. The Jew accepted the wager, and articles were immediately executed betwixt them, That if Secchi won, he should himself cut the flesh with a sharp knife from whatever part of the Jew's body he pleased. The truth of the account was soon confirmed; and the Jew was almost distracted, when he was informed, that Secchi had solemnly sworn he would compel him to the exact literal performance of his contract. A report of this transaction was brought to the Pope, who sent for the parties, and being informed of the whole affair, said 'When contracts are made, it is just they should be fulfilled, as this shall. Take a knife therefore, Secchi, and cut a pound of flesh from any part you please of the Jew's body. We advise you, however, to be very careful; for if you cut but a scruple more or less than your due, you shall certainly be hanged.'

What induced me to trouble you with this, is a remark made by the editor, that the scene between Shylock and Antonio in the Merchant of Venice is borrowed from this story.' I should perhaps have acquiesced in this notion, if I had not seen a note in the 'Observations on Spenser's Faerie Queene, by Mr. T. Warton of Trinity College', where he seems to have discovered the real source from which Shakespeare drew his fable, which (he informs us) is founded upon an ancient ballad. The admirers of Shakspeare are obliged to him for this curious discovery :

but as Mr. Warton has only given some extracts, they would undoubtedly be glad to see the whole. This ballad is most probably no where to be met with but in the Ashmolean Musæum in this University, where it was deposited by that famous antiquary Anthony à Wood: I have therefore sent you a faithful transcript of it; and you must agree with me, that it would do you more credit, as a Connoisseur to draw this hidden treasure into light, than if you had discovered an Otho or a Niger.

A SONG.

Shewing the crueltie of Gernutus a Jew, who lending to a marchant an hundred crownes, would have a pound of his fleshe because he could not pay him at the time appointed.

In Venice town not long agoe,
A cruel Jew did dwell,
Which lived all on usurie,
As Italian writers tell.

Gernutus called was the Jew,
Which never thought to die,
Nor never yet did any good
To them in streets that lye.

His life was like a barrow hogge,
That liveth many a day,
Yet never once doth any good,
Until men will him slay.

Or like a filthy heap of dung,
That lyeth in a hoord;
Which never can do any good,
Till it be spread abroad.

So fares it with this usurer,
He cannot sleep in rest,
For feare the theefe doth him pursue
To pluck him from his nest.

His heart doth think on many a wile,
How to deceive the poore;
His mouth is almost full of mucke,
Yet still he gapes for more.

His wife must lend a shilling,
For every weeke a penny,
Yet bring a pledge that's double worth,
If that you will have any.

And see (likewise) you keep your day,
Or else you loose it all :
This was the living of his wife,
Her cow she doth it call.

Within that citie dwelt that time
A merchant of great fame,
Which being distressed, in his need
Unto Gernutus came.

Desiring him to stand his friend,
For twelve moneth and a day,
To lend to him a hundred crownes,
And he for it would pay.

Whatsoever he would demand of him
And pledges he should have :
No, (qd. the Jew with fleering lookes)
Sir, aske what you will have.

No penny for the loane of it
For one yeere you shall pay ;
You may do me as good a turne,
Before my dying day.

But we will have a merry jeast
For to be talked long :
You shall make me a bond (quoth he)
That shall be large and strong.

And this shall be the forfeiture,
Of your owne fleshe a pound,
If you agree, make you the bond,
And here's a hundred crownes.

The second part of the Jew's crueltie ; setting forth
the mercifulnesse of the Judge towards the Merchant.

With right good will the merchant said,
And so the bond was made,
When twelve months and a day drew on
That back it should be payd.

The merchants ships were all at sea,
And money came not in ;
Which way to take, or what to doe,
To thinke he doth begin.

And to Gernutus straight he comes
With cap and bended knee,
And sayd to him of curtesie
I pray you bear with me.

My day is come, and I have not
The money for to pay :
And little good the forfeiture
Will doe you I dare say.

With all my heart, Gernutus said
Command it to your minde :
In things of bigger weight than this
You shall me readie finde.

He goes his way ; the day once past
Gernutus doth not slacke
To get a serjeant presentlie,
And clapt him on the backe.

And layd him into prison strong,
And sued his bond withall ;
And when the judgment day was come,
For judgment he doth call.

The merchant's friends came thither fast,
With many a weeping eye,
For other means they could not find,
But he that day must dye.

Some offered for his hundred crownes
Five hundred for to pay ;
And some a thousand, two or three,
Yet still he did deny.

And at the last, ten thousand crownes
They offered him to save,
Gernutus said, I will no gold,
My forfeit I will have.

A pound of flesh is my demand,
And that shall be my hyre,
Then said the judge, yet my good friend
Let me of you desire,

To take the fleshe from such a place
As yet you let him live ;
Doe so, and lo a hundred crownes,
To thee here will I give.

No, no, quoth he, no judgment here
For this it shall be tryde,
For I will have my pound of fleshe
From under his right side.

It grieved all the companie,
His crueltie to see ;
For neither friend ner foe could help
But he must spoiled bee.

The bloudie Jew now ready is
With wheted blade in hand
To spoyle the blood of innocent,
By forfeit of his bond.

And as he was about to strike
In him the deadly blow :
Stay (quoth the Judge) thy crueltie
I charge thee to do so.

Sith needs thou wilt thy forfeit have
Which is of fleshe a pound :
See that thou shed no drop of bloud,
Nor yet the man confound.

For if thou doe, like murtherer,
Thou here shalt hanged be :
Likewise of fleshe see that thou cut
No more than 'longs to thee.

For if thou take either more or lesse,
To the value of a mite,
Thou shalt be hanged presently
As is both law and right.

Gernutus now waxt frantic mad,
And wotes not what to say :
Quoth he at last, ten thousand crownes
I will that he shall pay.

And so I grant to set him free :
The Judge doth answer make,
You shall not have a penny given,
Your forfeiture now take.

At the last he doth demand, ¶
But for to have his own :
No, quoth the Judge, do as you list,
Thy judgment shall be showne.

Either take your pound of fleshe (qd. he)
Or cancell me your bond,
O cruel Judge, then quoth the Jew,
That doth against me stand !

And so with griped grieved minde
He biddeth them farewell :
All the people prays'd the Lord
That ever this heard tell.

Good people that do hear this song,
 For truth I dare well say,
 That many a wretch as ill as he
 Doth live now at this day.
 That seeketh nothing but the spoyle
 Of many a wealtheie man,
 And for to trap the innocent,
 Deviseth what they can.
 From whom the Lord deliver me,
 And every christian too,
 And send to them like sentence eke,
 That meaneth so to doo.

*Printed at London by E. P. for J. Wright, dwelling in
 Gilt-spur-street.*

It will be proper to subjoin what the ingenious Mr. Warton has observed upon this subject:—‘It may be objected,’ says he, ‘that this ballad might have been written after, and copied from Shakspeare’s play. But if that had been the case, it is most likely, that the author would have preserved Shakspeare’s name of Shylock for the Jew; and nothing is more likely, than that Shakspeare, in copying from this ballad should alter the name from Gernutus to one more Jewish. Another argument is, that our ballad hast he air of a narrative written before Shakspeare’s play; I mean, that if it had been written after the play, it would have been much more full and circumstantial. At present, it has too much the nakedness of an original.’

It would, indeed, be absurd to think, that this ballad was taken from Shakspeare’s play, as they differ in the most essential circumstances. The sum borrowed is in the former a hundred crowns, in the latter three thousand ducats: the time limited for payment in the one is only three months, in the other a year and a day: in the play the merchant’s motive for borrowing (which is finely imagined by Shakspeare, and is conducive to the general plot), is not on account of his own necessities, but for the service

of his friend. To these we may add, that the close of the story is finely heightened by Shakspeare. A mere copyist, such as we may suppose a ballad-maker, would not have given himself the trouble to alter circumstances: at least he would not have changed them so much for the worse. But this matter seems to be placed out of all doubt by the first stanza of the ballad, which informs us, that the story was taken from some Italian novel. 'This much therefore is certain (as Mr. Warton observes), that Shakspeare either copied from that Italian novel, or from this ballad. Now we have no translation, I presume, of such a novel into English. If then it be granted, that Shakspeare generally took his Italian stories from their English translations, and that the arguments above, concerning the prior antiquity in this ballad, are true, it will follow, that Shakspeare copied from this ballad.'

Upon the whole, it is very likely, that the Italian novel, upon which this ballad seems founded, took its rise (with an inversion of the circumstances) from the above-mentioned story in the 'Life of Pope Sixtus V.' the memory of which must have been then recent. I should be glad if any of your readers can give any further light into this affair, and if possible, acquaint the public from whence Shakspeare borrowed the other part of this fable concerning Portia and the caskets; which, it is more than probable, is drawn from some other novel well known in his time.

I cannot conclude without remarking, with what art and judgment Shakspeare has wove together these different stories of the Jew and the caskets; from both which he has formed one general fable, without having recourse to the stale artifice of ekeing out a barren subject with impertinent underplots.

I am, Sir,

T.

Your humble Servant, &c.

N^o 17. THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1754.

——— *Paulo plus artis Athenæ.*

HOR.

Scarce more with Athens Science chose to dwell,
Or Grecian poets Grub-street bards excel.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

THOUGH many historians have described the city of London (in which we may include Westminster) with great accuracy, yet they have not set it out in the full light, which at present it deserves. They have not distinguished it as an University, Paris is an University, Dublin is an University, even Moscow is an University. But London has not yet been honoured with that title. I will allow our metropolis to have been intended, originally, only as a city of trade; and I will further own, that scarce any sciences, except such as were purely mercantile, were cultivated in it, till within these last thirty years. But from that period of time, I may say a whole army, as it were, of arts and sciences have amicably marched in upon us, and have fixed themselves as auxiliaries to our capital.

The four greater faculties, I mean Theology, Law, Medicine, and Philosophy, which are taught in other universities, are in their highest perfection here. The prosperity of the first may be seen by the crowded churches every Sunday, and the discipline of the second by the numberless young students, who constantly dine in their respective halls at the several inns of court. These two faculties have of late received considerable improvements, but particularly that of Theology; as is manifest from several new and astonishing opinions, which have been started among us. There have risen, within these few years, very numerous tribes of Methodists, Moravians, Middletonians, Muggletonians,

Hutchinsonians, &c. In a word, our sects are multiplied to such an infinite degree, that (as Voltaire has before observed) 'every man may now go to heaven his own way.' Can the divinity-schools boast such sound doctrine as the Foundery in Moorfields? Or were ever Fellows of Colleges such adepts in matrimony, as the reverend Doctors of the Fleet, or the Primate of May-Fair?

The theory of Medicine may undoubtedly be taught at Oxford and Cambridge in a tolerable manner; but the art itself can only be learned, where it flourishes, at London. Do not our daily papers give us a longer list of medicines, than are contained in any of the dispensatories? And are we not constantly told of surprising antidotes, certain cures, and never-failing remedies for every complaint? And are not each of these specifics equally efficacious in one distemper as another, from the Grand Restorative Elixir of Life down to the Infallible Corn-Salve, as thousands have experienced? With what pleasure and admiration have I beheld the Machaon of our times, Dr. Richard Rock, dispensing from his one-horse chaise his Cathartic Antivenereal Electuary, his Itch-powder, and his Quintessence of Vipers! It may be asked, is he a Graduate? Is he a Regular Physician? No, he is superior to Regularity. He despises the formality of Academical Degrees. He styles himself M. L. He is a London Physician, or as Moliere would express it, *C'est un Medicin de Londries*.

After Medicine let us consider Logic. How is that most useful art taught in the two Universities? Is it not clogged with such barbarous terms, as tend to puzzle and confound rather than enlighten or direct the understanding? Is it not taught in a dead, I had almost said, in a Popish tongue? Is it not *over-run with dry distinctions and useless subtleties*? Where then is it to be learned in all the purity of

reason, and the dignity of language? Neither at Oxford nor at Cambridge, but at the Robin Hood Alehouse in Butcher row near Temple-Bar.

From Logic let us proceed to Eloquence: and let us ingenuously confess, that neither of our Universities can boast an orator equal to the renowned Henley. Has he not all the qualifications required by Tully in a complete orator? Has he not been followed by the greatest men of the nation? Yet has this modest divine never derived any title to himself from his own rhetoric, except such a one as his extraordinary elocution naturally bestowed upon him. Might he not have called himself President of the Butchers? Dean of Marrow-bones and Cleavers? or Warden of Clare-Market? Certainly he might. Therefore, if it were for his sake only, in my humble opinion, London ought immediately to assume the title of an University; and the butchers of Clare-Market, who have so constantly attended Mr. Henley's Lectures, ought to be presented with honorary degrees.

I know not what pretensions the Universities may have had originally to adopt Music among the rest of their sciences: perhaps they have assumed a right of bestowing degrees in Music, from their being called the seats of the Muses; as it is well known, that Apollo was a fiddler, as well as a poet and a physician: and the Muses are said to have delighted in fiddling and piping. The young students, I am told, of either University are more ambitious to excel in this science than any other and spend most of their time in the study of the gamut: but their knowledge in harmonics is seldom carried further than I love Sue, or Ally Croker. In this point London has undoubtedly a better title to be called an University. Did Oxford or Cambridge ever produce an opera, though they have the advantage of languages so very little known, as the Greek and even Hebrew,

to compose in? Had ever any of their professors the least idea of a burletta? Or are any of their most sublime anthems half so ravishing as Foote's Minuet from the hand organ of the little Savoyard Duchess? Are those classical instruments the Doric lute, the syrinx, or the fistula, to be compared to the melody of the wooden spoons, the Jew's-harp, and salt-box, at Mr. Midnight's?

But there are no doctrines more forcibly inculcated among us than those of Ethics, or Moral Philosophy. What are the precepts of Plato, Epictetus, or Tully, in comparison to the moral lessons delivered by our periodical writers? And are not you, Mr. Town, a wiser man than Socrates? But the age is more particularly indebted, for its present universal purity of manners, to those excellent rules for the conduct of life contained in our modern novels. From these moral works might be compiled an entire new system of Ethics, far superior to the exploded notions of musty academies, and adapted to the practice of the present times. Cato, we are told, commended a young man whom he saw coming out of the public stews, because he imagined it might preserve him from the crime of adultery; and the Spartans used to make their slaves drunk in the presence of their youth, that they might be deterred from the like debaucheries. For the same reasons, we may suppose, that our taverns and bagnios are so much frequented by our young people; and in this light we may fairly consider them as so many Schools of Moral Philosophy.

If we are willing to turn our thoughts towards Experimental Philosophy, can the several Universities of the whole world produce such a variety of instruments, so judiciously collected, for astronomical, geographical, and all other scientific observations, *as are to be seen in the two amazing repositories of Mr. Professor Deard in the Strand, and of Mr. Pro-*

fessor Russell at Charing-Cross? It were endless to enumerate particulars; but I cannot help taking notice of those elegant little portable telescopes, that are made use of in all public places; by which it is evident that even our fine ladies and gentlemen are become proficient in optics.

The Universities seem to pride themselves greatly on their choice collections of curious and invaluable trifles, which are there preserved, only because they were not thought worth preserving any where else. But is the Ashmolean Collection of rarities comparable to the Nicknackatory of Mr. Pinchbeck? Or are any of their museums stored with such precious curiosities, as are frequently seen in Mr. Langford's auction room? Strangers, who think it worth while to go as far as Oxford or Cambridge to see sights, may surely meet with as much satisfaction at London. Are the two little pigmies, striking a clock at Carfax in Oxford, with any degree of comparison with the two noble giants at St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street; to say nothing of their enormous brethren at Guildhall? Are any of the college halls in either of the Universities, so magnificent as those belonging to our worshipful companies? Or can the Theatre at Oxford, or the Senate-house at Cambridge, vie with that stupendous piece of architecture the Mansion-House, set apart for our Chancellor the Lord Mayor? It may be alleged, perhaps, that these are trifling examples of superiority, which the younger sister bears over her two elder: but at the same time, it cannot be denied, that she excels them both even in the minutiae of learning and antiquity.

We must confess, that Hydraulics, or the motion of fluids, seem to be taught exactly in the same manner, and with the same degree of knowledge, in London as in Oxford or Cambridge. The glass tubes, and the syphons, are formed very much in the same *shape and fashion*. The great hydrostatical law,

‘That all fluids gravitate *in proprio loco*,’ is proved by the same kind of experiments. The several students, of whatever age or station, vie with each other in an unwearied application, and a constant attendance to this branch of mixed mathematics. The Professors, in each of the three Universities, are confessedly very great men; but I hope I may be forgiven, if I wish to see my friend Mr. Ryan, President of the King’s Arms in Pall-Mall, unanimously declared Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

T.

G. K.

Nº 18. THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1754.

————— *Nihil est furacius illo:*
Non fuit Antolyci tam piceata manus. MART.

Could he have filch’d but half so sly as thee,
 Crook-finger’d Jack had ’scap’d the triple tree.

AN information was the other day laid before a magistrate by a Fellow of the Society of Antiquarians, against one of his brethren for a robbery. The prosecutor deposed upon oath, that the other had called upon him to see his collection of medals, and took an opportunity of stealing a leathern purse, formerly belonging to the celebrated Tom Hearne, in which were contained, (besides an antique piece of copper-money, place, date, name, figure, and value unknown) a pair of breeches of Oliver Cromwell, a *denarius* of Trajan worth fifty shillings, and a Queen Anne’s farthing value five pounds. He was with much ado dissuaded from carrying on his suit; as the magistrate convinced him, that however highly he *might rate his own treasures*, a jury, who were no *Virtuosos*, would consider a farthing merely as a

farthing, and look upon a copper coin of a Roman Emperor as no better than a King George's halfpenny.

I cannot, indeed, without great concern, as a Connoisseur, reflect on the known dishonesty of my learned brethren. Their scandalous practices, wherever their darling passion is interested, are too notorious to be denied. The moment they conceive a love for rarities, and antiques, their strict notions of honour disappear; and Taste, the more it establishes their veneration for *Virtu*, the more certainly destroys their integrity: as rust enhances the value of an old coin, by eating up the figure and inscription.

Most people are masters of a kind of logic, by which they argue their consciences to sleep, and acquit themselves of doing what is wrong. The country squire of confirmed honesty in all other respects, thinks it very fair to over-reach you in the sale of an horse; and the man of pleasure, who would scorn to pick your pocket, or stop you on the road, regards it rather as gallantry than baseness, to intrigue with your wife or daughter. In the same manner the *Virtuoso* does not look on his thefts as real acts of felony; but while he owns that he would take any pains to steal an old rusty piece of brass, boasts that you may safely trust him with untold gold: though he would break open your cabinet for a shell or butterfly, he would not attempt to force your escritoire or your strong box: nor would he offer the least violence to your wife or daughter, though perhaps he would run away with the little finger of the *Venus de Medicis*. Upon these principles he proceeds, and lays hold of all opportunities to increase his collection of rarities: and as Mahomet established his religion by the sword, the Connoisseur enlarges his museum, and adds to his store of knowledge, by fraud and petty larceny.

If the libraries and cabinets of the curious were, like the daw in the fable, to be stripped of their bor-

rowed ornaments, we should in many see nothing but bare shelves and empty drawers. I know a medalist, who at first set up with little more than a paltry series of English coins since the Reformation, which he had the good luck to pick up at their intrinsic value. By a pliant use of his fingers, he became soon possessed of most of the Traders; and by the same slight of hand, he, in a short time after, made himself master of a great part of the Cæsars. He was once taken up for coining; a forge, a crucible, and several dies being found in his cellar: but he was acquitted, as there was no law which made it high treason to counterfeit the image of a Tiberius or a Nero; and the coin which he imitated, was current only among *Virtuosos*.

I remember another, who piqued himself on his collection of scarce editions and original manuscripts, most of which he had purloined from the libraries of others. He was continually borrowing books of his acquaintance, with a resolution never to return them. He would send in a great hurry for a particular edition which he wanted to consult only for a moment; but when it was asked for again, he was not at home, or he had lent it to another, or he had lost it, or he could not find it: and sometimes he would not scruple to swear, that he had himself delivered it into the owner's hands. He would frequently spoil a set by stealing a volume, and then purchase the rest for a trifle. After his death his library was sold by auction; and many of his friends were obliged to buy up their own books again at an exorbitant price.

A thorough-bred Virtuoso will surmount all scruples of conscience, or encounter any danger to serve his purpose. Most of them are chiefly attached to some particular branch of knowledge; but I remember one, who was passionately fond of every part of *Virtu*. At one time, when he could find no other way of carrying off a medal, he ran the risk of being

choked by swallowing it; and at another, broke his leg in scaling a garden-wall for a tulip root. But nothing gave him so much trouble and difficulty as the taking away pictures and ancient marbles; which being heavy and unwieldy, he often endangered his life to gratify his curiosity. He was once locked up all night in the Duke of Tuscany's gallery, where he took out an original painting of Raphael, and dexterously placed a copy of it in the frame. At Venice he turned Roman Catholic, and became a Jesuit, in order to get admittance into a convent, from whence he stole a fine head of Ignatius Loyola; and at Constantinople he had almost formed the resolution of qualifying himself for the Seraglio, that he might find means to carry off a picture of the Grand Signior's chief mistress.

The general dishonesty of Connoisseurs is indeed so well known, that the strictest precaution is taken to guard against it. Medals are secured under lock and key, pictures screwed to the walls, and books chained to the shelves; yet cabinets, galleries, and libraries are continually plundered. Many of the maimed statues at Rome perhaps owe their present ruinous condition to the depredations made on them by Virtuoso's: the head of Henry the Fifth, in Westminster-Abbey was in all probability stolen by a Connoisseur; and I know one who has at different times pilfered a great part of Queen Catherine's bones, and hopes in a little while to be master of the whole skeleton. This gentleman has been detected in so many little thefts, that he has for several years past been refused admittance into the museums of the curious; and he is lately gone abroad with a design upon the ancient Greek manuscripts discovered at Herculaneum.

It may seem surprising, that these gentlemen should have been hitherto suffered to escape unpunished for *their repeated thefts*; and that a Virtuoso,

who robs you of an unique of inestimable value, should even glory in the action, while a poor dog, who picks your pocket of sixpence, shall be hanged for it. What a shocking disgrace would be brought upon taste, should we ever see the dying speech, confession, and behaviour of a Connoisseur, related in the account of malefactors by the Ordinary of Newgate! Such an accident would doubtless bring the study of Virtù into still more contempt among the ignorant, when they found that it only brought a man to the gallows; as the country fellow, when he saw an attorney stand in the pillory, for forgery, shook his head and cried, 'Ay, this comes of your writing and reading.' It were perhaps worthy the consideration of the legislature to devise some punishment for these offenders which should bear some analogy with their crimes: and as common malefactors are delivered to the surgeons to be anatomized, I would propose, that a Connoisseur should be made into a mummy, and preserved in the hall of the Royal Society, for the terror and admiration of his brethren.

I shall conclude this paper with the relation of a circumstance, which fell within my own knowledge when I was abroad, and in which I declined a glorious opportunity of signaling myself as a Connoisseur. While I was at Rome, a young physician of our party, who was eaten up with Virtù, made a serious proposal to us of breaking into one of the churches by night, and taking away a famous piece of painting over the altar. As I had not quite taste enough to come at once into his scheme, I could not help objecting to him, that it was a robbery. Poh, says he, it is a most exquisite picture.—Ay, but it is not only a robbery, but sacrilege.—Oh it is a most charming piece!—Zounds, doctor, but if we should be taken, we shall all be broke upon the wheel.—Then, said he, we shall die martyrs.

T.

N^o 19. THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1754.

Poscentes vario multum diversa palato. HOR.

How very ill our different tastes agree,
This will have beef, and that a fricassee.

I HAVE selected the following letters from a great number, which I have lately been favoured with from unknown correspondents: and as they both relate nearly to the same subject, I shall without further preface submit them to the public.

Sir,

When you was got into White's, I was in hopes that you would not have confined yourself merely to the gaming-table, but have given us an account of the entertainment at their ordinaries. A bill of fare from thence would have been full as diverting to your readers as the laws of the game, or a list of their bets. These gentlemen, we are told, are no less adepts in the science of eating than of gaming; and as Hoyle has reduced the latter into a new and complete system, I could wish that their cook, (who to be sure is a Frenchman) would also oblige the world by a treatise on the art and mystery of sauces.

Indeed, Mr. Town, it surprises me, that you have so long neglected to make some reflections on the diet of this great city. Dr. Martin Lister, who was universally allowed to be a great Connoisseur, and published several learned treatises upon cockle shells, did not think it beneath him to comment on the works of Apicius Cælius, who had collected together many valuable receipts in cookery, as practised by the Romans. If you would preserve your papers from the indignity of covering breasts of veal, or wrapping up cutlets *a la Maintenon*, I would advise you to lard them now and then with the ragouts of Heliogabalus, or a parallel between our modern soups and the La-

cedæmonian black broth. Your works might then be universally read, from the mistress in the parlour down to the cookmaid and scullion.

It is absolutely necessary for people of all tempers, complexions, persuasions, habits, and stations of life, however they may differ in other particulars, to concur in the grand article of eating. And as the humours of the body arise from the food we take in, the dispositions of the mind seem to bear an equal resemblance to our places of refreshment. You have already taken a review of our several coffee-houses; and I wish you would proceed to delineate the different characters, that are to be found in our taverns and chop-houses. A friend of mine always judges of a man of taste and fashion, by asking, who is his peruke-maker or his tailor? Upon the same principles, when I would form a just opinion of any man's temper and inclinations, I always inquire, where does he dine?

The difference between the taverns near St. James's, and those about the 'Change, consist not so much in the costliness as the substance of their viands. The round-bellied alderman, who breathes the foggy air of the city, requires a more solid diet than the light kickshaws of our meagre persons of quality. My lord, or Sir John, after having whiled away an hour or two in the parliament-house, drive to the Star and Garter to regale on macaroni, or piddle with an ortolan; while the merchant, who has plodded all the morning in the Alley, sits down to a turtle-feast at the Crown or the King's Arms, and crams himself with calipash and calipee. As the city taverns are appropriated to men of business, who drive bargains for thousands over their morning's gill, the taverns about the court are generally filled with an insipid race of mortals, who have nothing to do. Among these you may see most of our young *men of fashion*, and young officers of the guards,

who meet at these places to shew the elegance of their taste by the expensiveness of their dinner: and many an ensign, with scarce any income but his commission, prides himself on keeping the best company, and often throws down more than a week's pay for his reckoning; though at other times it obliges him, with several of his brethren upon half pay, to dine with Duke Humphry in St. James's park.

The taverns about the purlieu's of Covent-Garden are dedicated to Venus, as well as Ceres and Liber; and you may frequently see the jolly messmates of both sexes go in and come out in couples, like the clean and unclean beasts in Noah's ark. These houses are equally indebted, for their support, to the cook, and that worthy personage, whom they have dignified with the title of Pimp. These gentlemen contrive to play into each other's hands. The first by his high soups and rich sauces prepares the way for the occupation of the other; who having reduced the patient by a proper exercise of his art, returns him back again to go through the same regimen as before. We may therefore suppose, that the culinary arts are no less studied here than at White's or Pontac's. True geniuses in eating will continually strike out new improvements: but I dare say, neither Braund nor Lebeck ever made up a more extraordinary dish, than I once remember at the Castle. Some bloods being in company with a celebrated *fille de joie*, one of them pulled off her shoe, and in excess of gallantry filled it with Champagne, and drank it off to our health. In this delicious draught he was immediately pledged by the rest, and then, to carry the compliment still farther, he ordered the shoe itself to be dressed and served up for supper. The cook set himself seriously to work upon it: he pulled the upper part (which was of damask) into fine shreds, and tossed it up in a ragout; minced the

sole; cut the wooden heel into very thin slices, fried them in batter, and placed them round the dish for garnish. The company, you may be sure, testified their affection for the lady by eating very heartily of this exquisite *impromptu*: and as this transaction happened just after the French king had taken a cobbler's daughter for his mistress, Tom Pierce (who has the style as well as art of a French cook) in his bill politely called it, in honour of her name, *De soulier a la Murphy*.

Taverns, Mr. Town, seem contrived for the promoting of luxury; while the humbler chop-houses are designed only to satisfy the ordinary cravings of nature. Yet at these you may meet with a variety of characters. At Dolly's and Horseman's you commonly see the hearty lovers of a beef-steak and gill ale; and at Betty's, and the chop-houses about the inns of court, a pretty maid is as inviting as the provisions. In these common refectories you may always find the jemmy attorney's clerk, the prim curate, the walking physician, the captain upon half pay, the shabby valet de chambre upon board wages, and the foreign count or marquiss in dishabille, who has refused to dine with a duke or an ambassador. At a little eating-house in a dark alley behind the 'Change, I once saw a grave citizen, worth a plum, order a twopenny mess of broth with a boiled chop in it: and when it was brought him, he scooped the crumb out of an halfpenny roll, and soaked it in the porridge for his present meal; then carefully placing the chop between the upper and under crust, he wrapped it up in a checked handkerchief, and carried it off for the morrow's repast.

I shall leave it to you, Sir, to make further reflections on this subject, and should be glad to dine with you at any tavern, dive with you into any cellar, take a *beef-steak* in Ivy-lane, a mutton chop behind St.

Clement's, or (if you choose it) an extempore sausage or black-pudding over the farthing fries at Moorfields.

Your humble Servant,

Pye-Corner.

T. SAVOURY.

Mr. Town,

By Jove it is a shame, a burning shame, to see the honour of England, the glory of our nation, the greatest pillar of life, Roast Beef, utterly banished from our tables. This evil, like many others, has been growing upon us by degrees. It was begun by wickedly placing the beef upon a side-table, and screening it by a parcel of queue-tailed fellows in laced waistcoats. However, the odorous effluvia generally affected the smell of every true Briton in the room. The butler was fatigued with carving: the master of the house grew pale, and sickened at the sight of those juicy collops of fat and lean, that come swimming in gravy, and smoking most deliciously under our nostrils. Other methods, therefore, were to be pursued. The beef was still served up, but it was brought up cold. It was put upon a table in the darkest part of the room, and immured between four walls formed artificially by the servants with the hats of the company. When the jellies and slip-slops were coming in, the beef was carried off in as secret a manner, as if it had gone through the ceremonies of concoction. But still, Sir, under all these disadvantages, we had a chance of getting a slice as it passed by. Now, alas! it is not suffered to come up stairs. I dare say it is generally banished from the steward's table; nor do I suppose that the powdered footmen will touch it, for fear of daubing their ruffles. So that the dish that was served up to the royal tables, the dish that was the breakfast of Queen Elizabeth and her maids of honour, the dish that received the dignity of knight-hood from King James the First, is now become the

food only of scullions and stable-boys. In what words can I vent my resentment upon this occasion, especially when I reflect, that innovations seldom come alone! Toasted cheese is already buried in rammekins: plum-porridge has been long banished: I tremble for plum-pudding. May we not live to see a leg of pork detested as carrion! and a shoulder of mutton avoided as if it were horse-flesh! Our only hopes are in the Clergy and the Beef-steak Club. The former still preserve, and probably will preserve the rectitude of their appetites; and will do justice to beef wherever they find it. The latter, who are composed of the most ingenious artists in the kingdom, meet every Saturday in a noble room at the top of Covent Garden Theatre, and never suffer any dish except beef-steaks to appear. These, indeed are most glorious examples; but what, alas! are the weak endeavours of a few to oppose the daily inroads of fricassees and soup maigres! This, Mr. Town, is a national concern, as it may prove more destructive to beef than the distemper among the horned cattle: and should the modish aversion against rumps and sirloins continue, it will be absolutely necessary to enforce the love of beef by an act of parliament.

Yours,

GOLIAH ENGLISH.

Nº 20. THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1754.

*Non umbræ altorum nemorum, non mollia possunt
Prata movere animum.*——— VIRG.

No rural charms her joyless mind can move,
The verdant meadow or the lofty grove.

THE ladies of the present age are strangely altered from the unpolished females, who flourished in the *days of romance*. What modern Parthenissa would

not prefer a tall young fellow to the most beautiful dwarf in the universe, or a coach and six to a white palfrey! The fair damsels of old were chiefly to be found in woods and forests; but our present heroines are distinguished by an utter aversion to the country, and would as soon be confined by a giant in an enchanted castle, as immured with old maiden aunts in the family mansion-house. Nothing is more dreadful to our ladies of quality than the approach of summer; for what woman of spirit would choose to leave the town to wander in solitudes and deserts; or what pleasure can the long days give to our fine ladies, when the pretty creatures are conscious, that they look best by candle-light? The general complaint against the country is want of amusement, or want of company: but these common inconveniences are trifles in comparison to the sufferings of the poor lady who wrote the following letter, which was communicated to me with leave to make it public.

Dear Lady Charlotte,

I have been plagued, pestered, teased to death, and hurried out of my wits, ever since I have been in this odious country. O my dear, how I long to be in town again! Pope and the poets may talk what they will of their purling streams, shady groves, and flowery meads: but I had rather live all my days among the cheesemongers' shops in Thames-street, than pass such another spring in this filthy country. Would you believe it? I have scarce touched a card since I have been here; and then there has been such ado with us about election matters, that I am ready to die with the vapours; such a rout with their hissing and hallooing, my head is ready to split into a thousand pieces! If my Sir John must be in parliament, why cannot he do as your lord does, and be content with a borough

where he might come in without all this trouble, and take his seat in the house, though he has never been within a hundred miles of the place.

Our house, my dear, has been a perfect inn, ever since we came down; and I have been obliged to trudge about as much as a fat landlady. Our doors are open to every dirty fellow in the county that is worth forty shillings a-year; all my best floors are spoiled by the hobnails of farmers stumping about them; every room is a pig-stye, and the Chinese paper in the drawing-room stinks so abominably of punch and tobacco, that it would strike you down to come into it. If you knew what I have suffered, you would think I had the constitution of a washer-woman to go through it. We never sit down to table without a dozen or more of boisterous two-legged creatures as rude as bears; and I have nothing to do but to heap up their plates, and drink to each of their healths. What is worse than all, one of the beasts got tipsy, and nothing would serve him but he must kiss me, which I was forced to submit to, for fear of losing his vote and interest. Would you think it, dear Charlotte?—do not laugh at me—I stood godmother in person to a huge lubberly boy at a country farmer's, and they almost poisoned me with their hodge-podge they called caudle, made of sour ale and brown sugar. All this, and more I have been obliged to comply with, that the country fellows might not say, my lady is proud and above them.

Besides, there is not a woman creature within twenty miles of the place, that is fit company for my house-keeper; and yet I must be intimate with them all. Lady B—— indeed is very near us; but though we are very well acquainted in town, we must not be seen to speak to each other here, *because her lord is in the opposition*. Poor Thomas got a *sad drubbing* at her house, when I innocently sent

him, at my first coming into the country, with a how d'ye to her ladyship. The greatest female acquaintances I have here, are Mrs. Mayoress, a tailor's wife, and Mrs. Alderman Gascoigne, who sells pins and needles on one side of the shop, while her husband works at his pestle and mortar on the other. These ordinary wretches are constant attendants on my tea-table: I am obliged to take them and their brats out an airing in my coach every evening; and am afterwards often doomed to sit down to whist and swabbers, or one-and-thirty bone-ace for farthings. Mrs. Mayoress is a very violent party woman; and she has two pug-dogs; one of which she calls Sir John, and the other Colonel, in compliment, you must know, to my husband and his brother candidate.

We had a ball the other day; and I opened it with Sir Humphrey Chace, who danced in his boots, and hobbled along for all the world like the dancing-bears, which I have seen in the streets of London. A terrible mistake happened about precedence, which, I fear, will lose Sir John a good many votes. An attorney's wife was very angry that her daughter, a little pert chit just come from the boarding-school, was not called out to dance before Miss Norton, the brewer's daughter, when every body knew (she said) that her girl was a gentlewoman bred and born.

I wish, my dear, you were to see my dressing-room; you would think it was a ribbon-shop. Lettice and I have been busy all this week in making up knots and favours; and yesterday no milliner's 'prentice could work harder than I did, in tying them on to the sweaty hats of country bumpkins. And is it not very hard upon me? I must not even dress as I please; but am obliged to wear blue, though you know it does not suit my complexion, and makes me look as horrid as the witches in *Macbeth*.

But what is worse than all, Sir John tells me, the election expenses have run so high, that he must shorten my allowance of pin-money. He talks of turning off half his servants; nay, he has even hinted to me, that I shall not come to town all the winter. Barbarous creature!—But if he dare serve me so, he shall positively lose his election next time; I will raise such a spirit of opposition in all the wives and daughters of the county against him.

I am your affectionate friend, &c.

This lady's case is, indeed, very much to be pitied: but as Sir John has had the good luck to gain his point after a strong opposition, he will, doubtless, be sensible of the great share his lady had in his success. For my own part, when I consider the vast influence which the fair sex must naturally have over my fellow-countrymen, I cannot help looking on their interesting themselves in these matters as a very serious affair. What success must a fine lady meet with on her canvas! No gentleman to be sure could be so rude, or so cruel, as to refuse such a pretty beggar any thing she could ask; and an honest country farmer, who could withstand any other arguments, might be coaxed and wheedled, or bribed with a smile, into voting against his conscience. Many instances have been found during the late elections, of husbands who have been forced to pole as their wives would have them; and I know a young fellow that was brought over to give a vote against his inclination by his sweetheart, who refused to receive his addresses if he did not change his party.

It may not, perhaps, be too bold an assertion, that half the members in the present parliament owe their seats to the direct or indirect influence of the *other sex*. It would, therefore, be highly proper *for the legislature* to provide against this evil for the

future; and I hope, before the next general election, to see among the votes the following resolution:

Resolved,

That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of Great Britain, for any peeress, or any other lady to concern themselves in the elections of members to serve for the Commons in Parliament.

T.

N^o 21. THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1754.

——— *Studeo, bullatis ut mihi nugis
Pagina turgescat, dare pondus idonea fumo.* PERSIUS.

A tale in sounding phrase I strive to tell,
With pompous trifles that my page may swell;
That wordy trappings the thin sense may cloke
And add imaginary weight to smoke.

TQUASSOU, the son of Kqvussomo, was Konquer, or Chief Captain over the Sixteen Nations of Caffraria. He was descended from N'oh and Hingn'oh, who dropt from the moon; and his power extended over all the Kraals of the Hottentots.

This prince was remarkable for his prowess and activity; his speed was like the torrent, that rushes down the precipice; and he would overtake the wild ass in her flight: his arrows brought down the eagle from the clouds; the lion fell before him, and his lance drank the blood of the rhinoceros. He fathomed the waters of the deep, and buffeted the billows in the tempest: he drew the rock-fish from their lurking holes, and rifled the beds of coral. Trained from his infancy in the exercise of war, to wield the hassagaye with dexterity, and break the wild bulls to battle, he was a stranger to the short dalliance of love; and beheld with indifference the thick-lipped damsels of Gougeman, and the flat-nosed beauties of Hauteniqua.

As Tquassouw was one day giving instructions for spreading toils for the elk, and digging pitfalls for the elephant, he received information, that a tyger prowling for prey was committing ravages on the Kraals of the Chamtouers. He snatched up his bow of olive-wood, and bounded, like the roebuck on the mountains, to their assistance. He arrived just at the instant when the enraged animal was about to fasten on a virgin, and aiming a poisoned arrow at his heart, laid him dead at her feet. The virgin threw herself on the ground, and covered her head with dust, to thank her deliverer; but when she rose, the prince was dazzled with her charms. He was struck with the glossy hue of her complexion, which shone like the jetty down on the black hogs of Hessaqua : he was ravished with the prest gristle of her nose : and his eyes dwelt with admiration on the flaccid beauties of her breasts, which descended to her navel.

Knonmquaiha (for that was the virgin's name) was daughter to the Kouquequa or Leader of the Kraal, who bred her up with all the delicacy of her sex. She was fed with the entrails of goats, she sucked the eggs of the ostrich, and her drink was the milk of ewes. After gazing for some time upon her charms, the prince, in great transport, embraced the soles of her feet : then ripping the beast he had just killed, took out the caul, and hung it about her neck, in token of his affection. He afterwards stripped the tiger of his skin, and sending it to the Kouquequa her father, demanded the damsel in marriage.

The eve of the full moon was appointed for the celebration of the nuptials of Tquassouw and Knonmquaiha. When the day arrived, the magnificence in which the bridegroom was arrayed, amazed all Caf-fraria. Over his shoulder was cast a Kroese, or mantle of wild cat-skins ; he cut sandals for his feet *from the raw hide of an elephant* ; he had hunted

down a leopard, and of the spotted fur formed a superb cap for his head; he girded his loins with the intestines, and the bladder of the beast he blew up and fastened to his hair.

Nor was *Knonmquaiha* less employed in adorning her person. She made a varnish of the fat of goats with mixed soot, with which she anointed her whole body, as she stood beneath the rays of the sun: her locks were clotted with melted grease, and powdered with the yellow dust of *buchu*: her face, which shone like the polished ebony, was beautifully varied with spots of red earth, and appeared like the sable curtain of the night bespangled with stars; she sprinkled her limbs with wood ashes, and perfumed them with the dung of the stinkbingsem. Her arms and legs were entwined with the shining entrails of an heifer: from her neck there hung a pouch composed of the stomach of a kid: the wings of an ostrich overshadowed the fleshy promontories behind; and before she wore an apron formed of the shaggy ears of a lion.

The chiefs of the several *Kraals*, who were summoned to assist at their nuptials, formed a circle on the ground, sitting upon their heels, and bowing their heads between their knees in token of reverence. In the centre the illustrious prince with his sable bride, reposed upon soft cushions of cow-dung. Then the *Surri* or chief priest approached them, and in a deep voice chanted the nuptial rites to the melodious grumbling of the *gom-gom*; and at the same time, according to the manner of *Caffraria*, bedewed them plentifully with the urinary benediction. The bride and bridegroom rubbed in the precious stream with ecstasy; while the briny drops trickled from their bodies like the oozy surge from the rocks of *Chirigriqua*.

The *Hottentots* had seen the increase and wane of two moons since the happy union of *Tquassouw* and *Knonmquaiha*, when the *Kraals* were surprised with

the appearance of a most extraordinary personage that came from the savage people who rose from the sea, and had lately fixed themselves on the borders of Caffraria. His body was enwrapped with strange coverings, which concealed every part from sight, except his face and hands. Upon his skin the sun darted his scorching rays in vain, and the colour of it was pale and wan as the watery beams of the moon. His hair, which he could put on and take off with pleasure, was white as the blossoms of the almond-tree, and bushy as the fleece of the ram. His lips and cheeks resembled the red ochre, and his nose was sharpened like the beak of an eagle. - His language, which was rough and inarticulate, was as the language of beasts; nor could Tquassouw discover his meaning, till an Hottentot (who at the first coming of these people had been taken prisoner, and afterwards made his escape) interpreted between them. This interpreter informed the prince, that the stranger was sent from his fellow-countrymen to treat about the enlargement of their territories; and that he was called, among them, Mynheer Van Snickersnee.

Tquassouw, who was remarkable for his humanity, treated the savage with extraordinary benevolence. He spread a mantle of sheep-skins, anointed with fat, for his bed; and for his food he boiled in their own blood the tripes of the fattest herds that grazed in the rich pastures of the Heykoms. The stranger in return instructed the prince in the manners of the savages, and often amused him with sending fire from an hollow engine, which rent the air with thunder. Nor was he less studious to please the gentle Knonmquaiha. He bound bracelets of polished metal about her arms, and encircled her neck with beads of glass: he filled the cocoa-shell with a delicious liquor, and gave it her to drink, *which exhilarated her heart, and made her eyes*

sparkle with joy : he also taught her to kindle fire through a tube of clay with the dried leaves of Dacha, and to send forth rolls of odorous smoke from her mouth. After having sojourned in the Kraals for the space of half a moon, the stranger was dismissed with magnificent presents of the teeth of elephants ; and a grant was made to his countrymen of the fertile meadows of Kochequa, and the forests of Stinkwood bounded by the Palamite river.

Tquassouw and Knonmquaiha continued to live together in the most cordial affection ; and the Surris every night invoked the great Gounja Tiequoa, who illuminates the moon, that he would give an heir to the race of N'oh and Hingn'oh. The princess at length manifested the happy tokens of pregnancy : while her waist increased daily in circumference, and swelled like the gourd. When the time of her delivery approached, she was committed to the care of the wise women, who placed her on a couch of the reeking entrails of a cow newly slain, and to facilitate the birth, gave her a portion of the milk of wild asses, and fomented her loins with the warm dung of elephants. When the throes of child-birth came on, a terrible hurricane howled along the coast, the air bellowed with thunder, and the face of the moon was obscured as with a veil. The Kraal echoed with shrieks and lamentations, and the wise women cried out, that the princess was delivered of a monster.

The offspring of her womb was *white*.—They took the child and washed him with the juice of aloes ; they exposed his limbs to the sun, anointed them with the fat, and rubbed them with the excrement of black bulls :—but his skin still retained its detested hue, and the child was still *white*. The venerable Surris were assembled to deliberate on the cause of this prodigy ; and they unanimously pronounced, that it was owing to the evil machinations of the dæmon Cham-ouna, who had practised on the vir-

tue of the princess under the appearance of Mynheer Van Snickersnee.

The incestuous parent and her unnatural offspring were judged unworthy to live. They bowed a branch of an olive tree in the forest of lions, on which the white monster was suspended by the heels; and ravenous beasts feasted on the issue of Knonmquaiha. The princess herself was sentenced to the severe punishment allotted to the heinous crime of adultery. The Kouqueguas, who scarce twelve moons before had met to celebrate her nuptials, were now summoned to assist at her unhappy death. They were collected in a circle, each of them wielding an huge club of cripple-wood. The beauteous criminal stood weeping in the midst of them, prepared to receive the first blow from the hand of her injured husband. Tquassouw in vain essayed to perform the sad office: thrice he uplifted his ponderous mace of iron, and thrice dropt it ineffectual on the ground. At length from his reluctant arm descended the fell stroke, which lighted on that nose, whose flatness and expansion had first captivated his heart. The Kouqueguas then rushing in with their clubs, redoubled their blows on her body, till the pounded Knonmquaiha lay as an heap of mud, which the retiring flood leaves on the strand.

Her battered limbs, now without form and distinction, were inclosed in the paunch of a rhinoceros, which was fastened to the point of a bearded arrow, and shot into the ocean. Tquossouw remained inconsolable for her loss: he frequently climbed the lofty cliffs of Chirigrique, and cast his eyes on the watery expanse. One night, as he stood howling with the wolves to the moon, he descried the paunch that contained the precious relics of Knonmquaiha, dancing on a wave and floating towards him. *Thrice he cried out with a lamentable voice, Bo, Bo, Bo; then springing from the cliff, he darted like the eagle*

sousing on his prey. The paunch burst asunder beneath his weight; the green wave was discoloured with the gore, and Tquassouw was inveloped in the mass, he was heard of no more: and it was believed by the people who remained ignorant of this catastrophe, that he was snatched up into the moon.

The fate of this unhappy pair is recorded among the nations of the Hottentots to this day; and their marriage rites have ever since concluded with a wish, 'That the husband may be happier than Tquassouw, and the wife more chaste than Knomquaiha.'

W.

N^o 22. THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1754.

*Scilicet expectes, ut tradet mater honestos
Atque alios mores, quàm quos habet? — Juv.*

The same their breeding, and so like each other,
Miss is the very model of her mother.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

I REMEMBER, in a match between two persons of different religions, it was stipulated in the marriage articles, that the boys should be bred up in the persuasion of the father, and the girls in that of the mother. The consequence of this case, that one part of the family was taught to look upon the other with a most pious contempt; and in the end it produced a separation. The sons followed the example of their father, and in order to avoid the least appearance of superstition and bigotry, turned out freethinkers: the lady of the house retired with her daughters to France, and to preserve them from a communication with heretics, confined them in a nunnery.

The like method seems to be observed in the general education of children, who, as soon as they leave the nursery, are resigned over to the care and

direction of their respective parents, according to their sex : whence it often happens, that families are as much distinguished by their peculiar manners, as by a certain cast of features or complexion. My young squire is put upon a little horse before he can well walk, and becomes (as his father was before him) the pupil and companion of the groom and the gamekeeper; and if miss's mamma should chance to be the daughter of a poor man of quality, though the wife of a substantial tradesman, the little lady is early instructed to value herself on her blood, and to despise her father's dirty connexions with business.

To this method of education it is owing, that the same vices and follies are delivered down from one generation to another. The modish excesses of these times are in their nature the same with those which were formerly in vogue, though they differ somewhat in their shape and appearance. The present race of bucks, bloods, and freethinkers, are but the spawn of the Mohocks and the Hell-Fire Club : and if our modern fine ladies have had their masquerades, their Vauxhalls, their Sunday tea-drinking at Ranelagh, and their morning chocolate in the Hay-market, they have only improved upon the Ring, the Spring Gardens, the New Exchange assignations, and the morning puppet-show, which employed the attention of their grandmothers. And as it is not apparent that our people of fashion are more wicked, so neither are they wiser than their predecessors.

When I contemplate the manner in which the younger part of the polite world is brought up, I am apt to carry my reflections further than what merely concerns their own persons. Let our young men of fashion expose their ignorance abroad, rather than improve at our universities at home;—let them trifle away their time in insipid amusements, and run loose about the town in one continued round of extravagance and debauchery; let our young ladies be

taught nothing but gallantry and whist, and be seen only at routs and assemblies;—if the consequence extend not beyond themselves. But as these are to be the fathers and mothers, the guardians and tutors, on whom the morals of our next race must depend; it becomes a public concern, lest the reign of vice and ignorance should be supported, as it were, by hereditary succession, and propagated to distant generations.

The modern method of education is, indeed, so little calculated to promote virtue and learning, that it is almost impossible the children should be wiser or better than their parents. The country squire seldom fails of seeing his son as dull and awkward a looby as himself; while the debauched or foppish man of quality breeds up a rake or an empty coxcomb, who brings new diseases into the family, and fresh mortgages on the estate. If you would therefore favour us, Mr. Town, with a few remarks on this subject, you would do service to posterity: for the present, give me leave to illustrate what I have said, by the example of a very fashionable family.

Lady Belle Modely was one of the finest women in the last reign, as the Colonel, her husband, was one of the smartest fellows. After they had astonished the world singly with the *eclat* of their actions, they came together; as her ladyship was proud of fixing a man, who was thought to have intrigued with half the women of fashion; while the Colonel fell a sacrifice to her beauty, only because she was admired by every body else. They lived together for some time in great splendour; but as matrimony was a constraint upon their freedom, they at length parted by a private agreement. Lady Belle keeps the best company, is at the head of every party of pleasure, never misses a masquerade, and has card-tables constantly at her own house on Sundays. The Colonel is one of the oldest members of the club at

White's, runs horses at Newmarket, has an actress in keeping, and is protected from the impertinence of duns, by having purchased a seat in parliament at almost as great an expense as would have satisfied the demands of his creditors.

They have two children : the one has been educated by the direction of his father, the other has been bred up under the eye of her mamma. The boy was, indeed, put to a grammar-school for a while ; but Latin and Greek, or indeed any language except French, are of no service to a gentleman ; and as the lad had discovered early marks of spirit (such as kicking down wheel-barrows, and setting old women on their heads), the Colonel swore Jack should be a soldier, and accordingly begged a pair of colours for him before he was fifteen. The Colonel, who had served only in the peaceful campaigns of Covent-Garden, took great pains to instil into Jack all that prowess so remarkable in the modern heroes of the army. He enumerated his victories over bullies, his encounters with sharpers, his midnight skirmishes with constables, his storming of bagnios, his imprisonment in round-houses, and his honourable wounds in the service of prostitutes. The Captain could not fail of improving under so excellent a tutor, and soon became as eminent as his father. He is a blood of the first rate ; Sherlock has instructed him in the use of the broad-sword, and Broughton has taught him to box. He is a fine gentleman at assemblies, a sharper at the gaming-table, and a bully at the bagnios. He has not yet killed his man in the *honourable* way ; but he has gallantly crippled several watchmen, and most courageously run a waiter through the body. His scanty pay will not allow him to keep a mistress ; but it is said, that he is privately married to a woman of the town.

Such is the consequence of the son's education, *and by this our people of distinction may learn how*

much better it is to let a lad see the world, as the phrase is, than to lash him through a grammar-school, like a parish-boy, and confine him with dull pedants in a college cloister. Lady Belle has not been less careful of her daughter, Miss Harriot. Those who undertake the business of educating polite females, have laid it down as a rule to consider women merely as dolls; and therefore never attempt the cultivation of their principles, but employ their whole attention on adorning their persons. The romantic notions of honour and virtue are only fit for poor awkward creatures who are to marry a shopkeeper or a parson; but they are of no use to a fine girl, who is designed to make a figure. Accordingly Miss Harriot was committed to the care of Madame Governante, who never suffered her to speak a word of English, and a French dancing-master, who taught her to hold up her head, and come into the room like a little lady. As she grew up, her mamma instructed her in the nicest points of ceremony and good breeding: she explained to her the laws and regulations of dress, directed her in the choice of her brocades, told her what fashions best became her, and what colours best suited her complexion. These excellent rules were constantly enforced by examples drawn from her ladyship's own practice: above all, she unravell'd the various arts of gallantry and intrigue, recounted the stratagems she had herself employed in gaining new conquests, taught her when to advance and when to retreat, and how far she might venture to indulge herself in certain freedoms without endangering her reputation.

Miss Harriot soon became the public admiration of all the pretty fellows, and was allowed to be a lady of the most elegant accomplishments. She was reckoned to play a better game at whist than Mrs. Sharply, and to bet with more spirit at brag than the bold Lady Atall. She was carried about to Tunbridge, Bath, Cheltenham, and every other place of

diversion, by the mother; where she was exposed as at a public mart for beauty, and put up to the best bidder. But as Miss had some fortune in her own disposal, she had not the patience to wait the formal delays of marriage articles, jointures, settlements, and pin-money; and just before the late act took place, eloped with a gentleman, who had long been very intimate with her mamma, and recommended himself to Miss Harriot by a stature of six-foot and a shoulder-knot.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant, &c.

O.

No. 23. THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1754.

*Qui modò scurra
Aut si quid hâc re tritius videbatur,
Idem inficeto est infictior rure.* CATULL.

The Fool of Pantomime, who ne'er spake word,
Or worse than Fool, the Senator, or Lord,
In the dull country his dull trade pursuing,
The blockhead underdoes his underdoing.

I HAVE lately received several letters from my cousin Village, concerning the entertainments of the country. He tells me, that they have concerts every evening in that part of the month in which the almanack promises it will be moon-light. In one little town in particular, all the polite company of the place assemble every Sunday evening (after church) at the Three Compasses, which is kept by the clerk, to regale themselves with cakes and fine home-brewed in an arbour at the end of his cabbage garden; to which they have given the genteel denomination of Little Ranelagh. I shall this day present my reader with his last letter; and only take notice of the grand difference between the summer amusements in town and country. In London, while we are almost smothered in smoke and dust, gardens are open every evening to refresh us with the pure air

of the country; while those, who have the finest walks and most beautiful prospects eternally before them, shut themselves up in theatres and ball-rooms, 'lock fair day-light out, and make themselves an artificial London.'

Dear Cousin,

Whenever the town goes, those who live by the town naturally follow. The facetious and entertaining gentry, who, during the winter, amused the world within the bills of mortality, are now dispersed into different parts of the country. We have had most of them here already. The Colossus, the Dwarf, the Female Samson, made some stay with us. We went for a week together to see Mr. Powell eat red-hot tobacco-pipes, and swallow fire and brimstone. The Hermaphrodite was obliged to leave the town on a scandalous report, that a lady used frequently to visit him in private. Mr. Church for some time charmed us with concertos and sonatas on the Jew's-harp; and at our last ball we footed it to our usual melody of the tabor and pipe, accompanied with the cymbal and wooden spoons.

I will not tire you with a particular detail of all our entertainments, but confine myself at present to those of the stage. About the middle of last month there came among us one of those gentlemen, who are famous for the cure of every distemper, and especially those pronounced incurable by the faculty. The vulgar call him a mountebank;—but when I considered his impassioned speeches, and the extempore stage from which he uttered them, I was apt to compare him to Thespis and his cart. Again, when I beheld the Doctor dealing out his drugs, and at the same time saw his Merry-Andrew play over his tricks, it put me in mind of a tragi-comedy; where the pathetic and the ludicrous are so intimately connected, *and the whole piece is so merry and so*

sad, that the audience is at a loss whether they shall laugh or cry.

After the Doctor had been here some time, there came down two or three emissaries from a strolling company, in order (according to the players' phrase) to take the town; but the Mayor being a strict Presbyterian, absolutely refused to license their exhibitions. The players, you must know, finding this a good town, had taken a lease last summer of an old synagogue deserted by the Jews; and were therefore much alarmed at this disappointment: but when they were in the utmost despair, the ladies of the place joined in a petition to Mrs. Mayoress, who prevailed on her husband to wink at their performances. The company immediately opened their synagogue-theatre with the Merchant of Venice: and finding the Doctor's Zany a droll fellow, they decoyed him into their service; and he has since performed the part of the Mock Doctor with universal applause. Upon his revolt, the Doctor himself found it absolutely necessary to enter of the company; and having a talent for tragedy, has performed with great success the Apothecary in Romeo and Juliet.

The performers at our rustic theatre are far beyond those paltry strollers, who run about the country, and exhibit in a barn or cow-house: for (as their bills declare) they are a company of comedians from the Theatres Royal: and I assure you, they are as much applauded by our country critics, as any of your capital actors. The shops of our tradesmen have been almost deserted, and a crowd of weavers and hard-ware-men have elbowed each other two hours before the opening of the doors, when the bills have informed us, in enormous red letters, that the part of George Barnwell was to be performed by Mr. —, at the particular desire of several ladies of distinction. It is true, indeed, that our principal *actors have most of them had their education in Co-*

vent-Garden, or Drury-Lane; but they have been employed in the business of the drama in a degree but just above a scene-shifter. An heroine, to whom your managers in town (in envy to her rising merit) scarce allotted the humble part of a confidante, now blubbers out Andromache or Belvidera: the attendants on a monarch strut monarchs themselves, mutes find their voices, and message-bearers rise into heroes. The humour of our best comedian consists in shrugs and grimaces; he jokes in a wry mouth, and repartees in a grin: in short, he practises on Congreve and Vanbrugh all those distortions that gained him so much applause from the galleries, in the drubs which he was condemned to undergo in pantomimes. I was vastly diverted at seeing a fellow in the character of Sir Harry Wildair, whose chief action was a continual pressing together of the thumb and forefinger; which, had he lifted them to his nose, I should have thought he designed as an imitation of taking snuff: but I could easily account for the cause of this singular gesture, when I discovered that Sir Harry was no less a person than the dexterous Mr. Clippit the candle-snuffer.

You would laugh to see how strangely the parts of a play are cast. They played Cato; and their Marcia was such an old woman, that when Juba came on with his—‘Hail! charming maid!’--- the fellow could not help laughing. Another night, I was surprised to hear an eager lover talk of rushing into his mistress’s arms, rioting on the nectar of her lips, and desiring (in the tragedy rapture) to ‘hug her thus, and thus for ever;’ though he always took care to stand at a most ceremonious distance; but I was afterwards very much diverted at the cause of this extraordinary respect, when I was told, that the lady laboured under the misfortune of an ulcer in her leg, which occasioned such a disagreeable stench, that the performers were obliged to keep her at arm’s

length. The entertainment was Letha : and the part of the Frenchman was performed by a South Briton; who, as he could not pronounce a word of the French language, supplied its place by gabbling in his native Welch.

The decorations, or (in the theatrical dialect) the property of our company, are as extraordinary as the performers. Othello raves about a checked handkerchief; the Ghost in Hamlet stalks in a postilion's leathern jacket for a coat of mail; and, in a new pantomime of their own, Cupid enters with a fiddle-case slung over his shoulders for a quiver. The apothecary of the town is free of the house, for lending them a pestle and mortar to serve as the bell in Venice Preserved; and a barber-surgeon has the same privilege, for furnishing them with basons of blood to besmear the daggers in Macbeth. Macbeth himself carries a rolling-pin in his hand for a truncheon; and, as the breaking of glasses would be very expensive, he dashes down a pewter pint at the sight of Banquo's Ghost.

A fray happened here the other night, which was no small diversion to the audience. It seems there had been a great contest between two of these mimic heroes, who was the fittest to play Richard the Third. One of them was reckoned to have the better person, as he was very round-shouldered, and one of his legs was shorter than the other; but his antagonist carried the part, because he started best in the Tent-Scene. However, when the curtain drew up, they both rushed in upon the stage at once; and bawling out together, 'Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,' they both went through the whole speech without stopping.

I am, dear Cousin, your's, &c.

N^o 24. THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1754.

Ille dabit populo, patribusque, equitique legendum. MART.

Books that the knowledge of the world can show,
Such as might please a lady, or a beau.

WHEN I consider the absurd taste for literature, that once prevailed among our persons of distinction, I cannot but applaud the reformation, which has been since brought about in this article by the polite world. A Duke of Newcastle made himself remarkable by a Treatise on Horsemanship; a Rochester supplied the place of Ovid in the closets of men of pleasure; and even the ladies of former ages sacrificed to love in novels and romances. I will not mention a Shaftesbury, as our present age has produced a Bolingbroke. We of this generation are wiser than to suffer our youth of quality to lose their precious time in studying the Belles Lettres, while our only care is to introduce them into the *beau monde*. A modern poet, instead of laying down the theory of horsemanship, is perfect in the practice, and commences jockey himself; and our rakes of fashion are content with acting the scenes which Rochester described. Our ladies are, indeed, very well qualified to publish a recital of amours; and one in particular has already entertained the world with memoirs of her own intrigues, cuckoldoms, and elopements.

I am very glad to find the present age so entirely free from pedantry. Some part of the polite world read, indeed, but they are so wise as to read only for amusement; or at least only to improve themselves in the more modern and fashionable sciences. A Treatise on Whist has more admirers than a System of Logic, and a new Atalantis would be more universally read than a Practice of piety. A fine

gentleman or lady would no more choose the mind of a pedant, than the person of a cook-maid, or a porter. I cannot, therefore, but approve of the plan laid down by the writer of the following letter, and would recommend it to all persons of fashion to subscribe to his proposals.

Sir,

I have long observed with infinite regret the little care that is taken to supply persons of distinction with proper books for their instruction and amusement. It is no wonder, that they should be so averse to study, when learning is rendered so disagreeable. Common creatures, indeed, as soon as they can spell, may be made to read a dull chapter in the Testament, after which the Whole Duty of Man, or some other useless good book, may be put into their hands; but these can never instruct a man of the world to say fine things to a lady, or to swear with a good grace. Among a few dirty pedants the knowledge of Greek and Latin may be cultivated; but among fine gentlemen these are justly discarded for French and Italian. Why should persons of quality trouble themselves about Mathematics and Philosophy, or throw away their time in scratching circles and triangles on a slate, and then rubbing them out again? All the Algebra requisite for them to know, is the combination of figures on the dice; nor could Euclid be of any use to them, except he had represented the most graceful attitudes in fencing, or drawn out the lines of a minuet.

In order to remedy these inconveniences, and that the erudition of persons of fashion may be as different from the vulgar knowledge of the rest of mankind as their dress, I have formed a project for regulating their studies. An old crabbed philosopher *once told* a monarch, that there was no royal way *of learning* the mathematics:—First then, as to the

musty volumes which contain Greek, Latin, and the Sciences, (since there is no genteel method of coming at the knowledge of them) I would banish them entirely from the polite world, and have them chained down in university libraries, the only places where they can be useful or entertaining. Having thus cleared the shelves of this learned lumber, we shall have room to fill them more elegantly. To this end, I have collected all such books as are proper to be perused by people of quality; and shall shortly make my scheme public by opening an handsome room under the title of the Polite Circulating Library. Many of my books are entirely new and original: all the modern novels, and most of the periodical papers fall so directly in with my plan, that they will be sure to find a place in my library; and if Mr. Town shows himself an encourager of my scheme, I shall expect to see peers and peeresses take up the pen, and shine in the Connoisseur.

I intend in the beginning of the winter to publish my proposals at large, and in the mean time beg you to submit the following Specimen of my Books to the public.

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, ETC.

REVELATION, a Romance.

The Complete Cook, by Solomon Gundy.

The Gentleman's Religion. By a Free-Thinker.

Dissertation on Parties. Or an Essay on Breaking of Eggs. Addressed to the Big and Little Endians.

A Defence of Alexander the Coppersmith against St. Paul. By the late Lord Bolingbroke.

The Practice of Bagnios: or the Modern Method of Sweating.

The Ladies' Dispensatory: containing the most approved Recipes for Tooth-Powders, Lip-Salves, Beautifying Lotions, Almond Pastes, Ointments

for Freckles, Pomatums, and Hysteric Waters ; according to the present Practice.

A Description of the World ; with the Latitudes of Vauxhall, Ranelagh, the Theatres, the Opera-House, &c. calculated for the Meridian of St. James's.

A Map of the Roads leading to Tyburn. By James Maclean, Esq. late Surveyor of the High-Ways.
Essay on Delicacy. By an Ensign of the Guards.
The Art of Dissembling. From the French.

A New Way to pay Old Debts. From an Original published at Berlin.

The Spirit of Laws. With Notes on the Game-Act, the Jew-Bill, and the Bill for preventing Marriages.

Jargon *versus* Common Sense. By a Benchler of Lincoln's Inn.

Universal Arithmetic. Containing Calculations for laying the Odds at Horse-Racing, Cocking, Card-playing, &c.

Optics, or the Use of Opera-Glasses : with the Importance and Benefit of Near-Sightedness considered. To which is added, a Dissertation on the portable Pocket Looking-Glass.

The Modern Gymnasium. By Broughton.

Geometry made easy, and adapted to the meanest Capacity. By Nath. Hart, Dancing-Master to Grown Gentlemen.

De Oratore, or the Art of speaking on all Subjects. By Andrew Mac Broad, F. R. H. S. Fellow of the Robin Hood Society.

A Dissertation on the Miracle of the Five Loaves.

By the Baker, President of the same Society.

Garrick upon Death ; with an account of the several Distortions of the Face, and Writhings of the Body ; and particular Directions concerning Sighs Groans, Ohs, Ahs, &c. &c. For the use of Young Actors.

The Court Register; Containing an exact List of all Public Days, Routs, Assemblies, &c. where and when kept.

The Englishman in Paris.

The Englishman returned from Paris.

The Whole Duty of Woman, disposed under the Articles of Visiting, Cards, Masquerades, Plays, Dress, &c.

A Dissertation on the waters of Tunbridge, Cheltenham, Scarborough, and the Bath: showing their wonderful Efficacy in removing the Vapours; —with Directions how to assist their Operations by using the Exercise of Country-Dancing.

The Traveller's Guide, or Young Nobleman's Vade Mecum. Containing an exact List of the most eminent Peruke Makers, Taylors, and Dancing-Masters, &c. Being the Sum of a Gentleman's Experience during his tour through France and Italy.

Honour, or the Fashionable Combat.—Hounslow Heath, or the Dernier Resort.—The Suicide, or the *Coup de Grace*.—Tragedies.

The Virgin Unmasked.—Miss in her Teens.—The Debauchees.—She would, if she could.—The Careless Husband.—The Wanton Wife.—The Innocent Adultery.—Comedies; as they are now acting with universal applause.

The True Patriot, a Farce.

Handeli, Geminiani, Degiardini, Chabrani, Pasquali Pasqualini, Passerini, Baumgarteni, Guadagni. Frasi, Gaili, item aliorum harmoniosissimorum Signororum et Signorarum Opera.

Your's, &c.

T.

JACOB ELZEVIR.

Nº 25. THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1754.

————— *Vicinus ambitiosâ*
Paupertate. —————

JUV.

A lac'd, embroider'd, powder'd, beggar-crowd ;
Haughty, yet even poorer than they're proud.

A LITTLE Frenchman, commonly known in town by the name of Count, and whose figure has been long stuck up in the windows of print-shops, was always remarkable for the meanness, and at the same time the foppery of his appearance. His shoes, though perhaps capped at the toe, had red heels to them ; and his stockings, though often full of holes, were constantly rolled up over his knees. By good luck he was once master of half a guinea ; and having a great longing for a feather to his hat, and a very pressing necessity for a pair of breeches, he debated with himself about the disposal of his money. However, his vanity got the better of his necessity ; and the next time the Count appeared in the Mall, by the ornaments of his head, you would have imagined him a beau, and by the nether part of his dress you would have taken him for a heathen philosopher.

The conduct of this Frenchman, however ridiculous, is copied by a multitude of people in this town. To the same little pride of desiring to appear finer than they can afford, are owing the many rusty suits of black, the ties that seem taken from the basket of a shoeboy, and the smart waistcoats edged with a narrow cord, which serves as an apology for lace. I know a man of this cast, who has but one coat ; but by now and then turning the cuffs, and changing the cape, it passes for two. He uses the same artifice with his peruke, which is naturally a kind of *flowing bob* ; but by the occasional addition of two *tails*, it sometimes appears as a major. Of this sort

of men are composed the numerous fraternity of the shabby-genteel, who are the chief support of the clothiers in Monmouth-Street, and the barbers in Middle-Row.

Women are naturally so fond of ornament, that it is no wonder we should meet with so many second-hand gentry in that sex. Hence arise the red-armed belles that appear in the park every Sunday: hence it is, that sacks and petenlairs may be seen at Moor-fields and White-chapel; and that those who are ambitious to shine in diamonds, glitter in paste and Scotch pebbles. When I see the wives and daughters of tradesmen and mechanics make such attempts at finery, I cannot help pitying their poor fathers and husbands; and at the same time am apt to consider their dress as a robbery on the shop. Thus, when I observe the tawdry gentility of a tallow chandler's daughter, I look upon her as hung round with long sixes, short eights, and rushlights; and when I contemplate the awkward pride of dress in a butcher's wife, I suppose her carrying about her sirloins of beef, fillets of veal, and shoulders of mutton. I was vastly diverted with a discovery I made a few days since. Going upon some business to a tradesman's house, I surprised in a very extraordinary dishabille two females, whom I had been frequently used to see strangely dizen'd out in the Mall. These fine ladies, it seems, were no other than my honest friend's daughters; and one, who always dresses the family dinner, was genteelly employed in winding up the jack, while the other was up to the elbows in soap-suds.

A desire of grandeur and magnificence is often absurd in those who can support it; but when it takes hold of those who can scarce furnish themselves with necessaries, their poverty, instead of demanding our pity, becomes an object of ridicule. Many families *among those who are called middling people, are not*

content without living elegantly as well as comfortably, and often involve themselves in very comical distresses. When they aim at appearing grand in the eye of the world, they grow proportionably mean and sordid in private. I went the other day to dine with an old friend: and as he used to keep a remarkable good table, I was surprised that I could scarce make a meal with him. After dinner he rung the bell, and ordered the chariot to be got ready at six; and then turning to me with an air of superiority, asked if he should set me down. Here the riddle was out; and I found that his equipage had eat up his table, and that he was obliged to starve his family to feed his horses.

I am acquainted at another house, where the master keeps an account against himself. This account is exactly stated in a large ledger book. What he saves from his ordinary expenses he places under the title of Debtor, and what he runs out is ranged under Creditor. I had lately an opportunity of turning over this curious account, and could not help smiling at many of the articles. Among the rest, I remember the following, with which I shall present the reader.

DEBTOR.

Dined abroad all this week—My wife ill—Saw no company—Saved seven dinners, etc.

Kept Lent, and saved in table charges the expense of four weeks.

Bated from the baker's bill half a crown.

Saved in apparel, by my family continuing to wear mourning three months longer than was requisite for the death of an aunt.

Received 1l. 10s. of the undertaker, in lieu of a hatband and gloves.

CREDITOR.

Went to the play with my wife and daughters—Sat

in the boxes, instead of the gallery, as usual.—

Mem. To go no more to plays this year.

Invited Sir Charles Courtly and Major Standard to dinner.—Treated with claret, and two courses, in order to appear handsome. *Mem.* To be denied to every body before dinner-time for these next three weeks.

Sunday—my wife had a rout—Lost at whist thirty guineas—Card-money received, fifty shillings.—

N. B. My wife must be ill again.

Gave at church to a brief for a terrible fire, six-pence.
—Charity begins at home.

I should be sorry to have this method of balancing accounts become general. True economy does not merely consist in not exceeding our income, but in such a judicious management of it, as renders our whole appearance equal and consistent. We should laugh at a nobleman, who, to support the expense of running horses, should abridge his set to a pair: and, that his jockies might come in first for the plate, be content to have his family dragged to his country-seat, like servant maids, in the caravan. There are many well-meaning people, who have the pride of living in a polite part of the town, though they are distressed even to pay the taxes; and nothing is more common than to see one particular room in a house furnished like a palace, while the rest have scarcely the necessary accommodations of an inn. Such a conduct appears to me equally ridiculous with that of the Frenchman, who (according to the jest) for the sake of wearing ruffles, is contented to go without a shirt.

This endeavour to appear grander than our circumstances will allow, is no where so contemptible as among those men of pleasure about town, who have not fortunes in any proportion to their spirit. Men of quality have wisely contrived, that their sins should

be expensive : for which reason those, who with equal taste have less money, are obliged to be economists in their sins, and are put to many little shifts to appear tolerably profligate and debauched. They get a knowledge of the names and faces of the most noted women upon town, and pretend an intimate acquaintance with them ; though they know none of that order of ladies above the draggle-tailed prostitutes who walk the Strand. They talk very familiarly of the King's Arms, and are in raptures with Mrs. Allan's claret, though they always dine snugly at a chop-house, and spend their evening at an alehouse or cyder cellar. The most ridiculous character I know of this sort is a young fellow, the son of a rich tobacconist in the city, who (because it is the fashion) has taken a girl into keeping. He knows the world better than to set her up a chariot, or let her have money at her own disposal. He regulates her expenses with the nicest economy, employs every morning in setting down what is laid out upon her, and very seriously takes an account of rolls and butter, two-pence—for ribband, one shilling and four-pence—pins, an halfpenny, etc. etc. Thus does he reconcile his extravagance and frugality to each other ; and is as penurious and exact as an usurer, that he may be as genteel and wicked as a lord.

O.

Nº 26. THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1754.

*Hic dies verè mihi festus atrox
Eximet curas.* —————

HOR.

Of all the days are in the week,

I dearly love but one day ;

And that's the day that comes between

A Saturday and Monday. OLD BALLAD.

A GENTLEMAN of my acquaintance lately laid before me an estimate of the consumption of bread and

cheese, cakes, ale, etc. in all the little towns near London every Sunday. It is incredible how many thousand buns are devoured in that one day at Chelsea and Paddington, and how much beer is swallowed at Islington and Mile End. Upon the whole I was vastly entertained with a review of this estimate; and could not help approving the observation of Tom Brown, 'that the sabbath is a very fine institution, since the very breaking it is the support of half the villages about our metropolis.'

Our common people are very observant of that part of the commandment, which enjoins them to do no manner of work on that day: and which they also seem to understand as a licence to devote it to pleasure. They take this opportunity of thrusting their heads into the pillory at Georgia, being sworn at Highgate, and rolling down Flamstead-hill, in the Park at Greenwich. As they all aim at going into the country, nothing can be a greater misfortune to the meaner part of the inhabitants of London and Westminster, than a rainy Sunday: and how many honest people would be balked of a ride once a week, if the legislature was to limit the hired one-horse chaises working on that day to a certain number, as well as the hackney coaches?

The substantial tradesman is wheeled down to his snug box; which has nothing rural about it except the ivy that over-runs the front, and is placed as near to the road side as possible, where the pleasure of seeing carriages pass under his window, amply compensates for his being almost smothered with dust. The few smart 'prentices, who are able to sit on an horse, may be seen spurring their broken-winded hacks up the hills: and the good-natured husband, together with his mate, is dragged along the road to the envy and admiration of the foot passenger, who (to complete the Sunday picture) trudges patiently *with a child* in one arm, while his beloved

doxy leans on the other, and waddles at his side sweltering beneath the unusual weight of an hoop-petticoat.

It is not to be supposed, that the country has in itself any peculiar attractive charms to those who think themselves out of the world, if they are not within the sound of Bow bell. To most of our cockneys it serves only as an excuse for eating and drinking; and they get out of town merely because they have nothing to do at home. A brick-kiln smells as sweet to them as a farm-yard; they would pass by a barn or an hay-stack without notice; but they rejoice at the sight of every hedge ale-house that promises good home-brewed. As the rest of a cit's life is regular and uniform, his Sunday diversions have as little variety; and if he was to take a journal of them, we might suppose that it would run much in the following manner.

SUNDAY—Overslept myself—Did not rise till nine—Was a full hour in pulling on my new double-channell'd pumps—Could get no breakfast, my wife being busy in dressing herself for church.

At ten—Family at church—Self walked to Mother Red Cap's—Smoked half a pipe, and drank a pint of the Alderman's. *N. B.* The beer was not so good as at the Adam and Eve at Pancras.

Dined at one—Pudding not boiled enough, suet musty—Wife was to drive me in a one-horse chair to see Mother Wells at Enfield Wash, but it looked likely to rain—took a nap, and posted seven pages from my day-book till five. *Mem.* Colonel Promise has lost his election, and is turned out of his place.—To arrest him to-morrow.

At six—Mrs. Deputy to drink tea with my wife—I hate their slip-slops—Called on my neighbour the Common-council man, and took a walk with him to Islington.

From seven to eight—Smoked a pipe at the Castle, eat an heart cake, and drank two pints of cyder. *N. B.* To drink cyder often, because neighbour tells me it is good for the stone and gravel.

At nine—Got to town again, very much fatigued with the journey—Pulled off my claret coloured coat and blue satin waistcoat—Went to club, smoked three pipes, came home at twelve, and slept very soundly, till the 'prentice called me to go and take out a writ against Colonel Promise.

As to persons of quality, like Lady Loverule in the farce, they cannot see why one day should be more holy than another; therefore Sunday wears the same face with them as the rest of the week. Accordingly, for some part of this summer, Ranelagh was opened on Sunday evening; and I cannot help wondering, that the custom did not continue. It must have been very convenient to pass away the time there, till the hour of meeting at the card-table: and it was certainly more decent to fix assignations there, than at church.

Going to church may, indeed, be reckoned among our Sunday amusements, as it is made a mere matter of diversion among many well-meaning people, who are induced to appear in a place of worship from the same motives that they frequent other public places. To some it answers all the purposes of a rout or assembly, to see and be seen by their acquaintance; and from their bows, nods, courtesies, and loud conversation, one might conclude, that they imagined themselves in a drawing-room. To others it affords the cheap opportunity of showing their taste for dress. Not a few, I believe, are drawn together in our cathedrals and larger churches by the influence of the music rather than the prayers; and are kept awake by a jig from the organ-loft, though they are lulled to sleep by the harangue from the pulpit. A well-

disposed Christian will go a mile from his own house to the Temple Church, not because a Sherlock is to preach, but to hear a solo from Stanley.

But though going to church may be deemed a kind of amusement, yet upon modern principles it appears such a very odd one, that I am at a loss to account for the reasons which induced our ancestors to give into that method of passing their Sunday. At least it is so wholly incompatible with the polite system of life, that a person of fashion (as affairs are now managed) finds it absolutely impossible to comply with this practice. Then, again, the service always begins at such unfashionable hours, that in a morning a man must huddle on his clothes, like a boy to run to school, and in an afternoon must inevitably go without his dinner. In order to remove all these objections, and that some ritual may be established in this kingdom, agreeable to our inclinations and consistent with our practice, the following scheme has been lately sent me, in order to submit it to the serious consideration of the public.

Imprimis, It is humbly proposed, that Christianity be entirely abolished by Act of Parliament, and that no other religion be imposed on us in its stead; but as the age grows daily more and more enlightened, we may at last be quite delivered from the influence of superstition and bigotry.

Secondly, That in order to prevent our ever relapsing into pious errors, and that the common people may not lose their holiday, every Sunday be set apart to commemorate our victory over all religion: that the churches be turned into free-thinking meeting houses, and discourses read in them to confute the doctrine of a future state, the immortality of the soul, and other absurd notions, which some people now regard as objects of belief.

Thirdly, That a ritual be compiled exactly opposite to our present Liturgy; and that, instead of

reading portions of Scripture, the first and second lessons shall consist of a section of the Posthumous Works of Lord Bolingbroke, or a few pages from the writings of Spinoza, Chubb, Mandeville, Hobbes, Collins, Tindal, &c. from which writers the preachers shall also take their text.

Fourthly, That the usual feasts and fasts, viz. Christmas Day, Easter Sunday, Trinity Sunday, &c. be still preserved; but that on those days discourses be delivered suitable to the occasion, containing a refutation of the Nativity, the Resurrection, the Trinity, &c.

Fifthly, That instead of the vile melody of a clerk bawling out two staves of Sternhold and Hopkins, or a cathedral choir singing anthems from the Psalter, some of the most fashionable cantatas, opera airs, songs, or catches, be performed by the best voices for the entertainment of the company.

Lastly, That the whole service be conducted with such taste and elegance, as may render these free-thinking meeting-houses as agreeable as the theatres; and that they may be even more judiciously calculated for the propagation of atheism and infidelity, than the Robin Hood Society, or the Oratory in Clare-Market.

T.

N^o 27. THURSDAY, AUGUST, 14, 1754.

Barbara, Celarent, Darii, Ferio, Baralipton.

Words full of sound, but quite devoid of sense.

It is a heavy tax upon authors, that they should always be expected to write sense. Some few, indeed, who are rich in sentiment, pay this tax very cheerfully; but the generality endeavour, one way or another, to elude it. For this purpose some have moulded their pieces into the form of wings, axes,

eggs, and altars, while others have laced down the side of a copy of verses with the letters of their mistress's name, and called it an acrostic: not to mention the curious inventions of rebusses and anagrams. For the same reasons, the modern song-writers for our public gardens, who are our principal love-poets at present, entertain us with sonnets and madrigals in Crambo. Authors who promise wit, pay us off with puns and quibbles; and with our writers of comedy, long swords, short jerkins, and tables with carpets over them, pass for incident and humour.

But no artifice of this sort has been so often and so successfully practised, as the immoderate use of uncouth terms and expressions. Words that mean nothing provided they sound big, and fill the ear, are the best succedaneum for sense. Nothing so effectually answers Mr. Bayes's endeavour to *elevate and surprise*; and the reader, though he sees nothing but straws floating on the surface, candidly supposes that there are pearls and diamonds at the bottom. Several dull authors, by availing themselves of this secret, have passed for very deep writers; and arrant nonsense has as often laid snugly beneath hard words, as a shallow pate beneath the solemn appearance of a full bottomed perriwig.

Those who are employed in what they call abstract speculations, most commonly have recourse to this method. Their dissertations are naturally expected to illustrate and explain; but this is sometimes a task above their abilities; and when they have led the reader into a maze, from which they cannot deliver him, they very wisely bewildered him the more. This is the case with those profound writers, who have treated concerning the essence of matter, who talk very gravely of *cuppeity, tableity, tallow-candleity*, and twenty other things with as much sound and little signification. Of these we may very well say with the poet,

Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the learned smile.

POPE.

No mode of expression throws such an impenetrable mist over a work, as an unnecessary profusion of technical terms. This will appear very plainly to those, who will turn over a few pages of any modern collection of voyages. Descriptions of a storm make some of the finest and most striking passages in the best poets; and it is for these in particular, that Longinus admires the *Odyssey*. The real circumstances of a storm are in themselves, without the aid of poetical ornaments, very affecting; yet whoever reads an account of them in any of our writers of voyages, will be so puzzled and perplexed with starboard, larboard, the main-mast and mizen-mast, and a multitude of sea-terms, that he will not be the least moved at the distress of the ship's crew. The absurdity of this did not escape Swift, who had ridiculed it by a mock description of the same kind in his *Gulliver*. Those who treat military subjects, are equally ridiculous: they overwhelm you with counterscarps, palisades, bastions, etc., and so fortify their no-meaning with hard words, that it is absolutely impossible to beat them out of their intrenchments. Such writers, who abound in technical terms, always put me in mind of Ignoramus in the play, who courts his mistress out of the law-dictionary, runs over a long catalogue of the messuages, lands, tenements, barns, out-houses, etc. of which he will put her in possession, if she will join issue with him, and manifest his passion in the same manner that he would draw up a lease.

This affectation was never more offensive, than when it gets into the pulpit. The greater part of almost every audience that sits under our preachers, are ignorant and illiterate, and should therefore have every thing delivered to them in as plain, simple,

and intelligent a manner as possible. Hard words, if they have any meanings, can only serve to make them stare; and they can never be edified by what they do not understand. Young clergymen just come from the University, are proud of showing the world, that they have been reading the Fathers, and are fond of entering on the most abstruse points of divinity. But they would employ their time more to their own credit, as well as the improvement of their hearers, if they would rather endeavour to explain and enforce the precepts of the Apostles and Evangelists, than retail the confused hypotheses of crabbéd metaphysicians.

As to *onnays*, and all other pieces that come under the denomination of familiar writings, one would imagine that they must necessarily be written in the easy language of nature and common sense. No writer can flatter himself, that his productions will be an agreeable part of the equipage of the tea-table, who writes almost too abstrusely for the study, and involves his thoughts in hard words and affected latinisms. Yet this has been reckoned by many the standard style for these loose detached pieces. Addison was proud that he could boast of having drawn learning out of schools and colleges into clubs and coffee-houses, as Socrates was said to draw morality from the clouds to dwell among men: but these people (as Lord Bolingbroke pretends to say of the same Socrates) mount the clouds themselves. This new-fangled manner of delivering our sentiments is called writing sound sense: and if I find this mode seems likely to prevail, I shall certainly think it expedient to give into it, and very suddenly oblige the world with a Connoisseur so *sensible*, that it will be impossible to understand it.

But hard words and uncouth ways of expressing *elves* never appear with so ill a grace, as in our *non. conversation*. — In writing we expect

some degree of exactness and precision: but if even there they seem harsh and disagreeable, when they obstruct the freedom of our familiar chat, they either make us laugh, or put us out of patience. It was imagined by the ancients, that things were called by one name among mortals, and by another among the gods: In like manner some gentlemen, who would be accounted fine spoken persons, disdain to mention the most trivial matters in the same terms with the rest of the world; and scarce inquire how you do, or bid you good morrow, in any phrase that is intelligible. It always puts me in pain to find a lady give into this practice: if she makes no blunder, it sits very ungracefully upon her; but it is ten to one that the rough uncouth syllables that form these words, are too harsh and big for the pretty creature's mouth: and then she maims them and breaks them to her use so whimsically, that one can scarce tell whether she is talking French or English. I shall make no more reflections on this subject at present, but conclude my paper with a short story.

A merry fellow, who was formerly of the university, going through Cambridge on a journey, took it into his head to call on his old tutor. As it is no great wonder that pedantry should be found in a college, the tutor used to lard his conversation with numberless hard words and forced derivations from the Latin. His pupil, who had a mind to banter the old gentleman on his darling foible, when he visited him, entered his chambers with a huge dictionary under his arm. The first compliments were scarce over, before the tutor bolted out a word big enough for the mouth of Garagantua. Here the pupil begged that he would stop a little; and after turning over his dictionary desired him to proceed. The learned gentleman went on, and the pupil seemed to listen with great attention, till another word came out as hard as the former, at which he again interrupted

him, and again had recourse to his dictionary.—This appears to me the only way of conversing with persons of so pompous an elocution ; unless we convert the orators themselves into lexicons to interpret their own phrases, by troubling them to reduce the meaning of their fine speeches into plain English.

O.

No. 28. THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1754.

————— *Sequar atris ignibus absens,
Omnibus umbra locis adero, dabis improbe pœnas.* VIRG.

Thou to thy crime shall feel the vengeance due :
With hell's black fires for ever I'll pursue ;
In every place my injured shade shall rise,
And conscience still present me to thy eyes.

TOM Dare-Devil, who was so much superior to the rest of our *Bucks* that he gained the appellation of *Stag*, finished a course of continual debaucheries, and was carried off last week by a phrenetic fever. I happened to be present at his last moments ; and the remembrance of him still dwells so strongly on my mind, that I see him, I hear him, in all the agonies of despair, starting, trembling, and uttering the most horrid execrations. His conscience at the approach of death had conjured up before him ‘ ten thousand devils with their red-hot spits,’ who assumed the shapes of all those whom he injured, and ‘ came hissing on him,’ to retaliate their wrongs. ‘ Save me, save me,’ he would cry, ‘ from that bleeding form—He was my friend—but I run him through the heart in a quarrel about a whore—Take away that old fellow—He would have carried us to the round-house—I knocked him down with his own staff—but I did not think the poor dog would have died by it.’ When the nurse offered him a draught to take, ‘ Why,’ said he, ‘ will you ply me with

Champagne?—'tis a damnable liquor, and I'll drink no more of it.' In one of his lucid intervals he grasped my hand vehemently, and bursting into tears, 'Would to God,' said he, 'I had died twenty years ago.' At length his unwilling soul parted from the body; and the last words we heard from him were a faint ejaculation to his Maker, whom he had blasphemed all his life. His shocking exit made me reflect on that fine passage in the Scriptures, 'Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my latter end be like his.'

The behaviour of this unhappy wretch afforded a dreadful instance of the truth of that maxim, *There is no hell like a troubled conscience*. 'There needs, indeed, no ghost to tell us this.' But it were to be wished, that the conscience of every living reprobate could work on his imagination in the same manner, and raise up such horrid apparitions to torment him. Where is the wretch so hardened, who would not be dismayed at these terrors? Or who could persevere in a course of wickedness, when every fresh offence would create a new fury to haunt him for his crimes?

Let us, for instance, take a view of the most glaring circumstances in the life of that arch-infidel, Tom Dare-Devil; and let us at the same time conceive (if possible) what pangs he must have felt, had every flagitious act been attended with the same phantoms that distracted him on his death-bed. First then, let us contemplate him as a parricide; for so he may be called, who by repeated disobedience broke the heart of a most affectionate father. Could filial ingratitude receive a sharper punishment, than in the midst of his debaucheries to have his father continually before his eyes, expostulating him on his unnatural behaviour? 'O my son,' might he have heard him say, 'was it for this that thy mother, who died in giving thee life, begged me with her last breath to be kind to the boy? Was it for this that

the country rung with joy for my being blessed with an heir?—O my child, whom can I now call my heir? That estate which I was so solicitous to improve for thy sake, is dissipated among jockeys, gamblers, pimps, and prostitutes.—If you should ever have a son, may his ingratitude never make you think on me.'

Tom, indeed, took care never to have any vexation from children: he had too great a spirit to bear the shackles of matrimony, and lived in a state of celibacy among bagnios. Sometimes he made inroads on private life, and disturbed the peace of families by debauching the wives and daughters of his acquaintance. Among other gallant exploits, he decoyed up to town the daughter of a country gentleman, where he ruined her, and then left her to linger under an infamous disease. At length the fruits of his amour appeared in a child, which soon perished with its unhappy parent in a public hospital. By the same magic of the fancy let us raise up this poor girl with the infant in her arms, while he is wantoning among his doxies, and lording it like a bashaw over the vassals of his lust. What remorse must this villain have felt, could he have imagined her to have addressed him in the following terms!—'Behold in the loathsome carcase of this babe the image of thyself; foul, rotten, and corrupt.—How could I suffer so contemptible a creature to draw me from the comfortable protection of my parents?—It was just, indeed, that I should fall a victim to my folly: but was this diseased infant quickened only to proclaim my dishonour and thy infamy?—Why hadst thou yet the power left to propagate misery even to the innocent?'

Tom had often signalized himself as a duellist: his conscience, as we have already mentioned, upbraided him at his dying moments with the murder of a particular friend. He had once ill luck at cards;

and being irritated with his losses, and suspecting foul play on the part of his antagonist, he took him by the nose, which consequently produced a challenge. He is hastening to the field of battle,—but he fancies himself followed by the manes of his friend, whom, on the same unhallowed ground he had lately sacrificed to that idol Honour. He hears him call —‘ Turn, madman, turn, and look on me.—— You may remember with what reluctance I met you ——You forced me to the combat—and I was even pleased that the victory was your’s. You deprived me of life in an idle quarrel about a creature, whom at your return from the murder of your friend, you detected in the arms of another.——It was honour that induced you to wound the bosom of one you loved:——The same honour now calls you to give a fellow, whom you despise, an opportunity to retaliate the injury done to me.——What folly is it to put your life into the hands of a scoundrel, who, you suspect, has already robbed you of your fortune? ——But go on, and let your death rid the world of a monster, who is desperate enough to put his own life on the hazard, and wicked enough to attempt that of another.’——It happened, however, that Tom had no occasion for such a monitor, as the person whom he went to meet proved as great a coward as he was a cheat; and our hero, after waiting a full hour in his pumps, and parrying with the air, had no other revenge for the loss of his money, than the satisfaction of posting him for a scoundrel.

Though the hero of our story was cut off in the prime of his life, yet he may be said, like Nestor, to have outlived three generations. All the young fellows of spirit were proud to be enrolled in the list of his companions; but as their constitutions were more puny than his, three sets of them had dropt into the grave, and left him at the head of the fourth. He would often boast of the many promising geniuse

who had fallen in the vain attempt of keeping pace with him in the various scenes of debauchery. In this light we may consider him as an accessory to so many wanton murders. By the operation of his conscience, at every tavern door he might have met with an acquaintance to bar his passage ; and in the midst of his jollity, like Macbeth, he might have dashed down his glass, and imagined that he saw a departed friend filling the vacant chair.

From the nature of the facts, which have already been recorded of Tom Dare-Devil, the reader will easily conclude, that he must have been an Atheist. No creature, who believed in a Supreme Being, could have acted so vilely towards his fellow-creatures. Tom was a president of an abominable club, who met together every Sunday night to utter the most horrid blasphemies. The members of this most scandalous society must have heard of the manner of their great tutor's death :—Let us imagine, therefore, that they could figure to themselves his ghost appearing to them, warning them of their errors, and exhorting them to repent. They might conceive him setting forth, in the most pathetic manner, the consequences of their folly, and declaring to them, how convinced he now was of the certainty of those doctrines, which they daily ridiculed. Such an apparition would, indeed, have an effect upon common sinners ; but in all probability a thorough-paced infidel would not be reclaimed, even ‘ though one rose from the dead.’

What I have here supposed might have been the case of one particular reprobate, is in the power of every person to put in practice for himself. Nothing is a surer instance of the goodness of the Creator, than that delicate inward feeling, so strongly impressed on every reasonable creature. This internal sense, if duly attended to, and diligently cherished *and kept alive*, would check the sinner in his career,

and make him look back with horror on his crimes. An ancient is commended for wishing, 'that he had a window in his breast, that every one might see into it:' but it is certainly of more consequence to keep ourselves free from the reproach of our own hearts, than from the evil opinions of others. We should therefore consider conscience as a mirror, in which every one may see himself reflected, and in which every action is represented in its proper colours.

O.

N^o 29. THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1754.

Gaudent scribentes, et se venerantur.—

HOR.

From self each scribbler adoration draws,
And gathers incense from his own applause.

THAT there is a vanity inherent in every author must be confessed, whatever pains they may take to conceal it from the rest of mankind. For my own part, I readily acknowledge, that I am always wonderfully delighted with my own productions. I snatch up the favourite sheets wet from the press, and devour every syllable; not the least particle escapes my notice: and I dwell with admiration on the beauties of an expressive *and* or emphatical *the*. If every reader was to pay the same attention to my works, or peruse them with half the satisfaction, Mr. Town might be fairly pronounced the greatest author of the age. But I am afraid I shall scarce find another who will so heartily join in the good opinion I have conceived of myself; and many a choice sentiment, many a culled expression, which I have repeated to myself over and over again with ecstasy, has by others perhaps been as hastily hurried over, as any common article in a news-paper.

An author, who is ever big with the idea of his own importance, will gather matter for self-flattery

from the most trivial circumstances. On the mornings of publication I have sometimes made it my business to go round the coffee-houses, in order to receive whatever incense of praise I could collect from the approbation of my readers. My heart you may imagine has bounded with joy, when I have heard the room echo with calling for the Connoisseur: but how has it sunk again, when I have found the same tokens of esteem shown to a brother writer! I could have hugged any honest fellow, that has chuckled over my performances, and pointed out my good things; but I have been no less chagrined, when I have seen a coxcomb coolly take up my paper, squint over the first page, and throw it down again with all the indifference imaginable: though, indeed, I have never failed within myself to pronounce of such a person, that he is dull, ignorant, and illiterate. I once happened to be seated in the next box to two noted critics, who were looking over the file of my papers, and seemed particularly pleased with several parts of them. I immediately conceived a very high opinion of their taste and judgement: I remarked with singular satisfaction the effect which my wit and humour had on their countenances; and as they turned over the pages, I imagined I could point out the very passages, which provoked them frequently to smile, and sometimes to burst into a loud laugh. As soon as they were gone, I seized the file; when lo! to my great mortification, I found they had been reading, not my own admirable works, but the lucubrations of a brother essayist.

My vanity has often prompted me to wish, that I could accompany my papers, wheresoever they are circulated. I flatter myself I should then be introduced to the politest men of quality, and admitted into the closets of our finest ladies. This consideration would doubtless make me vain of myself: *but my pride would be soon checked by reflecting*

further, that were I obliged to follow my papers afterwards through all their travels and mutations, I should certainly undergo the shame of seeing many of them prostituted to the vilest purposes. If in one place I might be pleased to find them the entertainment of the tea-table, in another I should be no less vexed to see them degraded to the base office of sticking up candles. Such is the fatality attending these loose sheets, that though at their first publication they may be thought as precious as the Sybil's leaves, the next moment they may be thrown aside as no better than a last year's almanack.

Ever since my first appearance in a sheet and half, I have felt great uneasiness on account of the rude treatment which my works have been subject to in their present form. I turned off my printer for a very heinous affront offered to my delicacy, having detected some foul proofs of my first numbers lodged in a very unseemly place; and I almost came to an open rupture with my publisher, because his wife had converted a supernumerary half-sheet into a thread-paper. A lady whose sense and beauty I had always admired, forfeited my esteem at once, by cutting out a pattern for a cap from one of my papers; and a young fellow, who had spoken very handsomely of one of my essays, entirely lost the good opinion I had conceived of him, by defiling the blank margin with a filthy list of foul shirts and dirty stockings. The repeated abuses of illiterate bakers, pastry-cooks, and chandlers, I know I am condemned to suffer in common with other mortal writers. It was ever their privilege to prey indiscriminately on all authors good or bad; and as politicians, wits, free-thinkers, and divines, may have their dust mingled in the same piece of ground, so may their works be jumbled together in the lining of the same trunk or band box.

One instance may indeed be brought, in which I

am used to hail as a lucky omen the damages that my papers appear to have sustained in their outward form and complexion. With what raptures have I traced the progress of my fame, while I have contemplated my numbers in the public coffee-houses strung upon a file, and swelling gradually into a little volume ! By the appearance which they make, when thus collected, I have often judged of the reception they have singly met with from their readers : I have considered every speck of dirt as a mark of reputation, and have assumed to myself applause from the spilling of coffee, or the print of a greasy thumb. In a word, I look upon each paper, when torn, and sullied by frequent handling, as an old soldier battered in the service, and covered with honourable scars.

I was led into this train of thought by an accident which happened to me the other evening, as I was walking in some fields near the town. As I went along, my curiosity tempted me to examine the materials of which several paper kites were made up ; from whence I had sufficient room to moralize on the ill fate of authors. On one I discovered several pages of a sermon expanded over the surface ; on another the wings fluttered with love songs ; and a satire on the ministry furnished another with his ballast for the tail. I at length happened to cast my eye on one taller than the rest, and beheld several of my own darling productions pasted over it. My indignation was presently raised, that I should become the plaything of children ; and I was even ashamed, that the great name of Town, which stared me full in the front, should be exposed, like the compositions of Dr. Rock on the wall, to every idle gazer. However, by a curious turn of thought, I converted what at first seemed a disgrace into a compliment to my vanity. As the kite rose into the air, *I drew a flattering parallel between the height of its flight, and the soaring of my own reputation : I*

imagined myself lifted up on the wings of Fame, and like Horace's swan towering above mortality; I fancied myself borne like a blazing star among the clouds, to the admiration of the gazing multitude.

——— *Via est, quâ me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorique virum volitare per ora.*

And up he rises like a vapour;
Supported high on wings of paper,
He singing flies and flying sings,
While from below all Grub-street rings. SWIFT.

While I was indulging this fantastic, contemplation of my own excellence, I never considered by how slight a thread my chimerical importance was supported. The twine broke: and the kite, together with my airy dreams of immortality, dropt to the ground. T.

N^o 30. THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1754.

*Multa viri nequicquam inter se vulnera jactant,
Multa cavo lateri ingeminant, et pectore vastos
Dant sonitus; erratque aures et tempora circum
Crebra manus: duro crepitant sub vulnere malæ.* VIRG.

Thumps following thumps, and blows succeeding blows,
Swell the black eye, and crush the bleeding nose:
Beneath the pond'rous fist the jaw-bone cracks,
And the cheeks ring with their redoubled thwacks.

At a time when Peace spreads her downy wings over contending nations, and when armies (like the harmless militia) are drawn into the field only to be reviewed, all Europe must undoubtedly be alarmed to hear of the bloody battle, which has been lately fought in England. It is a justice due to posterity to preserve a faithful account of this memorable event: I shall therefore set it down, as I find it recorded in those authentic registers of heroic actions the newspapers, without deviating a tittle from the

expressive terms, in which this extraordinary combat is related.

‘Harlston in Norfolk, July 30. Yesterday in the afternoon Slack and Pettit met and fought. At the first set-to Pettit seized Slack by the throat, and held him up against the rails, and grain’d him so much as to make him extremely black; this continued for half a minute, before Slack could break Pettit’s hold; after which for near ten minutes Pettit kept fighting and driving hard at Slack, when at length Slack closed with his antagonist, and gave him a very severe fall, after that a second and third; but between these falls Pettit threw Slack twice off the stage, and indeed Pettit so much dreaded Slack’s falls that he ran directly at his hams and tumbled him down, and by that means gave Slack an opportunity of making the falls very easy. When they had been fighting eighteen minutes, the odds ran against Slack a guinea to a shilling; whereas on first setting out, it was three or four to one on his head; but after this time Slack shortened Pettit so as to disable him from running and throwing him down in the manner he had done before, but obliged him to stand to close fighting. Slack then closed one of his eyes, and beat him very much about the face. At twenty minutes Pettit grew weaker, Slack stronger; this was occasioned by Slack’s strait way of fighting. At twenty-two minutes the best judges allowed Slack to have the advantage over Pettit very considerably, as he was then recovering his wind, which was owing to game; when they had boxed twenty-four minutes, Pettit threw Slack again over the rails. This indeed Slack suffered him to do, as by that means he fixed a blow under Pettit’s ribs, that hurt him much. Whilst Slack was again getting upon the stage, (it was not half a minute before he was remounted) Pettit had so much the

fear of his antagonist before his eyes, that he walked off without so much as civilly taking leave of the spectators, or saying any thing to any person. This the cockers call roguing of it; for it is generally thought that Pettit ran away full strong. The whole time of their fighting was twenty-five minutes; and this morning the battle was given to Slack, who drew the first ten guineas out of the box. Thus ended this dreadful combat.'

Every man, who has the honour of the British fist at heart, must look with admiration on the bottom, the wind, the game, of this invincible champion Slack. How must they applaud his address in fighting strait: and with what detestation must they look upon his dastardly antagonist, who could so shamefully rogue it! Captain Godfrey, the sublime historian of these hardy heroes, would have exclaimed on this occasion:—'Hail, mighty Slack, thou pride of the butchers; Let the shambles echo with thy praise, and let marrow-bones and cleavers proclaim thy glorious triumph. What was that half-bred bruiser Milo, who is celebrated by the ancients for knocking down an ox, to cut out the hide into thongs for his cestus? Every petty slaughterman of Clare-market can perform greater feats: but thou with resistless arm hast not only knocked down oxen but made the sturdy race of barbers, cobblers, and watermen fall before thee.'

I cannot but lament the cruelty of that law, which has shut up our amphitheatres: and I look upon the professors of the noble art of boxing, as a kind of disbanded army, for whom we have made no provision. The mechanics, who at the call of glory left their mean occupations, are now obliged to have recourse to them again; and coachmen and barbers resume *the whip* and the razor, instead of giving *black eyes* and cross-buttocks. I know a veteran

that has often won the whole house, who is reduced, like Bellisarius, to spread his palm in begging for an half-penny. Some have been forced to exercise their art in knocking down passengers in dark alleys and corners; while others have learned to open their fists and ply their fingers in picking pockets. Buckhorse, whose knuckles had been used to indent many a bruise, now clenches them only to grasp a link; and Broughton employs the muscles of his brawny arm in squeezing a lemon or drawing a cork. His amphitheatre itself is converted into a Methodist meeting-house; and perhaps (as laymen there are admitted into the pupit) those very fists, which so lately dealt such hearty bangs upon the stage, are now with equal vehemence thumping the chushion.

The dexterous use of the fist is a truly British exercise: and the sturdy English have been as much renowned for their boxing as their beef; both which are by no means suited to the watery stomachs and weak sinews of their enemies the French. To this nutriment and this art is owing that long established maxim, that one Englishman can beat three Frenchmen. A Frenchman, who piddles on a fri-casee of frogs, can no more encounter with an Englishman, who feeds upon beef, than the frog in the fable could swell her little belly to the size of an ox; and from hence we may conclude, on the principles of philosophy, that the elastic spring which darts from the knuckles of an Englishman, falls into the heels of a Frenchman. One of my correspondents has already remonstrated against the degeneracy of the present times in our shameful neglect of that support of our national strength, old English roast beef. Indeed, we can never hope, that any of our modern heroes would attempt to fix a blow under the ribs, when they are afraid of plunging a knife into a sirloin: and I will venture to prophesy, that when the times come, that sirloins are no more brought

upon the table, we shall not be able to produce one Englishman who can knock down an ox.

Our present race of spindle-shanked beaux had rather close with an orange wench at the play-house than engage in a bye-battle at Tottenham-Court. It is therefore no wonder that they should object to this manly practice, for which they are so ill fitted. How can we imagine, that they could stand against the buffets of a bruiser, when they might almost be patted down with the fan of a lady? An attempt was once made by Broughton to bring this study in vogue, by establishing a school for boxing, in which he was himself to be the lecturer. He invited the young gentlemen of the army, and all other men of spirit, to engage under his directions; and promised to arm their feeble wrists with mufflers, so that nothing might be apprehended by the softest head or tenderest skin. A few, indeed, were hardy enough to try a fall with him; but most of our young fellows gave up the gauntlet for scented gloves; and loathing the mutton fists of vulgar carmen and porters, they rather chose to hang their hands in a sling, to make them white and delicate as a lady's. I cannot but regret, that this design was not generally encouraged, as it might perhaps have abolished almost the only use that is at present made of the sword; and men of honour, instead of tilting at each other, might have had satisfaction in a tight set-to behind Montague-house.

The amusement of boxing, I must confess, is more immediately calculated for the vulgar who can have no relish for the more refined pleasures of whist and the hazard table. Men of fashion have found out a more genteel employment for their hands, in shuffling a pack of cards and shaking the dice: and, indeed, it will appear, upon a strict review, that most of our fashionable diversions are nothing else but different branches of gaming. What lady would be able to

boast a rout at her house, consisting of three or four hundred persons, if they were not to be drawn together by the charms of playing a rubber? and the prohibition of our jubilee masquerades is hardly to be regretted, as they wanted the most essential part of their entertainments, the E O table. To this polite spirit of gaming, which has diffused itself through all the fashionable world, is owing the vast encouragement that is given to the turf; and horse-races are esteemed only as they afford occasion for making a bet. The same spirit likewise draws the knowing ones together in a cock-pit; and cocks are rescued from the dunghill, and armed with gaffles, to furnish a new species of gaming. For this reason, among others, I cannot but regret the loss of our elegant amusements in Oxford Road and Tottenham Court. A great part of the spectators used to be deeply interested in what was doing on the stage, and were as earnest to make an advantage of the issue of the battle, as the champions themselves to draw the largest sum from the box. The amphitheatre was at once a school for boxing and gaming. Many thousands have depended upon a match; the odds have often risen at a black eye; a large bet has been occasioned by a cross-buttock; and while the house has resounded with the lusty bangs of the combatants, it has at the same time echoed with the cries of five to one, six to one, ten to one.

The loss of this branch of gaming is a public calamity: and I doubt not but the gentlemen at White's and all others whom it concerns, will use their utmost endeavours to restore it. The many plates given all over the kingdom have undoubtedly improved our breed of horses; and if the diversion of boxing was to meet with equal encouragement, we should certainly have a more stout and hardy race of *bruisers*. It might perhaps become a fashion for *gentlemen*, who were fond of the sport, to keep

champions in training, put them in sweats, diet them and breed up the human species with the same care as they do cocks and horses. In course of time this branch of gaming, like all others, would doubtless be reduced to a science; and Broughton, in imitation of that great genius Hoyle, might oblige the public with a Treatise on the Fist, and calculations for laying the odds at any match of boxing.

T.

N^o 31. THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, 1754.

Neu, pueri, neu tanta animis assuescile bella. VIRG.

No more ye bloods, encounter with each other,
But each fine gentleman embrace his brother.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

You must have observed a paragraph in the newspapers dated from Dublin, which informs us, 'the spirit of duelling is now become so common, that scarce a day passes without one or more being fought in or near that metropolis.' I am very much alarmed lest this madness should cross the seas: to say the truth, I almost begin to think it necessary, that the frequent importation of Irishmen into this kingdom should, for some time, be prohibited; and an embargo laid on those ships, that are freighted with contraband duellists. It is your duty, Mr. Town, at least to do all in your power to prevent the influence, which the conduct of these heroic gentleman, who cannot suffer their swords to sleep quietly in their scabbards, may have on our young fellows: I must therefore beg of you to put together a few thoughts on this occasion, and though the subject has been often treated before, I cannot but imagine that there is sufficient room left for you to expatiate on it. It is usual among the bishops, when they find any

particular vice prevail, to send orders to the clergy of their respective dioceses to preach against it. In like manner it is your duty, as Censor General, to attack the reigning follies: and it is surely as easy for you to throw them into a new light, as it is for the clergy to preach different sermons on the same text.

You will undoubtedly agree with me, that gaming is one of the principal causes of duels, and that many a young fellow has owed his death to cards and dice. As the gaming-houses are often filled with rogues in lace, and sharpers in embroidery, an honest but rash adventurer often loses his temper with his money, and begins to suspect that the cards are packed, or the dice loaded: and then very wisely risks his life, because he finds it impossible to recover his cash. Upon this account I am never witness to deep play, but it raises very serious reflections in me. When I have seen a young nobleman offer a large stake, I have considered him as setting his life upon a card, or (like King Richard) 'laying it upon a cast, and standing the hazard of the die.' I have even imagined, that I heard bullets rattle in the dice-box, and that I saw challenges written upon every card on the table.

The ladies also are frequently the cause of duels; though it must be owned, in justice to the better part of the sex, that where one is fought on account of a modest woman, ten are occasioned by prostitutes. The stout knight-errants, who entertain a passion for the faithless Dulcineas of Drury-lane and Covent-Garden, find frequent opportunities of manifesting their prowess. They not only encounter with bullies and bravoës, but sometimes meet with other enamoratos as fond and as mad as themselves. I am personally acquainted with two gentlemen of *this turn*, who held out pistols at each other across a bed at one of these ladies' lodgings, and tossed up

which should fire first. The pistol however luckily missed fire, and gave them time to think better of it; so they very amicably shook hands, laid down their pistols, and went to bed to the lady together. These females are not content, it seems, with the conquests commonly made by the fair, but often pass a more cruel sentence on their captives. Their lovers not only suffer those metaphorical deaths, which all their tribe must endure, but are often really killed in serious truth [and sober sadness. They are not only shot through the heart by an accidental glance of the eyes, but often have a brace of balls lodged in their heads : and are not only ‘stabbed through the liver (as Mercurio has it) by the blind bow-boy’s butt-shaft,’ but they may perhaps be engaged in a duel with a rival in which they are run through the body.

A foreign Count was once challenged by one of these hot-headed gentlemen ; and I shall conclude my letter by recommending his method to our modern duellists. The place of battle appointed was the Count’s house ; and when the furious challenger came in, breathing nothing but revenge, he was surprised to find the Count sitting very composedly with a candle and a barrel at his side. ‘This, sir,’ said the Count, ‘is a barrel of gunpowder ; and if you please, we will take our chance, who shall set fire to it, you or I.’ The gentleman, amazed at so extraordinary a proposal, made no answer ; upon which the Count lighted a match, and waving it over the mouth of the barrel, cried out, ‘Get out of the room, sir, or I will set fire to the powder this instant.’ This abated our challenger’s wrath so considerably, that the Count was rid of him in a moment, and he was glad to leave the room without any satisfaction.—I shall expect something from you on this subject, and am,

Sir, your humble Servant,
EPHRAIM MAKEPEACE.

I shall not refuse, in compliance with the request of my correspondent, to give my animadversions on this subject; but as I am not inclined to measure swords on this occasion with any of my predecessors or contemporaries, I shall take a different course and appear in the cause as an advocate for duelling. The vices and follies of the fashionable world are so connected with each other, that they almost form a regular system; and the practice of them all is absolutely necessary to complete the character of a fine gentleman. A fine gentleman (in the modern sense of the word) is one that whores, games, and wears a sword. Running after loose women is, indeed, in some measure common to this exalted part of mankind with the vulgar: but to live in bagnios, to be kept in repair by Rock or Ward by the quarter, to be in a continual course of pill and electuary, and to make a business of fornication, is the peculiar privilege of a fine gentleman. Gaming is also an essential requisite to this character, and is indeed capable of itself to create a person a gentleman, who has no other pretensions to that title. The greatest scoundrels, provided they were gamesters, have always been permitted to associate with people of fashion; and perhaps they hold their title to the best company by the same tenure, that the knaves keep their rank among the Honours in a pack of cards. But the grand distinguishing mark of a fine gentleman is the wearing a sword. Gentility displays itself in a well fancied sword knot, and honour lies sheathed in the scabbard. All who bear arms have a claim to this character; even our common soldiers (like the knights of old) are dubbed Gentlemen on the shoulder; with this only difference, that, instead of the sword, the ceremony is performed by a brown musket.

Upon these and many other weighty considerations, I have resolved not to disturb the tranquillity

of the polite world, by railing at their darling vices. A Censor may endeavour to new cock a hat, to raise the stays, or write down the short petticoat, at his pleasure. Persons of quality will vary fashions of themselves, but will always adhere steadily to their vices. I have besides received several letters from surgeons and younger brothers, desiring me to promote as far as lies in my power the modern way of life, and especially the practice of duelling. The former open their case in the most pathetic terms, and assure me that if it was not for duels, and the amorous rencounters of fine gentlemen with the other sex, their profession would scarce support them. As to the young gentlemen, they inveigh bitterly against the unequal distribution of property by the laws of England, and offer me very considerable bribes, if I will espouse the cause of duels and debauchery; without which they scarce have any tolerable chance of coming in for the family estate.

Swift somewhere observes, that these differences very rarely happen among men of sense, and he does not see any great harm, if two worthless fellows send each other out of the world. I shall therefore humbly propose, the more effectually to keep up this spirit, that duels may be included in the Licence-Act among our other public diversions, with a restraining clause, taking away all power from the justices to prohibit these entertainments. I would also propose, for the better accommodation of the public, that scaffolds be erected behind Montague-house, or in any other convenient place, as there are now at Tyburn; and that whenever any two gentleman quarrel, they shall insert their challenges in the daily papers, after the following manner, in imitation of the late champions at Broughton's Amphitheatre.

I, John Mac-Duel, having been affronted by Richard Flash, hereby challenge him to meet me

behind Montague-house on the day of
to go through all the exercise of the small sword;
to advance, retire, parry, and thrust in carte, tierce,
and seagoon, and to take my life, or lose his
own.

JOHN MAC-DUEL.

I, Richard Flash, who have spitted many such
dastardly fellows on my sword like larks, promise
to meet John Mac-Duel, and doubt not, by running
him through the body, to give him gentleman-like
satisfaction.

RICHARD FLASH.

By this scheme the public would have an oppor-
tunity of being present at these fashionable amuse-
ments, and might revive that lost species of gaming
(so much lamented in our last paper) by laying bets
on the issue of the combat.

It should also be provided, that if either or both
are killed, the body or bodies be delivered to the
surgeons to be anatomized, and placed in their hall;
unless the younger brother or next heir shall give
them an equivalent.

It should also be provided by the above-mentioned
act, that no person be qualified to fight a duel, who
is not worth £500 per ann. For as it is unsports-
man-like to admit dunghill cocks into the pit, so it
would render this inestimable privilege less valuable,
if every mean wretch had a right of being run through
the body, who could do the public no service by his
death.

T.

N^o 32. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1754.*Emunctæ naris*———

HOR.

A plain blunt fellow, who, like scented beaux,
With vile pulvilio ne'er begrim'd his nose.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

I KNOW not whether you yourself are addicted to a filthy practice, which is frequent among all ranks of people, though detestable even among the lowest. The practice I mean is that of snuff-taking: which I cannot help regarding as a national plague, that, like another epidemical distemper, has taken hold of our noses. You authors may perhaps claim it as a privilege, since snuff is supposed by you to whet the invention, and every one is not possessed of Bayes's admirable receipt, the 'spirit of brains:'——but give me leave to tell you, that snuff should no more be administered in public, than Major's medicinal composition at four-pence a pinch, or any other dose of physic. I know not why people should be allowed to annoy their friends and acquaintance by smearing their noses with a dirty powder, any more than in using an eye-water, or rubbing their teeth with a dentrifice.

If a stranger to this nasty custom was to observe almost every one 'drawing out his pouncet box, and ever and anon giving it to his nose,' he would be led to conclude, that we were no better than a nation of Hottentots; and that every one was obliged to cram his nostrils with a quantity of scented dirt to fence them from the disagreeable effluvia of the rest of the company. Indeed, it might not be absurd in such a stranger to imagine, that the person he conversed with took snuff, for the same reason that another might press his nostrils together between his finger and thumb, to exclude an ill smell.

It is customary among those polite people, the

Dutch, to carry with them every where their short dinky pipes, and smoke and spit about a room even in the presence of ladies. This piece of good breeding, however ridiculous it may seem, is surely not more offensive to good manners than the practice of snuff-taking. A very Dutchman would think it odd, that a people who pretend to politeness, should be continually snuffing up a parcel of tobacco dust; nor can I help laughing, when I see a man every minute stealing out a dirty muckender, then sneaking it in again, as much ashamed of his pocket companion as he would be to carry a dishclout about him.

It is, indeed, impossible to go into any large company without being disturbed by this abominable practice. The church and the playhouse continually echo with this music of the nose, and in every corner you may hear them in concert snuffling, sneezing, hawking, and grunting, like a drove of hogs. The most pathetic speech in a tragedy has been interrupted by the blowing of noses in the front and side boxes; and I have known a whole congregation suddenly raised from their knees in the middle of a prayer by the violent coughing of an old lady, who has been almost choked by a pinch of snuff in giving vent to an ejaculation. A celebrated actor has spoiled his voice by this absurd treatment of his nose, which has made his articulation as dull and drowsy as the hum of a bagpipe; and the parson of our parish is often forced to break off in the middle of a period, to snort behind his white handkerchief.

Is it not a wonder, Mr. Town, that snuff, which is certainly an enemy to dress, should yet gain admittance among those who have no other merit than their clothes? I am not to be told, that your men of fashion take snuff only to display a white hand, perhaps, or the brilliancy of a diamond ring: and I *am confident*, that numbers would never have defiled *themselves* with the use of snuff, had they not been *seduced by the charms* of a fashionable box. The

man of taste takes his *Strasburg veritable tabac* from a right Paris paper box ; and the pretty fellow uses an enamelled box lined in the inside with polished metal, that by often opening it, he may have the opportunity of stealing a glance at his own sweet person, reflected in the lid of it.

Though I abhor snuff-taking myself, and would as soon be smothered in a cloud raised by smoking tobacco, as I would willingly suffer the least atom of it to tickle my nose, yet I am exposed to many disgusting inconveniencies from the use of it by others. Sometimes I am choked by drawing in with my breath some of the finest particles together with the air ; and I am frequently set a sneezing by the odorous effluvia arising from the boxes that surround me. But it is not only my sense of smelling that is offended : you will stare when I tell you, that I am forced to taste, and even to eat and drink this abominable snuff. If I drink tea with a certain lady, I generally perceive what escapes from her fingers swimming at the top of my cup ; but it is always attributed to the foulness of the milk or dross of the sugar. I never dine at a particular friend's house, but I am sure to have as much rappee as pepper with my turnips ; nor can I drink my table-beer out of the same mug with him, for fear of coughing from his snuff, if not the liquor going the wrong way. Such eternal snuff-takers as my friend, should, I think, at meal times, have a screen flapping down over the nose and mouth, under which they might convey their food, as you may have seen at the masquerade : or at least they should be separated from the rest of the company, and placed by themselves at the side-table, like the children.

This practice of snuff-taking, however inexcusable in the men, is still more abominable in the other sex. Neatness and cleanliness ought to be always cultivated among the women ; but how can any female appear tolerably clean, who so industriously bedaubs

herself with snuff? I have with pain observed the snow-white surface of a handkerchief or apron sullied with the scatterings from the snuff-box; and whenever I see a lady thus besmeared with Scotch or Havannah, I consider her as no cleanlier than the kitchen wench scouring her brasses, and begrimed with brick-dust and fuller's earth. Housewifely accomplishments are at present seldom required in a well-bred woman: or else I should little expect to find a wife in the least notable, who keeps up such a constant correspondence between her fingers and nose; nor, indeed, would any one think her hands at all fit to be employed in making a pudding.

It should be remembered by the younger part of your fair readers, Mr. Town, that snuff is an implacable enemy to the complexion, which in time is sure to take a tinge from it: they should therefore be as cautious of acquiring a sallow hue from this bane of a fair skin, as of being tanned or freckled by exposing their delicate faces to the scorching rays of the sun. Besides, as the nose has been always reckoned a principal ornament of the face, they should be as careful to preserve the beauty of it as of any other feature, and not suffer it to be undermined or bloated by so pernicious an application as snuff-taking. For my own part, I should as soon admire a celebrated toast with no nose at all, as to see it prostituted to so vile a purpose. They should also consider, that the nose is situated very near the lips: and what relish can a lover find in the honey of the latter, if at the same time he is obliged to come into close contact with the dirt and rubbish of the former? Rather than snuff-taking should prevail among the ladies, I could wish it were the fashion for them to wear rings in their noses, like the savage nations; nay, I would even carry it still farther, and oblige those pretty females, who could be still slaves to snuff, to have their nostrils bored through as well as their ears, and instead of jewels,

to bear rolls of pigtail bobbing over their upper lips.

We cannot otherwise account for this fashion among the women, so unnatural to their sex, than that they want employment for their hands. It was formerly no disgrace for a young lady to be seen in the best company busied with her work : but a girl now-a-days would as soon be surprised in twirling a spinning-wheel, as in handling a thread paper. The fan or the snuff-box are now the only implements they dare to use in public : yet surely it would be much more becoming to have the fore-finger pricked and scarified with the point of a needle, than to see it embrowned with squeezing together a filthy pinch of snuff.

T. I am, Sir, your humble servant, &c.

N^o 33. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1754.

*At tu sub urbe possides famen mundam,
Et turre ab altâ prospicis meras laurus ;
Pictamque portas otiosus ad Villam.
Olus, ova, pullos, poma, caseum, mustum
Rus hoc vocari debet, an domus longe ?*

MART.

A little country box you boast,
So neat, 'tis cover'd all with dust ;
And nought about it to be seen,
Except a nettle-bed, that's green :
Your Villa ! rural but the name in,
So desert, it would breed a famine.
Hither, on Sundays, you repair,
While heaps of viands load the chair,
With poultry bought from Leadenhall,
And cabbage from the huxter's stall.
'Tis not the country, you must own ;
'Tis only London out of town.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

I REMEMBER to have seen a little French novel, giving an account of a citizen of Paris making an

excursion into the country. He imagines himself about to undertake a long voyage to some strange region, where the natives were as different from the inhabitants of his own city, as the most distant nations. He accordingly takes boat, and is landed at a village about a league from the capital. When he is set on shore, he is amazed to find the people talk the same language, wear the same dress, and use the same customs with himself. He, who had spent all his life within the sight of Pont-Neuf, looked upon every one who lived out of Paris as a foreigner; and though the utmost extent of his travels was not three miles, he was as much surprised, as he would have been to meet with a colony of Frenchmen on the *Terra Incognita*.

Most of our late novels are, with some little variation of circumstances, borrowed from the French: but if we should endeavour to adapt the novel I have been speaking of to a citizen of London, the humour of the whole piece would evaporate, and the fiction become unnatural and improbable. A London tradesman is as well acquainted with Turnham-Green or Kentish-Town, as Fleet-street or Cheapside, and talks as familiarly of Richmond or Hampton-Court, as of the 'Change or the Custom-house. In your late paper, on the amusements of Sunday, you have set forth in what manner our citizens pass that day, which most of them devote to the country: but I wish you had been more particular in your descriptions of those elegant rural mansions, which at once show the opulence and the taste of our principal merchants, mechanics, and artificers.

In these dusty retreats, where the want of London smoke is supplied by the smoke of Virginia tobacco, our chief citizens are accustomed to pass the end and the beginning of every week. Their boxes (as they are modestly called) are generally built in a row, to resemble as much as possible the streets in

London. Those edifices which stand single, and at a distance from the road, have always a summer-house at the end of a small garden; which being erected upon a wall adjoining to the highway, commands a view of every carriage, and gives the owner an opportunity of displaying his best wig to every one that passes by. A little artificial fountain, spouting water sometimes to the amazing height of four feet, and in which frogs supply the want of fishes, is one of the most exquisite ornaments in these gardens. There are besides (if the spot of ground allows sufficient space for them) very curious statues of Harlequin, Scaramouch, Pierrot, and Columbine, which serve to remind their wives and daughters of what they have seen at the play-house.

I went last Sunday, in compliance with a most pressing invitation from a friend, to spend the whole day with him at one of these little seats, which he had fitted up for his retirement once a week from business. It is pleasantly situated about three miles from London, on the side of a public road, from which it is separated by a dry ditch, over which is a little bridge, consisting of two narrow planks, leading to the house. The hedge on the other side the road cuts off all prospect whatsoever, except from the garrets, from whence indeed you have a beautiful vista of two men hanging in chains on Kennington common, with a distant view of St. Paul's cupola enveloped in a cloud of smoke. I set out on my visit betimes in the morning, accompanied by my friend's book-keeper, who was my guide, and carried over with him the London Evening Post, his mistress's hoop, and a dozen of pipes, which they are afraid to trust in the chair. When I came to the end of my walk, I found my friend sitting at the door, in a black velvet cap, smoking his morning pipe. He welcomed me into the country; and after having *made me observe the turnpike on my left and the*

Golden Wheatsheaf on my right, he conducted me into his house, where I was received by his lady, who made a thousand apologies for being caught in such a dishabille.

The hall (for so I was taught to call it) had its white wall almost hid by a curious collection of prints and paintings. On one side was a large map of London, a plan and elevation of the Mansion-House, with several lesser views of the public buildings and halls; on the other was the Death of the Stag, by the happy pencil of Mr. Henry Overton, finely coloured: close by the parlour-door, there hung a pair of stag's horns, over which there was laid across a red roccelo and an amber-headed cane. When I had declared all this to be mighty pretty, I was shown into the parlour, and was presently asked, who that was over the chimney-piece. I pronounced it to be a very striking likeness of my friend, who was drawn bolt upright in a full-bottomed perriwig, a laced cravat, with the fringed ends appearing through a button-hole, a black livery-gown, a snuff-coloured velvet coat with gold buttons, a red velvet waistcoat trimmed with gold, one hand stuck in the bosom of his shirt, and the other holding out a letter, with the superscription—To Mr. ———, Common-Councilman of Farringdon Ward Without. My eyes were then directed to another figure in a scarlet gown, who, I was informed, was my friend's wife's great great uncle, and had been sheriff, and knighted in the reign of King James the First. Madam herself filled up a pannel on the opposite side, in the habit of a shepherdess, smelling to a nosegay, and stroking a ram with gilt horns.

I was then invited by my friend to see what he was pleased to call his garden, which was nothing more than a yard about thirty feet in length, and *contained* about a dozen little pots, ranged on each *side*, with lilies and coxcombs, supported by some

old laths painted green, with bowls of tobacco-pipes on their tops. At the end of this garden, he made me take notice of a little square building surrounded with filleroy, which, he told me, an alderman of great taste had turned into a temple, by erecting some battlements and spires of painted wood on the front of it; but concluded with an hint, that I might retire to it upon occasion.

After dinner, when my friend had finished his pipe, he proposed taking a walk, that we might enjoy a little of the country: so I was obliged to trudge along the foot-path by the road-side, while my friend went puffing and blowing, with his hat in his hand, and his wig half off his head. At last, I told him it was time for me to return home, when he insisted on going with me as far as the half-way house to drink a decanter of stingo before we parted. We here fell into company with a brother liveryman of the same ward, and I left them both together in a high dispute about Canning; but not before my friend had made me promise to repeat my visit to his country house the next Sunday.

As the riches of a country are visible in the number of its inhabitants and the elegance of their dwellings, we may venture to say, that the present state of England is very flourishing and prosperous; and if the taste for building increases with our opulence, for the next century, we shall be able to boast of finer country seats belonging to our shopkeepers, artificers, and other plebeians, than the most pompous descriptions of Italy or Greece have ever recorded. We read, it is true, of country seats belonging to Pliny, Hortensius, Lucullus, and other Romans. They were patricians of great rank and fortune; there can, therefore, be no doubt of the excellence of their villas. But who has ever read of a Chinese bridge belonging to an Attic tallow-chandler or a Roman pastry-cook? or could any of

their shoemakers or tailors boast a villa with its tin cascades, paper statues, and Gothic roof-houses ! Upon the above principles, we may expect that posterity will perhaps see a cheesemonger's *Apiarium* at Brentford, a poulterer's *Theriotrophium* at Chiswick, and an *Ornithon* in a fishmonger's garden at Putney.

As a patriot and an Englishman, I cannot but wish that each successive century should increase the opulence of Great Britain : but I should be sorry that this abundance of wealth should induce our good citizens to turn their thoughts too much upon the country. At present, we are deprived of our most eminent tradesmen two days out of six. It is true, the shopkeeper and the travelling part of his family, consisting generally of himself, his wife, and his two eldest daughters, are seldom sufficiently equipped to take leave of London, till about three o'clock on Saturday in the afternoon ; but the whole morning of that day is consumed in papering up cold chickens, bottling brandy punch, sorting clean shifts, and night-caps for the children, pinning baskets, and cording trunks ; as again is the whole afternoon of the Monday following, in unpinning, uncording, locking up foul linen, and replacing empty bottles in the cellar. I am afraid, therefore, if the villas of our future tradesmen should become so very elegant, that the shopkeepers will scarce ever be visible behind their counters above once in a month. Yours, &c.

G. K.

No. 34. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1754.

*Reprehendere coner,
Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit.* HOR.
Whene'er he bellows, who but smiles at Quin,
And laughs when Garrick skips like Harlequin ?

THE French have distinguished the artifices made use of on the stage to deceive the audience, by the

expression of *jeu de theatre*, which we may translate 'the juggle of the theatre.' When these little arts are exercised merely to assist nature, and set her off to the best advantage, none can be so critically nice as to object to them; but when tragedy by these means is lifted into rant, and comedy distorted into buffoonery, though the deceit may succeed with the multitude, men of sense will always be offended at it. This conduct, whether of the poet or the player, resembles in some sort the poor contrivance of the ancients, who mounted their heroes upon stilts, and expressed the manners of their characters by the grotesque figures of their masks.

As the playhouses are now opened, I cannot better introduce the remarks which I may sometimes take occasion to make on the theatrical world, than by throwing together a few reflections on this 'juggle of the theatre;' which, at present, I shall consider chiefly as it relates to the actors. And I hope to merit the thanks of those gentlemen who, while they are solicitous to acquire new beauties, should at the same time endeavour to unlearn their faults and imperfections.

We are indebted to the present times for a judicious reformation of the stage in point of acting; and (by-the-bye) I could wish, that the same good consequences had been produced with respect to our poets. If a perfect tragedy may be considered as the most difficult production of human wit, the same thing must hold in proportion with respect to an exact representation of it: for if it is necessary for the writer to work up his imagination to such a pitch as to fancy himself in the circumstances of the character he draws, what less must the actor do, who must look as the person represented would look, speak as he would speak, and be in every point the very man? The generation of players that immediately preceded the present, prided themselves on what they called

fine speaking: the emotions of the soul were disregarded for a distinct delivery; and with them, as Mr. Johnson has observed of some tragic writers,

Declamations roar'd, while passion slept.

And, indeed, to this uninteresting taste for acting we may partly attribute that enervate way of writing so much in vogue among the Frenchified play-wrights of those times; since nothing could be so well suited to the mouths of those actors, as golden lines, round periods, florid descriptions, and a dispassionate amplification of sentiment.

The false majesty, with which our mimic heroes of the stage had been used to express themselves, was for a long time as distinguished a mark of tragedy, as the plumed hat and full-bottomed perriwig; and we may remember, for example, when every line in Othello (a character remarkable for variety of passions) was drawn out in the same pompous manner. But as I mean to promote the art, rather than reprove the artists, I shall dwell on this no longer: for methinks I hear a veteran performer calling out to me in the voice of honest Jack Falstaff, 'No more of that, if thou lovest me, Hal.'

It is sufficient to remark that, as the dignity of the buskin would be degraded by talking in a strain too low and familiar, the manner of elocution in a tragedy should not, on the other hand, be more remote from our natural way of expressing ourselves, than blank verse (which is the only proper measure for tragedy) is from prose. Our present set of actors have, in general, discarded the dead insipid pomp applauded in their predecessors, and have wisely endeavoured to join with the poet in exciting pity and terror. But as many writers have mistaken rant for passion, and fustian for sublime, so our players *have perhaps* too much given into unnatural startings, *roarings*, and *whinings*. For this reason our late

writers (to accommodate their pieces to the present taste) having placed their chief pathos in exclamations and broken sentences, have endeavoured to alarm us with Ahs and Ohs, and pierce our souls with interjections. Upon the whole, it must be acknowledged, that the stage is considerably improved in the art of speaking. Every passion is now distinguished by its proper tone of voice: I shall therefore only add, that when I hear a player laboriously placing an unnatural stress upon particular words, and panting with emphasis, I cannot help comparing him to the paviour, who at every thump of his rammer cries *hem*.

I have observed, that the tragedians of the last age studied fine speaking; in consequence of which, all their action consisted in little more than strutting with one leg before the other, and waving one or both arms in a continual see-saw. Our present actors have perhaps run into a contrary extreme: their gestures sometimes resemble those afflicted with St. Vitus's Dance; their whole frame appears to be convulsed: and I have seen a player in the last act so miserably distressed, that a deaf spectator would be apt to imagine he was complaining of the cholic or the tooth-ach. This has also given rise to that unnatural custom of throwing the body into various strange attitudes. There is not a passion necessary to be expressed, but has produced dispositions of the limbs not to be found in any of the paintings or sculptures of the best masters. A graceful gesture and easy deportment is, indeed, worthy the care of every performer: but when I observe him writhing his body into more unnatural contortions than a tumbler at Sadler's Wells, I cannot help being disgusted to see him 'imitate humanity so abominably.' Our pantomime authors have already begun to reduce our comedies into grotesque scenes; and if this taste for attitude should continue to be popular, I would re-

commend it to those ingenious gentlemen, to adapt our best tragedies to the same use, and entertain us with the like jealousy of Othello in dumb show, or the tricks of Harlequin Hamlet.

Before I dismiss this article, it may be expected that I should say something concerning the behaviour proper for our ladies. We must allow them on all occasions to roll the eye, stretch up the neck, heave the chest, and with a thousand little tricks set off their person, if not their part, to the most advantage. The pomp of the old stage has not yet been altogether reformed, either with respect to our heroines or our heroes. A weeping princess (though, perhaps, she is hurried on the stage with grief and despair) cannot decently make the entrance without being led in between two mourning damsels in black; and an heroine must always be accompanied by one or more pages, to smooth her train when ruffled by passion. The hero now seldom sweats beneath the weight of a nodding plume of swan feathers, or has his face half hid with an enormous bush of white horse-hair: I could also wish (if possible) that the manager was saved the unnecessary expense of three yards of velvet for the trains of his Amazons; and that the chambermaids (as well as the militia of the theatres) were dismissed, and the pages, together with the dirty lords in waiting, blotted out of the mute Dramatis Personæ.

The mention of these particulars naturally reminds me, how far the juggle of the theatre is concerned in the affair of dress. Many will agree with me, that almost the only distress of the last act in the Fair Penitent arises from the pitiful appearance of Calista in weeds, with every thing hung in black baize about her; and the players are afraid we should lose sight of Hamlet's pretended madness, if the black stocking, discovering a white one underneath, was not rolled half way down the leg. A propriety in dress is absolutely necessary to keep up the general de-

ception; and a performer properly habited, who by his whole deportment enters deeply into the circumstances of the character he represents, makes us for a while fancy every thing before us real; but when by some ill-judged piece of art, he departs from the simplicity of imitation, and 'oversteps the modesty of nature,' he calls us back to the theatre, and excites passions very different from those he aims at.

I cannot better illustrate what has been said on this last subject, than by giving instances of two artifices of this kind; one of which is employed (as I conceive) to raise pity, and the other terror.

When the Romeo of Drury-Lane comes to die at Juliet's monument, we are surprised to see him enter in a suit of black. This, I suppose, is intended as a stroke of the pathetic; but, not to dwell on the poverty of the artifice, it is in this place a manifest violation of the poet's meaning. Romeo is supposed to come post from Mantua—'Get me post horses, I will hence to-night'—so that if our Roscius must be so very exact in dressing the character, he should appear at the tomb in a riding frock and boots. But a mourning coat will excite pity, 'and let the devil wear black,' (says our Hamlet-Romeo,) 'for I'll have a suit of sable's.'—The same player, after having acted that noble scene in the second act of Macbeth, in so fine a manner, that one would almost imagine both the poet and the player must have been murderers to represent one so well, goes out to execute the supposed murder. After a short space he returns as from the fact; but though the expression in his face is still remarkably excellent, one cannot but smile to observe, that he has been employing himself behind the scenes in putting his wig awry, and untying one of the ties to it. This doubtless is designed to raise terror; but to every discerning spectator it must appear most absurdly ridiculous: for who can forbear laughing, when he finds

that the player would have us imagine, that the same deed, which has thrown all that horror and confusion into his countenance, has also untwisted one of the tails of his perriwig?

N° 35. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1754.

Facundi calices quem non fecere disertum!

HOR.

The fool sucks wisdom, as he porter sups,
And coblers grow fine speakers in their cups.

As I am willing to do every thing in my power to celebrate so illustrious a body as the Robin Hood Society, I have taken the first opportunity of laying the following letter before the public.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

That part of your last paper, in which you considered the art of speaking as far as it regards theatrical performances, gives me reason to hope, that you will not overlook the merits of the Robin Hood Society, where that art is practised in it's greatest perfection. You will do well to recommend it to the gentlemen of the theatre to attend those weekly meetings for their improvement as soon as possible; and I dare say you will join with me in giving the same advice to the younger part of our clergy and our lawyers, as well as our members of parliament. The stage, the pulpit, the bar, and the senate-house cannot furnish us with such glorious examples of the power of oratory, as are to be met with in this society; where the most important questions in every branch of knowledge are discussed, and where the disputants are all of them equally versed in religion law, politics, and the drama.

The institution of this school of eloquence far exceeds any thing that the ancients could boast. Every

sect, that was known among the Grecians and Romans, has its votaries here also. I have seen a tailor a Stoic, a shoemaker a Platonist, and a cook an Epicurean. They affect to entertain a profound veneration for Socrates, often preferring him to any of the apostles: though instead of declaring with this wise philosopher, that they know nothing, the members of the Robin Hood Society profess to know every thing.

For my own part, I confess myself so charmed with their proceedings, that I constantly attend them: and when I see all their members assembled with each his pewter mug before him, I cannot help preferring this social meeting to any ancient symposium whatever: and when I further observe them first take a swig, and then speak with such amazing force of argument, I am apt to conclude that truth, instead of being hid in a well, as was said by an old philosopher, must lie at the bottom of a tankard of porter.

There is no grace or excellence in oratory, but is displayed in the Robin Hood Society to the greatest advantage. Demosthenes being asked what was the first quality in an orator, replied—action; what the second,—action; what the third—action. Upon this principle one of the members, for whom I have a vast respect, is the greatest orator that ever lived. He never troubles himself about the order or substance of what he delivers, but waves his hand, tosses his head, abounds in several new and beautiful gestures, and from the beginning of his speech to the end of it, takes no care but to set it off with action. Tully tells us, that it is the business of an orator ‘to prove, delight, and convince.’ Proof and conviction our Society is always sure to give us: for else how could it ever come to pass, that so many young men should have learned from these disquisitions, that there is no God, that the soul is mortal, that religio

is a jest, and many other truths, which they would otherwise never have discovered. The nature of their questions is also for the most part so entertaining, that the disputes about them cannot fail of giving delight : and there is a peculiarity in the oratory of the place, which greatly conduces to that end. The speakers do not always think themselves obliged to drive in the dull direct road to the point, but indulge themselves in a larger scope, that allows room for novelty and entertainment. When the question has been concerning the veracity of the Bible, I have known a gentleman get up, and beginning with William the Conqueror, give the audience an abstract of as many reigns, as his five minutes would allow him to dispatch. I lately remember the question to have been, ‘ Whether a bridge from Black Friars to Southwark would be of public benefit ;’ when a facetious gentleman employed himself in demonstrating the great utility of the bridge of the nose and the bridge of a fiddle. In a word, our orators are at once serious and comical ; and they make gravity and mirth almost constantly attend each other, like their own Robin Hood and Little John. The solidity and at the same time the smartness of their speeches, are equally remarkable. They pun with a grave face, and make quibbles and conundrums with the air of a philosopher. The writings of different authors have been compared to wines ; but the orations delivered here can be resembled to nothing so properly as the liquors of the Society ; for while they are at once so weighty and so sharp, they seem to be an equal mixture of porter and lemonade.

It would be endless to enumerate the advantages resulting from this society : the wonderful improvement it has already made in our mechanics is very evident : it calls off our tradesman from the practice of honesty in their common dealings, and sets them *upon inquiries* concerning right and wrong, and the

moral fitness of things. The Spectator has told us of the rhetoric of a toyman: but you, Mr. Town, might acquaint posterity of the eloquence of bakers, barbers, carpenters, and blacksmiths: you may every day hear discourses on religion from the shopboard, and researches into philosophy from behind the counter. When you took notice of the want of learning in our people of quality, you ought in justice to have acknowledged the amazing erudition of our tradesmen. The plebians of Rome were mere brutes to our common people; and I am of opinion, that the public room under that in which this weekly meeting is held, instead of being furnished with the busts of our English poets, should be adorned with the heads of the learned shoemakers, tallow-chandlers, bakers, &c. that constitute this excellent society.

We may venture to say, that the Royal Society and the Robin Hood are the two greatest ornaments of this nation: and as the former now and then gives us an account of their transactions, it were to be wished, that the fellows of the latter would also from time to time oblige us with an history of their proceedings. We should then see by what means so many proselytes have been made from bigotry and superstition; by what degrees a young disputant from a raw Christian ripens into a Deist, from a Deist into a Freethinker, and from a Freethinker, (by a very short step) into an Atheist. We should also know the effect, that the disputations at this weekly meeting have upon our lives and conversations: and from thence judge how much a design of this nature deserves public encouragement. I have here flung together a short account of some of the former members, and upon a review of it cannot but lament, that it seems to be the peculiar fate of great orators, such as Demosthenes and Tully for example, to come to an unhappy end.

Mat Prig, a Merchant's Clerk, was converted

from Christianity by the arguments which were brought against Revelation.

Aaron Ben Saddai was converted from the Jewish faith by the arguments brought against Moses and the Patriarchs.

Will Positive was a strong Fatalist, and at the same time a vehement advocate for man's free-will. At last he gave a proof of his free agency by shooting himself through the head.

Jack Wildfire was convinced of the innocence of fornication, used to declaim against the absurd institution of matrimony, and at twenty-six died a bachelor in the Lock Hospital.

Solomon Square stood up for the religion of nature, and the immutable rule of right and wrong, in preference to the laws of the community. However, he was unfortunately detected in an attempt to carry off a silver tankard from the bar of the house, and was sent to propagate morality in foreign parts.

Bob Booty was a strict Hobbian, and maintained, that men were in a natural state of war with each other. He at last died a martyr to these principles, and now hangs on a gibbet on Hounslow Heath.

John Dismal, after having argued one night against the being of a God, and the immortality of the soul, went home, and was found the next morning hanging in his garters.

Thomas Broadcloth, Citizen and Mercer was very much admired for his speeches upon trade. After he had been in business for two years, he became bankrupt, and was indicted for felony in secreting his effects.

Richard Goosequill, attorney at law, was remarkable for his patriotism and the love of his country. He was convicted of bribery and corruption in a late election, in which he was employed as an agent.

Jeremy Crispin, Cordwainer, used constantly to attend the club for edification, though he was forced

from time to time to pawn his own and his wife's clothes to raise the weekly sixpence for his admittance. In the space of three years he had been a Papist, a Quaker, an Anabaptist, a Jew, an Arian, a Socinian, a Mahometan, a Methodist, a Deist, and an Atheist. His wife and four children have been sent to the work-house. He is at present confined in Bedlam, and calls himself the President of the Robin Hood Society. I am, Sir,

O. Your humble Servant, &c.

N^o 36. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1754.

*Non sic incerto mutantur flamine Syrtes,
Nec folia Hyberno jam tremefacta Noto.* PROPERT.

Our dress, still varying, nor to forms confin'd,
Shifts like the sands, the sport of ev'ry wind.

I HAVE somewhere seen a print, representing a man and woman of every nation of the world, drest according to the mode of their respective countries. I could not help reflecting at the time that the fashions, which prevail in England for the space of a century, would enable any of our painters to fill a picture with as great a variety of habits; and that an Englishman or Englishwoman, in one part of the piece, would be no more like an Englishman or Englishwoman in the other, than a Frenchman resembles a Chinese. Very extraordinary revolutions have already happened in the habits of this kingdom; and as dress is subject to unaccountable changes, posterity may perhaps see without surprise our ladies strut about in breeches, while our men waddle in hoop petticoats.

In the days of Queen Elizabeth, it was the fashion for the ladies to conceal and wrap up as much of their bodies as they could: Their necks were encompassed with a broad ruff, which likewise spread itself over their bosoms: and their sleeves were &c

tinued down and fastened close to their wrists, while only their feet were allowed just to peep from beneath the modest fardingale; so that nothing was exposed to the impertinent eye of man but their faces. Our modern ladies have run into the contrary extreme, and appear like so many Rope-dancers: They have discarded as much of their clothes as with any tolerable decency can be thrown off, and may be said (like the Indian) to be all face: the neck and bosom are laid bare, and disentangled from the invidious vail of an handkerchief; the stays are sunk half way down their waist, and the petticoat has risen in the same proportion from the ancle. Nor is the lover only captivated by the naked charms, which meet his sight before; but our ladies, like the Parthians, have also learned the art of wounding from behind, and attract our attention no less by laying their shoulders open to the view; which (as a young physician of my acquaintance once observed) makes them look, as if they were prepared to receive a blister. A naked lady is no longer the admiration only of a masquerade: every public assembly will furnish us with Iphigenias undrest for the sacrifice; and if the next summer should happen to be a hot one, our ladies will perhaps improve on the thin vesture of the Spartan virgins, and appear abroad in nothing but a gause shade and lawn petticoat. If the men should take the hint from the other sex, and begin to strip in their turn, I tremble to think what may be the consequence; for, if they go on in proportion with the women, we may soon expect to see our fine gentlemen, like the Highlanders, without breeches.

It would be endless to trace the strange revolutions, that have happened in every part of the female dress, within these few years. The hoop has *been known* to expand and contract itself from the *size of a butter churn* to the circumference of three

hogsheads: at one time it was sloped from the waist in a pyramidical form; at another it was bent upwards like an inverted bow, by which the two angles, when squeezed up on each sides, came in contact with the ears. At present it is nearly of an oval form, and scarce measures from end to end above twice the length of the wearer. The hoop has, indeed, lost much of its credit in the female world, and has suffered much from the innovation of short sacks and negligées; which, it must be confessed, are equally becoming of the lady of pleasure and the lady of quality: for as the men will agree, that next to no clothes at all nothing is more ravishing than an easy dishabille, our ladies for that reason perhaps come into public places, as if they were just got out of bed, or as if they were ready to go into it. This, while it is the fashion, must be agreeable: but I must own, that I could sooner approve of their encircling themselves in so many ells of whalebone, than to see them affect to appear with their clothes huddled on so loosely and indecently. This manner of dressing, or rather not dressing, was brought from Paris; but I would have my fair readers consider, that as this loose method of dress is calculated to hide any defects in the body, it is very impolitic to suffer all that symmetry and elegant turn of shape they are mistresses of, to be smothered under it; since these habits can be of no more service to their persons, than paint (that other Paris commodity) can add to the natural red and white of their complexion, though perhaps it may heighten the sallow visages of the French.

But of all the branches of female dress, no one has undergone more alterations than that of the head. The long lappets, the horse-shoe-cap, the Brussels head, and the prudish mob pinned under the chin, have all of them had their day. The present mode has rooted out all these superfluous

excrescences, and in the room of a slip of cambric or lace, has planted a whimsical sprig of spangles or artificial flowerets. We may remember when, for a while, the hair was tortured into ringlets behind; at present, it is braided into a queue (like those formerly worn by the men, and still retaining the original name of *Ramilles*), which, if it were not reverted upwards, would make us imagine, that our fine ladies were afflicted with the *plica polonica*.

If the caps have passed through many metamorphoses, no less a change has been brought about in the other coverings contrived for the head. The diminutive high-crowned hat, the bonnet, the hive, and the milkmaid's chip hat, were rescued for a time from old women and servant girls, to adorn heads of the first fashion. Nor was the method of cocking hats less fluctuating, till they were at length settled to the present mode; by which it is ordered, that every hat, whether of straw or silk, whether of the chambermaid or mistress, must have their flaps turned up perpendicularly both before and behind. If the end of a lady's dress was not rather ornamental than useful, we should think it a little odd, that hats, which seem naturally intended to screen their faces from the heat or severity of the weather, should be moulded into a shape that prevents their answering either of these purposes: but we must, indeed, allow it to be highly ornamental, as the present hats worn by the women are more bold and impudent than the broad brimmed staring Kevan-hullers worn a few years ago by the men. These hats are also decorated with two waving pendants of ribbon, hanging down from the brim on the left side. I am not so much offended at the flaming air which these streamers carry with them, as I am afraid lest it should spoil the charming eyes of my *pretty countrywomen*, which are constantly provoked to cast a glance at them; and I have myself

often observed an obliging ogle or ravishing leer intercepted by these mediums ; so that, when a lady has intended to charm her lover, she has shocked him with an hideous squint.

The ladies have long been severely rallied on their too great attention to finery : but, to own the truth, dress seems at present to be as much the study of the male part of the world as the female. We have gentlemen, who ‘ will lie a whole night (as Benedick says) carving the fashion of a new doublet.’ They have their toilettes, too, as well as the ladies, set out with washes, perfumes, and cosmetics ; and will spend the whole morning in scenting their linen, dressing their hair, and arching their eyebrows. Their heads (as well as the ladies) have undergone various mutations, and have worn as many different kinds of wigs, as the block at their barber’s. About fifty years ago, they buried their heads in a bush of hair ; and the beaux (as Swift says) ‘ lay hid beneath the penthouse of a full bottomed perriwig.’ But as they then showed nothing but the nose, mouth, and eyes, the fine gentlemen of our time not only oblige us with their full faces, but have drawn back the side curls quite to the tip of the ear.

As France appears to be the wardrobe of the world, I shall conclude my paper with a piece of secret history, which gives us some insight into the origin of deriving all our fashions from thence.—The celebrated Lord Foppington, among his other amours, had once an intrigue with a milliner of Covent Garden, who, after some time, brought a lovely girl into the world, and called her after his Lordship’s surname, Fashion. The milliner brought up the child in her own house to the age of fifteen, at which time she grew very pressing with Lord Foppington to make some provision for his daughter. My lord, who was never much pleased with this consequence of his amours, that he might be rid of the girl for

ever, put her into the hands of a friend, who was going abroad, to place her in a nunnery: but the girl, who had very little of the vestal in her disposition, contrived to escape from her conductor, and flew to Paris. There her beauty and sprightliness soon procured her many friends; and she opened a genteel shop in her mother's business. She soon made herself remarkable for contriving the most elegant head-dresses, and cutting out ruffles with the most ravishing slope: her fancy was, besides, so inexhaustible, that she almost every day produced a great variety of new and beautiful patterns. She had many adorers, and at last married his Most Christian Majesty's tailor. This alliance brought the dress of all Paris under their jurisdiction; and the young lady, out of a natural love to her native country, proposed the extending their care to the fine gentlemen and ladies of London. In pursuance of this, Monsieur, her husband, two or three times in the year, transmits a suit of clothes entirely *a la Paris*, as a pattern to Messieurs Regnier and Lynch, of Leicester Fields and Pall Mall, while his wife sends over little a wooden Mademoiselle to her relations in Tavistock Street.

T.

No. 37. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1754.

—————*Eja! sudabis satis.*

Si cum illo incæptas homine: ea eloquentia est! TER.

By my troth you will sweat for it, if you once begin with this man: he has such amazing eloquence!

A CORRESPONDENT writes to me, that after having considered the art of speaking in the theatre, as also celebrated the practice of it in the Robin Hood Society, my remarks will not be complete, except I take notice of the extraordinary eloquence of the

Clare Market Orator. He desires me to remember, that this universal genius has, from time to time, declared from his rostrum with a thundering elocution, —‘ that there is but one orator in the world, and He is the the man—that Sir Robert Walpole, and all the great men in the kingdom, have been his scholars —and that bishops have come to his oratory to learn to preach.’

I have, indeed, observed with a good deal of concern, that the orator has of late discontinued to oblige the public with his Sunday evening lectures as usual. Instead of seeing his Oratory Chapel shut up, I was in hopes that every parish-church in the kingdom would be opened on the same principles. How much more salutary were his tenets, setting forth the sufficiency of reason, than the cold doctrine of our clergy preaching up the necessity of faith? how superior was his form of prayer to our whole liturgy, and how much better adapted to particular occasions!—‘ A Prayer for a sinking bridge! —Prayer for the White Rose!—Prayer for Jackson’s Journal!—Prayer for the heads on Temple Bar!’—In these pious addresses he would first invoke the Supreme Being in the most solemn manner; then suddenly slide into the familiar, and pray, —‘ that we might not hear the croaking of Dutch nightingales in the king’s chambers;’—or on another occasion, ‘ that our clergy might not study Shakspeare more than the gospel, and that they might be rather employed on the evangelists, than As you Like it, or Much ado about nothing.’

I cannot but likewise lament the loss of the entertainment which his advertisements used to give us every Saturday in the newspapers. The terms in which they were commonly expressed were clear and elegant, and furnished the reader with an admirable idea of the Doctor’s manner from the pulpit. For instance, when he told you his text was f

Isaiah, and quoted these words—‘Strt? 10 Jun! No Hnvr! Down with the Rmp!’—we might form a tolerable judgment of the great reverence he paid the Bible; and when he called his Assembly—‘The Oratory—P. Charles’s Chapel’—we might guess at his loyalty and patriotism. These were the advantages which we derived from his Chapel; and if the Oratory remains shut, I shall begin to fear, that things will continue in their present shocking state; and that the scheme lately proposed in one of my papers for abolishing christianity will not take effect; at which I am more particularly concerned, as it will hinder the advancement of this great man. For, if such a revolution should happen in the church, the orator’s principles would be found so entirely fundamental, that he would probably then hold some honourable station equal to our present Archbishop of Canterbury.

The public, for these reasons, will doubtless join with me in a petition, that this illustrious divine would again resume his station in the pulpit: at least I could wish, that some able theologist, who has been long practised in deciding on the most abstruse points of religion in the Robin Hood Society, may be deputed, in the absence of the orator, to officiate as his curate: I would also recommend it to the members of the above-mentioned Society, to attend these lectures regularly; from whence they may gather stronger arguments for their disputations, than from reading Collins, Chubb, Tindale, Bolingbroke, or any other orthodox Free-thinker whatever. Upon the whole, I cannot conclude without observing, that such is the ingratitude of the age, that the singular merits of our orator are not sufficiently regarded. He is, indeed, deservedly caressed by the butchers of Clare Market: but had *our orator* been born at Athens or Rome, he would *certainly* have been deified as the God of butchers,

have been worshipped like Osiris under the figure of a calf, or have had a statue erected to him in the Forum or Market-place, among the shambles.

Thus much I thought myself bound to say in praise of the orator and oratory, as he has some time ago done me the honour of a letter, which I am very glad of this opportunity to communicate to my readers. The private epistles of Tully are very unequal to his orations: but the following letter is in the very style and spirit of our orator's animated discourses from the pulpit. I shall therefore present it to the public exactly as I received it, without presuming to alter or suppress the least syllable.

TO MR. BALDWIN AND TO MR. TOWN.

1754, July 26.

THE liberty of the press, as you practise it, and your author, Mr. Town (i. e. Mr. Nobody, for he dares not publish his name and abode, nor confront one he abuses) is the gréatest of grievances; it is the liberty of lying and slandering, and destroying reputations to make your paper sell; reputation is dearer than life, and your scribbler's blood shall answer your scandal:—You have published the Scoundrel's Dictionary, put his name and your own into it; he and you have often bespattered the orator and oratory in Clare Market—the oratory is not in Clare Market, which is in a different parish; so that you and he lye:* and butchers are [seldom blotted out] never there;—You both lye, too, in saying that it is calculated (intended) for

* This reminds me of a similar defence made by Ward the doggrel-writer, whose genius for poetry was exactly of a piece with that of our orator for prose compositions. Jacob, in his account of Ward, happened to say, that 'of late years he had kept a public-house in the city.' This Mr. Ward highly resented; and in a book called *Apollo's Maggot*, declared it to be a Lye, protesting 'that his public-house was not in the city, but in Moor-Fields.'

atheism and infidelity. — Its religion is — the ‘obligation of man to resemble the attributes of God to his power, by the practice of universal right reason; believing christianity of Christ called reason the wisdom of God.—This is the reverse of atheism and infidelity—and blasphemy.’——

The writer of the following, who signs himself a Member of the Robin Hood Society, threatens me, that in case I do not print his letter immediately, the question, ‘whether Mr. Town be a greater fool or a scoundrel,’ shall be debated at their next meeting.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

I would have you to know, that the person as sent you the account of our Club did not do right. He represents us all as a pack of tradesmen and mechanics, and would have you think as how there are no gentlemen among us. But that is not the case: I am a gentleman, and we have a great many topping people besides. Though Mr. President is but a baker, and we have a shoemaker, and some other handicraftsmen, that come to talk: yet I can assure you they know as much of religion and the good of their country (and other such matters) as any of we gentlemen. But, as I said, we have a good many topping folks beside myself: for there is not a night but we have several young lawyers, and counsellors, and doctors, and surgeons, and captains, and poets, and players, and a great many Irishmen and Scotchmen (very fine speakers) who follow no business; besides several foreigners, who are all of them great men in their own country. And we have one squire, who lives at t’other end of the town, and always comes in his chariot.

And so, as I said, we have a good many tip-top people, as can talk as well as any of your play-folks or parsons: and as for my part every body knows

that I am a lord's gentleman, and never was the man that wore a livery in my life. I have been of the Club more or less, off and on, for these six years, and never let a question pass me, Mr. President knows it: and though I say it that should not say it, I can talk (and so can any of our Club) as well as the best of you poets can write. And so as I said, I expect you will put it in your paper, that we have a great many gentlemen in our club besides myself.

Your humble servant,

T.

JAMES WAIT.

N^o 38. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1754.

———*Equos ut qui mercantur.*———

HOR.

To have and hold for better and for worse,
We buy a wife, just as we buy a horse.

AT a certain coffee-house, near the Temple, the bar is kept by a pretty coquet; a piece of furniture almost as necessary for a coffee-room in that situation as the newspapers. This lady, you may be sure, has many admirers, who are now and then glad of an opportunity to relieve themselves from the severe study of the law by a soft conversation with this fair one, and repeating on the occasion all the tender things they can remember from plays, or whatever else Orgeate or Capillaire can inspire. Among the many pretenders to her favour there is one faithful swain, who has long entertained a serious passion for her. This tender hearted gentleman, who is grown so lean with living upon love, that one would imagine 'the blasts of January would blow him through and through,' comes every evening, and sits whole hours by the bar, gazing at his mistress, and taking in large draughts of love and hyson tea. Never was swain in such cruel circumstances. He is forced to bear with patience all the haughty ins

lence of the goddess of bread and butter; who, as she knows him in her power, keeps him at a distance, though she behaves with the pertest familiarity to the other coxcombs, who are continually buzzing about her. At eleven he sneaks off pale and discontented; but cannot forbear coming again the next evening, though he knows how vilely he shall be used by his mistress, and that he is laughed at even by the waiters.

If all true lovers were obliged, like this unhappy gentleman, to carry on their courtships in public, we should be witness to many scenes equally ridiculous. Their awkward desire of pleasing influences every trivial gesture; and when once love has got possession of a man's heart, it shows itself down to the tips of his fingers. The conversation of a languishing innamorato is made up chiefly of dumb signs, such as sighs, ogles, or glances; but if he offers to break his passion to his mistress, there is such a stammering, faltering, and half-wording the matter, that the language of love, so much talked of by poets, is in truth no language at all. Whoever should break in upon a gentleman and lady, while so critical a conversation is going forward, would not forbear laughing at such an extraordinary *tete-a-tete*, and would perhaps cry out with Ranger, that 'nothing looks so silly as a pair of your true lovers.'

Since true and sincere love is sure to make its votaries thus ridiculous, we cannot sufficiently commend our present people of quality, who have made such laudable attempts to deliver themselves and posterity from its bondage. In a fashionable wedding the man or woman are neither of them considered as reasonable creatures, who come together in order to 'comfort, love, cherish, honour, or obey,' according to their respective duties, but are regarded merely as instruments of joining one estate to another. *Acre marries acre*; and to increase and multiply

their fortunes, is in genteel matches the chief consideration of man and wife. The courtship is carried on by the council of each party; and they pay their addresses by billet-doux upon parchment. The great convenience of expelling love from matrimony is very evident: Married persons of quality are never troubled with each other's company abroad, or fatigued with dull matrimonial discourses at home: my lord keeps his girl, my lady has her gallant; and they both enjoy all the fashionable privileges of wedlock without the inconveniences. This would never be the case, if there was the least spark of love subsisting between them; but they must be reduced to the same situation with those wretches, who (as they have nothing to settle on each other but themselves) are obliged to make up the deficiencies of fortune by affection. But while these miserable, fond, doating, unfashionable couples are obliged to content themselves with love and a cottage, people of quality enjoy the comforts of indifference and a coach and six.

The late Marriage Act is excellently adapted to promote this prudential proceeding with respect to wedlock. It will in time inevitably abolish the old system of founding matrimony on affection; and marrying for love will be given up for the sake of marrying according to act of Parliament. There is now no danger of a handsome worthy young fellow of small fortune running away with an heiress; for it is not sufficient to insinuate himself into the lady's favour by a voluble tongue and a good person, unless he can also subdue the considerate parents or guardians by the merits of his rent-roll. As this act promotes the method of disposing of children by way of bargain and sale, it consequently puts an end to that ridiculous courtship, arising from simple love. In order therefore to confirm (as far as possible) the happy consequences of this act, I have been long endeavouring to hit on some expedient, by which all

the circumstances preparatory to wedlock may be carried on in a proper manner. A Smithfield bargain being so common in metaphor, I had once some thoughts of proposing to realize it, and had almost completed a plan, by which all the young persons (like servant girls at a statute fair in the country) were to be brought to market, and disposed of in one part of Smithfield, while the sheep and horses were on sale in another.

In the midst of these serious considerations, I received a scheme of this nature from my good friend Mr. Keith, whose chapel the late marriage act has rendered useless on its original principles. This reverend gentleman, seeing that all husbands and wives are henceforward to be put to sale, proposes shortly to open his chapel on a more new and fashionable plan. As the ingenious Messieurs Henson and Bever have lately opened in different quarters of the town repositories for all horses to be sold by auction; Mr. Keith intends setting up a repository for all young males and females to be disposed of in marriage. From these studs (as the Doctor himself expresses it) a lady of beauty may be coupled to a man of fortune, and an old gentleman, who has a colt's tooth remaining, may match himself with a tight young filly.

The doctor makes no doubt but his chapel will turn out even more to his advantage on this new plan than on its first institution, provided he can secure his scheme to himself, and reap the benefits of it without interlopers from the fleet. To prevent his design being pirated, he intends petitioning the parliament, that as he has been so great a sufferer by the marriage act, the sole right of opening a repository of this sort may be vested in him, and that his place of residence in May-Fair may still continue the *grand mart* for marriages. Of the first day of sale *proper notice* will be given in the public papers; and

in the the meantime I am desired to communicate the following specimen to my readers.

CATALOGUE of Males and Females, to be disposed of in Marriage to the best Bidder, at Mr. Keith's Repository in May-Fair.

A Lady of quality, very high blood; related by the mother's side to a peer of France; her dam came from one of the oldest families in Wales, and her great-great-great-grandsire was brought over with William the Conqueror. Fit to go in a coach and six, and proper for any rich tradesman, who is desirous to mend the breed. Her lowest price to prevent trouble, is £500 per ann. pin-money, and a proportionable jointure.

A Young Lady of £100,000 fortune—to be bid for by none under the degree of peers, or a commoner of at least treble the income.

A homely thing that can read, write, cast accounts, and make an excellent pudding.—This lot to be bid for by none but shop-keepers or country parsons.

Three Maiden Ladies—Aged—to be bid for by none but stout young fellows of six foot, sound wind and limb, and without blemish.

Four Widows, young and rich—to be bid for by none but things of mettle and high blood.

The Daughter of a country Squire—the father of this Lady came to town to sell a yoke of oxen at Smithfield, and a load of hay in the Hay-Market. Whoever buys them shall have the lady into the bargain.

A Methodist Lady, relict of a Knight deceased within this twelvemonth—would be a good bargain to any handsome young gentleman, who would comfort her in the spirit.

A very pretty Young Woman, but a good deal in debt—would be glad to marry a Member of Parliament, or a Jew.

A handsome Housekeeper, just come out of the country—would do for any private gentleman. She has been used to go in a one-horse-chair, and is fit for a citizen's service on a Sunday.

A tall Irishman, warranted sound, lately in the possession of a lady dowager. The reason of his being sold is, that the owner (who is married) has no further use for him.

A Blood of the first rate, very wild, and has run loose all his life, but is now broke, and will prove very tractable.

A Hackney Writer, troubled with the farcy, broken-winded, and very poor—would be glad to be released from his present master, a bookseller, and bear the less grievous yoke of matrimony. Whoever will take him into feeding shall have his Pegasus into the bargain.

A Young Ward, now in training at Eton School.—The guardian is willing to part with him to any lady for a round sum of money.—If not sold, he will be sent into the country, and matched with his guardian's daughter.

Five Templars—all Irish—No one to bid for these lots of less than £10,000 fortune.

Wanted—four dozen of young fellows, and one dozen of young women willing to marry to advantage—to go to Nova Scotia.

W.

Nº 39. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1754.

———*Sepulchri
Mitte supervacuus honores.*

HOR.

These but the trappings and the signs of woe.

SHAKSPEARE.

As I was passing the other night through a narrow little lane in the skirts of the city, I was stopped by

a grand procession of a hearse and three mourning coaches drawn by six horses, accompanied with a great number of flambeaus and attendants in black. I naturally concluded, that all this parade was employed to pay the last honours to some eminent person, whose consequence in life required, that his ashes should receive all the respect, which his friends and relations could pay them: but I could not help smiling, when upon inquiry I was told, that the corpse (on whom all this expense had been lavished) was no other than Tom Taster the cheese-monger, who had lain in state all the week at his house in Thames-street, and was going to be deposited with his ancestors in White-Chapel burying-ground.— This illustrious personage was the son of a butcher in White-Chapel, and died, indeed, but in indifferent circumstances; his widow, however, for the honour of her family, was resolved at all events to bury him handsomely.

I have already taken notice of that ridiculous affectation among the middling sort of people, which induces them to make a figure beyond their circumstances: nor is this vanity less absurd, which extends to the dust, and by which the dead are made accessory in robbing the living. I have frequently known a greater sum expended at the funeral of a tradesman, than would have kept his whole family for a twelvemonth; and it has more than once happened, that the next heir has been flung into gaol for not being able to pay the undertaker's bill.

This absurd notion of being handsomely buried has given rise to the most contradictory customs, that could possibly be contrived for the advantage of death hunters. As funerals are at present conducted, all distinction is lost among us; and there is no more difference between the duke and the dancing master in the manner of their burial, than is to be found between their dust in the grave. It is cas

account for the introduction of the hearse and mourning-coach in our funeral ceremonies; though their propriety is entirely destroyed by the promiscuous use of them. Our ancient and noble families may be supposed to have particular family-vaults near their mansion-houses in the country, and in which their progenitors have been deposited for ages. It is therefore very natural, that persons of distinction, who had been used to be conveyed to their country-seats by a set of horses, should be also transported to their graves by the same number; and be attended with the same magnificence at their deaths, which they had been accustomed to in their lives. The spirit of affecting the manners of the great, has made others vie with people of quality in the pomp of their burials: A tradesman, who has trudged on foot all his life, shall be carried after death, scarce a hundred yards from his house, with the equipage and retinue of a lord; and the plodding cit, whose ambition never soared beyond the occasional one horse chair, must be dragged to his long home by six horses. Such an ill-timed ostentation of grandeur appears to me no less ridiculous than the vanity of the highway-man, who sold his body to the surgeons, that he might hire a mourning-coach, and go to the gallows like a gentleman.

There is another custom, which was doubtless first introduced by the great, but has been since adopted by others, who have not the least title to it. The herald's office was originally instituted for the distinction and preservation of gentility; and nobody is allowed to bear a coat of arms, but what belongs to the family, and who is entitled to that honourable badge. From this consideration we may account for the practice of hanging the hearse round with escutcheons, on which the arms of the deceased were *blazoned*, and which served to denote whose ashes *it conveyed*. For the same purpose an achievement was afterwards fixed over the door of the late habi-

tation of the deceased. This ensign of death may fairly be indulged, where the persons are ennobled by their birth or station, and where it serves to remind the passer-by of any great or good actions performed by the deceased, or to inspire the living with an emulation of their virtues. But why, forsooth, cannot an obscure or insignificant creature go out of the world, without advertising it by the achievement? For my part, I generally consider it as a bill on an empty house, which serves the widow to acquaint us, that the former tenant is gone, and that another occupier is wanted in his room. Many families have, indeed, been very much perplexed in making out their right to this mark of gentility, and great profit has arisen to the herald's office by the purchase of arms for this purpose. Many a worthy tradesman of plebeian extraction has been made a gentleman after his decease by the courtesy of his undertaker; and I once knew a keeper of a tavern, who not being able to give an account of his wife's genealogy, put up his sign, the King's Arms, for an achievement at her death.

It was the custom, in the time of the plague, to fix a mark on those houses, in which any one had died. This probably may have given rise to the general fashion of hanging up an achievement. However this be, it is now designed as a polite token, that a death has happened in the family; and might reasonably be understood as a warning to keep people from intruding on their grief. No such thing is, indeed, intended by it; I am therefore of opinion, that it ought every where to be taken down after the first week. Whatever outward signs of mourning may be preserved, no regard is ever paid to them within: the same visitings, the same card-playings, are carried on as before, and so little respect is shown to the achievement, that if it happens (as it often does) to intersect one of the windows in

the grand apartment, it is occasionally removed, whenever the lady dowager has a rout or drum-major.

This naturally leads me to consider how much 'the customary suits of solemn black,' and the other 'trappings and signs of woe,' are become a mere farce and matter of form only. When a person of distinction goes out of the world, not only the relations, but the whole household, must be clothed in sable. The kitchen-wench scours her dishes in crape, and the helper in the stables rubs down his horses in black leather breeches. Every thing must put on a dismal appearance: even the coach must be covered and lined with black. This last particular, it is reasonable to imagine, is intended (like a death's head on the toilet) to put the owner constantly in mind, that the pomp of the world and all pursuits are but vain and perishable. Yet what is more common than for these vehicles to wait at the doors of the theatres, the opera-house, and other public places of diversion? Those who are carried in them, are as little affected by their dismal appearance, as the horses that draw them; and I once saw with great surprise a harlequin, a scaramouch, a shepherdess, and a black satin devil, get into a mourning-coach to go to a jubilee masquerade.

If I should not be thought to lay too much stress on the lesser formalities observed in mourning, I might mention the admirable method of qualifying the melancholy hue of the mourning-ring, by enlivening it with the brilliancy of a diamond. I knew a young lady, who wore on the same finger a ring set round with death's heads and cross marrow-bones for the loss of a father, and another prettily embellished with burning hearts pierced through with darts, in respect to her lover. But what I most of all admire is the ingenious contrivance, by which persons *spread the tidings of the death of their relations to the most distant parts, by means of black-edged*

paper and black sealing wax. If it were possible to inspect the several letters that bear about them these external tokens of grief, I believe we should hardly ever find the contents of the same gloomy complexion: a merry tale, or an amorous *billet-doux*, would be much oftener found to be conveyed under these dismal passports; than doleful lamentations or reflections on mortality: and indeed these mock signs of woe are so little attended to, that a person opens one of these letters with no more concern, than is felt by the postman who brings it.

We cannot suppose, that black edged paper was ever intended to be defiled by vulgar hands, but was contrived, like gilt paper, for the use of the polite world only. But alas! we must always be aping the manners of our betters. My agent sends me letters about business upon gilt paper; and a stationer near the 'Change tells me, that he not only sells a great quantity of mourning paper to the citizens, but that he has lately blacked the edges of the shop-books for several tradesmen. My readers must have seen an elegant kind of paper, imported from France for the use of our fine ladies and gentlemen. An acquaintance of mine has contrived a new sort of mourning paper on the same plan: and as the margin of the other is prettily adorned with flowers, true lovers' knots, little Cupids, and amorous posies in red ink: he intends that the margin of his paper shall be dismally stamped in black ink with the figures of tomb-stones, hour-glasses, bones, skulls, and other emblems of death, to be used by persons of quality, when in mourning.

T.

N^o 40. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1754.

Periculosæ plenum opus aleæ.

HOR.

Curst be the wretch, enslav'd to such a vice,
Who ventures life and soul upon the dice.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

YOUR frequent ridicule of the several branches of gaming has given me great pleasure : I could only wish that you had completed the design by drawing at large the portrait of a gamester. This, since you omitted it, I have ventured to undertake : and while your papers on this subject serve as a counter-treatise to that of Hoyle on Whist, Hazard, &c. my rough draught of the professors of those arts may tend to illustrate the work, and stand as properly in the frontispiece as the Knave of Clubs at the door of a cardmaker.

The whole tribe of gamesters may be ranked under two divisions : Every man, who makes carding, dicing, and betting his daily practice, is either a dupe or a sharper, two characters equally the objects of envy and admiration. The dupe is generally a person of great fortune and weak intellects.

“ Who will as tenderly be led by the nose,

“ As asses are.”

SHAKSPEARE.

He plays, not that he has any delight in cards or dice but because it is the fashion ; and if whist or hazard are proposed, he will no more refuse to make one at the table, than among a set of hard drinkers he could object drinking his glass in turn, because he is not dry.

There are some few instances of men of sense, as well as family and fortune, who have been dupes and bubbles. Such an unaccountable itch of play

has seized them, that they have sacrificed every thing to it, and have seemed wedded to seven's the main, and the odd trick. There is not a more melancholy object than a gentleman of sense thus infatuated. He makes himself and family a prey to a gang of villains more infamous than highwaymen; and perhaps, when his ruin is completed, he is glad to join with the very scoundrels that destroyed him, and live upon the spoils of others, whom he can draw into the same follies that proved so fatal to himself.

Here we may take a survey of the character of a sharper; and that he may have no room to complain of foul play, let us begin with his excellencies. You will perhaps be startled, Mr. Town, when I mention the excellencies of a sharper: but a gamester, who makes a decent figure in the world, must be endued with many amiable qualities, which would undoubtedly appear with great lustre, were they not eclipsed by the odious character affixed to his trade. In order to carry on the common business of his profession, he must be a man of quick and lively parts, attended with a stoical calmness of temper, and a constant presence of mind. He must smile at the loss of thousands; and is not to be discomposed, though ruin stare him in the face. As he is to live among the great, he must not want politeness and affability; he must be submissive but not servile; he must be master of an ingenuous liberal air, and have a seeming openness of behaviour.

These must be the chief accomplishments of our hero: but lest I should be accused of giving too favourable a likeness of him, now we have seen his outside, let us take a view of his heart. There we shall find avarice the main spring, that moves the whole machine. Every gamester is eaten up with avarice; and when this passion is in full force, it is more strongly predominant than any other. It conquers even lust; and conquers it more effectually

than age. At sixty, we look at a fine woman with pleasure; but when cards and dice have engrossed our attention, women and all their charms are slighted at five and twenty. A thorough gamester renounces Venus and Cupid for Plutus and Ames-ace, and owns no mistress of his heart except the Queen of Trumps. His insatiable avarice can only be gratified by hypocrisy; so that all those specious virtues already mentioned, and which, if real, might be turned to the benefit of mankind, must be directed in a gamester towards the destruction of his fellow creatures. His quick and lively parts are only to instruct and assist him in the most dexterous method of packing the cards and cogging the dice; his fortitude, which enables him to lose thousands without emotion, must often be practised against the stings and reproaches of his own conscience; and his liberal deportment and affected openness is only to recommend and conceal the blackest villainy.

It is now necessary to take a second survey of his heart; and as we have seen its vices, let us consider its miseries. The covetous man, who has not sufficient courage or inclination to increase his fortune by bets, cards, or dice, but is contented to hoard up his thousands by thefts less public, or by cheats less liable to uncertainty, lives in a state of perpetual suspicion and terror; but the avaricious fears of the gamester are infinitely greater. He is constantly to wear a mask; and like Monsieur St. Croix, coadjutor to that famous *empoisonneus*, Madam Brinvillier, if his mask falls off, he runs the hazard of being suffocated by the stench of his own poison. I have seen some examples of this sort not many years ago, at White's. I am uncertain, whether the wretches are still alive; but if they are, they breathe like toads under ground, crawling amidst old walls, and paths long since unfrequented.

But supposing that the sharper's hypocrisy remains

undetected, in what state of mind must that man be whose fortune depends upon the insincerity of his heart, the disingenuousness of his behaviour, and the false bias of his dice? What sensations must he suppress, when he is obliged to smile, although he is provoked; when he must look serene in the height of despair; and when he must act the Stoic, without the consolation of one virtuous sentiment, or one moral principle? How unhappy must he be even in that situation, from which he hopes to reap most benefit;—I mean amidst stars, garters, and the various herds of nobility? Their lordships are not always in a humour for play: they choose to laugh; they choose to joke; in the mean while our hero must patiently await the good hour, and must not only join in the laugh, and applaud the joke, but must humour every turn and caprice, to which that set of spoiled children, called bucks of quality, are liable. Surely, his brother Thicket's employment, of sauntering on horseback in the wind and rain till the Reading coach passes through Smallberry Green, is the more eligible, and no less honest occupation.

The sharper has also frequently the mortification of being thwarted in his designs. Opportunities of fraud will not for ever present themselves. The false die cannot be constantly produced, nor the packed cards perpetually be placed upon the table. It is then our gamester is in the greatest danger. But even then, when he is in the power of fortune, and has nothing but mere luck and fair play on his side, he must stand the brunt, and perhaps give away his last guinea, as coolly as he would lend a nobleman a shilling.

Our hero is now going off the stage, and his catastrophe is very tragical. The next news we hear of him is his death, achieved by his own hand, and with his own pistol. An inquest is bribed, he is buried at midnight, and forgotten before sun-rise.

These two portraits of a sharper, wherein I have endeavoured to show different likenesses in the same man, puts, me in mind of an old print, which I remember at Oxford, of Count Guiscard. At first sight he was exhibited in a full-bottom whig, an hat and feather, embroidered clothes, diamond buttons, and the full court-dress of those days : but, by pulling a string, the folds of the paper were shifted, the face only remained, a new body came forward, and Count Guiscard appeared to be a devil.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant

M.N.

N^o 41. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1754.

*Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
Multa tulit fecitque puer.*———

HOR.

Gownsmen with jockeys hold an equal place,
Learn'd in the turf, and students of the race.

MR. VILLAGE TO MR. TOWN.

Dear Cousin,

THE following letter, occasioned by the late races at Newmarket, and written by a fellow-commoner of King's College, Cambridge, to a friend in London, fell into my hands by accident. The writer, if we may judge by his style and manner, is really, according to the modern phrase, a genius. As I look upon his epistle to be a very curious original, I cannot help demanding for it a place in your paper, as well as for the remarks which I have taken the liberty to subjoin to it.

TO JOHN WILDFIRE, Esq. to be left at Mrs.
DOUGLAS's, Covent-Garden, London.

Dear Jack!

October 10, 1754.

I was in hopes I should have met you at New-

market Races; but to say the truth, if your luck had turned out so bad as mine, you did better to stay away. Dick Riot, Tom Lowngeit, and I, went together to Newmarket the first day of the meeting. I was mounted on my little bay mare, that cost me thirty guineas in the North. I never crossed a better tit in my life; and if her eyes stand, as I dare say they will, she will turn out as tight a little thing as any in England. Then she is as fleet as the wind. Why, I raced with Dick and Tom all the way from Cambridge to Newmarket: Dick rode his roan gelding, and Tom his Chesnut Mare (which, you know, have both speed), but I beat them hollow. I cannot help telling you, that I was dressed in my blue riding-frock with plate suttons, with a leather belt round my waist, my jemmy turn-down boots made by Tull, my brown scratch bob, and my hat with the narrow silver-lace cocked in the true sporting taste: so that altogether I don't believe there was a more *knowing* figure upon the course. I was very flush too, Jack; for Michaelmas-day happening damn'd luckily just about the time of the races, I had received fifty guineas for my quarterage. As soon as I came upon the course, I met with some jolly bucks from London. I never saw them before; however, we were soon acquainted, and I took up the odds: but I was damnably let in, for I lost thirty pieces slap the first day. The day or two after I had no remarkable luck one way or the other; but at last I laid all the cash I had left upon Lord March's Smart, who lost, you know; but between you and me, I have a great notion Tom Marshal rode booty. However, I had a mind to push my luck as far as I could; so I sold my poor little mare for twelve pieces, went to the coffee-house, and left them all behind me at the gaming table; and I should not have been able to have got back to Cambridge that night, if Bob Whip of Trinity had not taken me up into his phaeton.

We have had a round of dinners at our rooms since ; and I have been drunk every day to drive away care. However, I hope to recruit again soon : Frank Classic of Pembroke has promised to make me out a long catalogue of Greek books ; so I will write directly to old Square-toes, send him the list, tell him I have taken them up, and draw on him for money to pay the bookseller's bill. Then I shall be rich again, Jack ; and perhaps you may see me at the Shakspeare by the middle of next week ; till when,

I am,

Dear Jack, your's,

T. FLAREIT.

I have often lamented the narrow plan of our University Education, and always observe with pleasure any attempts to enlarge and improve it. In this light, I cannot help looking on Newmarket as a judicious supplement to the University of Cambridge, and would recommend it to the young students to repair duly thither twice a year. By these means, they may connect the knowledge of polite life with study, and come from college as deeply versed in the genteel mysteries of Gaming, as in Greek, Latin, and the Mathematics. Attending these solemnities must, indeed, be of great service to every rank of students. Those who are intended for the church, have an opportunity of tempering the severity of their character, by a happy mixture of the jockey and clergyman. I have known several who, by uniting these opposite qualifications, and meeting with a patron of their own disposition, have rode themselves into a living in a good sporting country ; and I doubt not, if the excursions of gownsmen to Newmarket meet with the encouragement they deserve, but we shall shortly see the Beacon Course crowded with ordained sportsmen in short cassocks. *As to the fellow-commoners, I do see how they can*

pass their time more profitably. The sole intention of their residence at the University is, with most of them, to while away a couple of years, which they cannot conveniently dispose of otherwise. Their rank exempts them from the common drudgery of lectures and exercises; and the Golden Tuft that adorns their velvet caps, is at once a badge of honour and an apology for ignorance. But as some of these gentlemen, though they never will be scholars, may turn out excellent jockeys, it is but justice to let them carry some kind of knowledge away with them; and as they can never shine as adepts in Sir Isaac Newton's philosophy, or critics on Homer and Virgil, we should suffer them to make a figure as arbiters of the course, and followers of Aaron and Driver.

I am the more earnest on this occasion, because I look upon Races as a diversion peculiarly adapted to a University, and founded upon classical principles. Every author, who has mentioned the Ancient Games, includes the Race, and describes it with great dignity. This game was always celebrated with great pomp, and all the people of fashion of those days were present at it. In the twenty-third Iliad in particular, there is not only a dispute at the Race, but a bet proposed in as express terms as at Newmarket. The wager offered, indeed, is a goblet, which is not entirely in the manner of our modern sportsmen, who rather choose to melt down their plate into the current specie, and bring their sideboards to the course in their purses. I am aware also, that the Races celebrated by the ancients, were Chariot Races; but even in these, our young students of the University have great emulation to excel: there are among them many very good coachmen, who often make excursions in those noble vehicles, with great propriety called Phaetons, and drive with as much fury along the road, as the charioteers in the Ancient Games flew towards the goal. In a word, if we have

such noble Odes on this occasion as were produced of old, it is not for want of a Theron, but a Pindar.

The advices which I have at several times received of the influence of the Races at Newmarket on the University, give me great pleasure. It has not only improved the behaviour of the students, but enlarged their plan of study. They are now very deeply read in Bracken's Farriery and the Complete Jockey, know exactly how many stone they weigh, and are pretty competent judges of the odds. I went some time ago to visit a fellow-commoner, and when I arrived at his chambers, found the door open, but my friend was not at home. The room was adorned with Seymour's prints of horses, neatly framed and glazed; a hat and wip hung on one hook, a pair of boots on another, and on the table lay a formidable Quarto, with the Sportsman's Calendar, by Reginald Heber, Esq. I had the curiosity to examine the book; and, as the college is remarkable for the study of philosophy, I expected to see Newton's Principia, or perhaps Sanderson's Algebra: but, on opening it, this huge volume proved to be a pompous edition of Gibson's Treatise on the Diseases of Horses.

These, indeed, are noble studies, will preserve our youth from pedantry, and make them men of the world. Men of genius, who are pleased with the theory of any art, will not be contented till they arrive at the practice. I am told, that the young gentlemen often try the speed of the Cambridge nags on the Beacon Course, and that several hacks are at present in training. I have often wondered, that the gentlemen who form the club at Newmarket, never reflected on their neighbourhood to Cambridge, nor established (in honour of it) an University Plate, to be run for by Cambridge hacks, rode by young gentlemen of the University. A hint of this kind will certainly be sufficient to have this laudable de-

sign put in practice the very next meeting: and I cannot help reflecting, on this occasion, what an unspeakable satisfaction it must be to those persons of quality, who are constantly at Newmarket, to see their sons cherish the same noble principles with themselves, and act in imitation of their example.

‘Go on, brave youths! till in some future age
Whips shall become the senatorial badge;
Till England see her jockey senators
Meet all at Westminster in boots and spurs?
See the whole house, with mutual frenzy mad;
Her patriots all in leathern breeches clad,
Of bets, not taxes, learnedly debate,
And guide with equal reins a steed and state.’

WARTON'S NEWMARKET

No. 42. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1754.

— *Sermonum stet honores, et gratia virar.*

HOR.

What energy and grace adorn our tongue!
Sweet as the *Roman*, as the *Grecian* strong!

A FRIEND of mine lately gave me an account of a set of gentlemen, who meet together once a week under the name of the English Club. The title, with which they dignify their Society, arises from the chief end of their meeting, which is to cultivate their mother tongue. They employ half the time of their assembling in hearing some of our best Classics read to them, which generally furnishes them with conversation for the rest of the evening. They have instituted annual festivals in honour of Spenser, Shakspeare, Milton, &c. on each of which an oration, interspersed with encomiums on the English language, is spoken in praise of the author, who (in the phrase of the almanack) gives the red letter to the day. They have established a fund, from which handsome rewards are allotted to those, who shall

supply the place of any exotic terms that have been smuggled into our language, by homespun British words equally significant and expressive. An order is also made against importing any contraband phrases into the Club, by which heavy fines are laid on those, who shall have any modish barbarisms found upon them: whether they be foreign words, ancient or modern, or any cant terms coined by The Town for the service of the current year.

The whole account, which I received from my friend, gave me great satisfaction: and I never remember any society, that met together on such commendable principles. Their proceedings, it must, however, be confessed, are somewhat unfashionable: for the English Tongue is become as little the general care as English beef, or English honesty. Young gentlemen are obliged to drudge at school for nine or ten years, in order to scrape together as much Greek and Latin as they can forget during their tour abroad; and have commonly at the same time a private master to give them French enough to land them with some reputation at Calais. This is to be sure very prudent as well as genteel. Yet some people are perverse enough to imagine, that to teach boys a foreign language, living or dead, without at the same time grounding them in their Mother tongue is a very preposterous plan of education. The Romans, though they studied at Athens, directed their studies to the benefit of their own country, and though they read Greek, wrote in Latin. There are at this day in France, Academies established for the support and preservation of the French language; and perhaps, if to the present professorships of Hebrew and Greek, there should be added a Professorship of the English language, it would be no disgrace to our learned Universities.

When we consider, that our language is preferable to most, if not all others now in being, it seems

something extraordinary, that any attention should be paid to a foreign tongue that is refused to our own, when we are likely to get so little by the change. But when we reflect further on the remarkable purity, to which some late authors have brought it, we are still more concerned at the present neglect of it. This shameful neglect I take to be owing chiefly to these two reasons; the false pride of those who are esteemed men of learning, and the ridiculous affectation of our fine gentlemen, and pretenders to wit.

In complaisance to our fine gentlemen, who are themselves the allowed standards of politeness, I shall begin with them first. Their conversation exactly answers the description, which Benedick gives of Claudio's: 'their words are a very fantastical banquet, just so many strange dishes.' These dishes too are all French; and I do not know, whether their conversation does not a good deal depend on their bill of fare; and whether the thin meagre diet on which our fine gentlemen subsist, does not in some measure take away the power of that bold articulation, necessary to give utterance to manly British accents: whence their conversation becomes so 'fantastical a banquet,' and every sentence they deliver is almost as heterogeneous a mixture as a salmagundy. A fashionable coxcomb now never complains of the vapours, but tells you that he is very much *ennuyee*:—he does not affect to be genteel, but *de-gagee*:—nor is he taken with an elegant simplicity in a beautiful countenance, but breaks out in raptures on a *je ue scay quoi*, and a certain *naivete*. In a word, his head as well as his heels is entirely French; and he is a thorough *petit maitre* in his language as well as behaviour. But notwithstanding all this, I do not know, whether the conversation of our pretenders to wit is not still more barbarous. When they talk of Humbug, &c. they seem to be jabbering in the uncouth dialect of the Huns, or the rude

gabble of the Hottentots : or if their words are at all allied to the language of this country, it probably comes nearest to the strange cant said to be in use among housebreakers and highwaymen : and if their jargon will bear any explanation, the curious are most likely to meet with it in a polite vocabulary, lately published under the title of the Scoundrel's Dictionary.

Many, who are accounted men of learning, if they do not join with fops and coxcombs to corrupt our language, at least do very little to promote it, and are sometimes very indifferently acquainted with it. There are many persons of both our universities, who can decipher an old Greek manuscript, and construe Lycophron extempore, who scarce know the idiom of their own language, and are at a loss how to dispatch a familiar letter with tolerable facility. These gentlemen seem to think, that learning consists merely in being versed in languages not generally understood. But it should be considered, that the same genius which animates the ancients, has dispensed at least some portion of its heat to later ages, and particularly to the English. Those, who are really charmed with Homer and Sophocles, will hardly read Shakspeare and Milton without emotion; and if I was inclined to carry on the parallel, I could perhaps mention as many great names as Athens ever produced. The knowledge of Greek, Latin, &c. is certainly very valuable; but this may be attained without the loss of their mother tongue: for these reverend gentlemen should know, that languages are not like preferments in the church, too many of which cannot be held together.

This great neglect of our own tongue is one of the principal reasons, that we are so seldom favoured with any publications from either of our Universities, *which we might expect very often, considering the great number of learned men who reside there.* The

press being thus deserted by those who might naturally be expected to support it, falls to the care of a set of illiterate hirelings, in whose hands it is no wonder if the language is every day mangled, and should at last be utterly destroyed. Writing is well known to be at present as much a trade as any handicraft whatever; and every man who can vamp up any thing for present sale, though void of sense or syntax, is listed by the bookseller as an author. But allowing all our present writers to be men of parts and learning, (as there are doubtless some who may be reckoned so, is it probable that they should exert their abilities to the utmost, when they do not write for fame, like the ancients, but as a means of subsistence? If Herodotus and Livy had sold their histories at so much a sheet, and all the other Greek and Latin Classics had written in the same circumstances with many modern authors, they would hardly have merited all that applause they so justly receive at present. The plays of Sophocles and Euripides might perhaps not have been much better than modern Tragedies; Virgil might have got a dinner by half a dozen Town Eclogues; and Horace have wrote Birth-day Odes, or now and then a lampoon on the company of the Baïæ.

A false modesty is another great cause of the few publications by men of eminence and learning. However equal to the task, they have not sufficient confidence to venture to the press, but are rather guilty of wilful injustice to themselves and to the public. They are also ashamed of appearing among the common herd of authors. But the press, though it is often abused, should by no means be accounted scandalous or dishonourable. Though a learned and ingenious writer might not choose to be mustered in the same roll with ———— or Mr. Town, yet we have a Hooke, a Brown, an Akenside, and many others, in whose company it will be an honour

to appear. I would not willingly suppose, that they are afraid to hazard the characters they now maintain, of being men of learning and abilities; for while we only take these things for granted, their reputations are but weekly established. To rescue our Native Language from the hands of ignorants and mercenaries, is a task worthy those, who are accounted ornaments of our Seats of Learning; and it is surely more than common ingratitude in those, who eat the bread of literature, to refuse their utmost endeavours to support it.

N^o 43. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1754.

*Spectaret populum ludis attentius ipsis,
Ut sibi præbentum mino spectacula plura.*

HOR.

Pit, box, and gallery I with joy survey,
And more observe the audience than the play.

A FEW years ago an ingenious player gave notice in the bills for his benefit night, that the Prologue should be spoken by the Pit, which he contrived to have represented on the stage. Another time he drew in the whole house to act as Chorus to a new farce; and I remember, that in the last rebellion the loyal acclamations of 'God save the King' might have been heard from Drury-Lane to Charing-Cross. Upon these and many other occasions the audience has been known to enter into the immediate business of the Drama; and, to say the truth, I never go into the theatre, without looking on the spectators as playing a part almost as much as the actors themselves. All the company from the stage-box to the upper gallery know their cues very well, and perform their parts with great spirit. I begun the season with a few animadversions on the chief faults to which our performers are liable. To-day I shall beg

leave to say a word or two to the audience, as my reflections on the theatre would otherwise be incomplete. On this occasion I expect the thanks of the managers; and would recommend it to them to put my thirty-fourth number into a frame and glass, and hang it up in the Green-Room for the benefit of the players; and to dispose three or four thousand of the present number into the several parts of the house, as Bayes dispersed papers to insinuate the plot of his piece into the boxes.

The first part of the audience, that demands our attention, is so nearly allied to the actors, that they always appear on the same level with them: but while the performer endeavours to carry on the business of the play, these gentlemen behind the scenes serve only to hinder and disturb it. There is no part of the house, from which a play can be seen to so little advantage as from the stage; yet this situation is very convenient on many other considerations, of more consequence to a fine gentleman. It looks particular: it is the best place to show a handsome person or an elegant suit of clothes: a bow from the stage to a beauty in the box is most likely to attract our notice; and a pretty fellow may perhaps with tolerable management get the credit of an intrigue with some of the actresses. But notwithstanding all these advantages accruing to our fine gentlemen, I could heartily wish they would leave a clear stage to the performers; or at least that none should be admitted behind the scenes, but such as would submit to be of some use there. As these gentlemen are ready dressed, they might help to swell the retinue of a monarch, join the engagement in a tragedy-battle, or do any other little office that might occur in the play, which requires but little sense and no memory. But if they have not any genius for acting, and are still desirous of retaining their posts by the side-scenes, they should be obliged to take a mus-

ket, bayonet, pouch, and the rest of the accoutrements, and stand on guard quietly and decently with the soldiers.

The boxes are often filled with persons, who do not come to the theatre out of any regard to Shakespeare or Garrick, but like the fine lady in Lethe, 'because every body is there.' As these people cannot be expected to mind the play themselves, we can only desire them not to call off the attention of others: nor interrupt the dialogue on the stage by a louder conversation of their own. The silent courtship of the eyes, ogles, nods, glances, and courtesies from one box to another, may be allowed them the same as at church; but nothing more, except at coronations, funeral processions, and pantomimes. Here I cannot help recommending it to the gentlemen, who draw the pen from under their right ears about seven o'clock, clap on a bag-wig and sword, and drop into the boxes at the end of the third act, to take their half-crown's worth with as much decency as possible: as well as the bloods, who reel from the taverns about Covent-Garden near that time, and tumble drunk into the boxes. Before I quit this part of the house, I must take notice of that division of the upper boxes, properly distinguished by the name of the flesh market. There is frequently as much art used to make the flesh exhibited here look wholesome, and (as Tim says in the farce) 'all over red and white, like the inside of a shoulder of mutton,' as there is by the butchers to make their veal look white; and it is as often rank carrion and fly-blown. If these ladies would appear in any other quarter of the house, I would only beg of them, and those who come to market, to drive their bargains with as little noise as possible: but I have lately observed with some concern, that these women begin to appear in the lower boxes to the destruction of all order, and great confusion of all mo-

dest ladies. It is to be hoped, that some of their friends will advise them not to pretend to appear there any more than at court : for it is as absurd to endeavour the removal of their market into the front and side boxes, as it would be in the butchers of St. James's Market to attempt fixing the shambles in St. James's Square.

I must now desire the reader to descend with me, among laced hats and capuchins, into the pit. The pit is the grand court of criticism : and in the centre of it is collected that awful body, distinguished by the title of The Town. Hence are issued the irrevocable decrees ; and here final sentence is pronounced on plays and players. This court has often been very severe in its decisions, and has been known to declare many old plays barbarously murdered, and most of our modern ones *felo de se* : but it must not be dissembled, that many a cause of great consequence has been denied a fair hearing. Parties and private cabals have often been formed to thwart the progress of merit, or to espouse ignorance and dulness ; for it is not wonderful, that the parliament of criticism, like all others, should be liable to corruption. In this assembly Mr. Town was first nominated Critic and Censor General ; but, considering the notorious bribery now prevailing, I think proper to declare, (in imitation of Tom in the Conscious Lovers) that I never took a single order for my vote in all my life.

Those, who pay their two shillings at the door of the middle gallery, seem to frequent the theatre purely for the sake of seeing the play : though these peaceful regions are sometimes disturbed by the incursions of rattling ladies of pleasure ; sometimes contain persons of fashion in disguise, and sometimes critics in ambush. The greatest fault I have to object to those who fill this quarter of the theatre, is their frequent and injudicious interruption of

business of the play, by their applause. I have seen a bad actor clapped two minutes together for ranting or perhaps shrugging his shoulders, and making wry faces; and I have seen the natural course of the passions checked in a good one, by these ill-judged testimonies of their approbation. It is recorded of Betterton to his honour, that he thought a deep silence through the whole house, and a strict attention to his playing, the strongest and surest signs of his being well received.

The inhabitants of the upper gallery demand our notice as well as the rest of the theatre. The trunk-maker of immortal memory was the most celebrated hero of these regions; but, since he is departed, and no able-bodied critic appointed in his room, I cannot help giving the same caution to the upper-gallery, as to the gentry a pair of stairs lower. Some of the under comedians will perhaps be displeased at this order, who are proud of these applauses, and rejoice to hear the lusty bangs from the oaken towels of their friends against the wainscot of the upper gallery: but I think they should not be allowed to shatter the pannels without amending our taste; since their thwacks, however vehement, are seldom laid on with sufficient judgment to ratify our applause. It were better, therefore, if all the present twelve-penny critics of this town, who preside over our diversions in the upper gallery, would content themselves with the inferior duties of their office; viz. to take care that the play begins at the proper time, that the music between the acts is of a due length, and that the candles are snuffed in tune.

After these brief admonitions concerning our behaviour at the play, which are intended as a kind of *Vade Mecum* for the frequenters of the theatre, I cannot conclude my paper more properly than with an extract from the *Tale of a Tub*, shewing the judicious distribution of our play-houses into boxes, pit, and galleries.

I confess, that there is something very refined in the contrivance and structure of our modern theatres. For, first, the pit is sunk below the stage, that whatever weighty matter shall be delivered thence, (whether it be lead or gold) may fall plump into the jaws of certain critics, (as I think they are called) which stand ready open to devour them. Then, the boxes are built round, and raised to a level with the scene, in deference to the ladies; because that large portion of wit, laid out in raising pruriences and protuberances, is observed to run much upon a line, and ever in a circle. The whining passions, and little starved conceits, are gently wafted up by their own extreme levity, to the middle region, and there fix and are frozen by the frigid understandings of the inhabitants. Bombastery and buffoonery, by nature lofty and light, soar highest of all, and would be lost in the roof, if the prudent architect had not with much foresight contrived for them a fourth place, called the twelve-penny gallery, and there planted a suitable colony, who greedily intercept them in their passage.' O.

Nº 44. THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1754.

Des nominis hujus honorem.

HOR.

Let ev'ry Wapping Wife to Lady swell,
And each St. Giles's Miss be Ma' emoiselle.

I LATELY took a survey of the female world, as Censor-General; and upon a strict review, was very much surprised to find, that there is scarce one woman to be met with, except among the lowest of the vulgar. The sex consists almost entirely of ladies. Every Joan is listed into a lady; and the maid and the mistress are equally dignified with this polite title. The stage-coaches are constantly filled

ladies.—At Bartholomew fair there is always a hop for the ladies—And if the ladies in the drawing-room are employed at whist, their last night's cards are made use of in a rubber by the ladies in the steward's room; while the other ladies of the family are staking their halfpence at put or all-fours in the kitchen.—In a word, whenever there is occasion to speak of the female world, honourable mention is always made of them by the respectful appellation of the Ladies: as the young and the old, the black and the brown, the homely and the handsome, are all complaisantly included under the general title of the Fair.

Since, therefore, the ladies of Great Britain make up so numerous a body, I should be loth to disoblige so considerable a sisterhood, and shall devote this paper entirely to their service. I propose at present to marshal them into their respective ranks; and upon a review, I find that they may be justly distributed under these five divisions; viz. married ladies, maiden or young ladies, ladies of quality, fine ladies, and lastly (without affront to the good company) ladies of pleasure.

I shall begin with the married ladies, as this order will be found to be far the most numerous, and includes all the married women in town or country above the degree of a char-woman, or the trundler of a wheelbarrow. The plain old English word wife has long been discarded in our conversation, as being only fit for the broad mouths of the vulgar. A well-bred ear is startled at the very sound of wife, as at a coarse and indelicate expression; and I appeal to any fashionable couple, whether they would not be as much ashamed to be mentioned together as man and wife, as they would be to appear together at court in a fardingale and trunk-breeches. From Hyde-Park-Corner to Temple-Bar this monster of a wife has not been heard of since the antiquated times

of dame and your worship; and in the city every good housewife is at least a lady of the other end of the town. In the country you might as well dispute the pretensions of every fox-hunter to the title of esquire, as of his helpmate to that of lady; and in every corporation town, whoever matches with a burgess, becomes a lady by right of charter. My cousin Village (from whom I have all my rural intelligence) informs me, that upon the strictest inquiry, there is but one wife in the town where he now lives, and that is the parson's wife, who is never mentioned by the country ladies but as a dowdy, and an old-fashioned creature. Such is the great privilege of matrimony, that every female is ennobled by changing her surname: for as every unmarried woman is a miss, every married one by the same courtesy is a lady.

The next order of dignified females is composed of maiden or young ladies; which terms are synonymous, and are indifferently applied to females of the age of fourteen or threescore. We must not, therefore, be surprised to hear of maiden ladies, who are known to have had several children, or to meet with young ladies, that look like old dowagers. At the house of an acquaintance where I lately visited, I was told that we were to expect Mrs. Jackson and the two Miss Wrinkles. But what was my surprise, when I saw on their arrival a blooming female of twenty-five accosted under the first denomination, and the two nymphs, as I expected, come tottering into the room, the youngest of them, to all appearance, on the verge of threescore! I could not help wishing, on this occasion, that some middle term was invented between Miss and Mrs. to be adopted at a certain age, by all females not inclined to matrimony. For surely nothing can be more ludicrous, than to hear a grey-haired lady, past the climacteric, mentioned in terms that con-

of youth and beauty, or perhaps of a bib and hanging-sleeves. This indiscriminate appellation unavoidably creates much confusion: I know an eminent tradesman who lost a very good customer for innocently writing Mrs. ——— at the head of her bill: and I was lately at a ball, where, trusting to a friend for a partner, I was obliged to do penance with an old withered beldam, who hobbled through several country dances with me, though she was ancient enough to have been my grandmother. Excluding these young ladies of fifty and sixty, this order of females is very numerous; for there is scarce a girl in town or country, superior to a milk-maid or cinder-wench, but is comprehended in it. The daughters are indisputably young ladies, though there papas may be tradesmen or mechanics. For the present race of shopkeepers, &c. have wisely provided, that their gentility shall be preserved in the female part of the family. Thus, although the son is called plain Jack, and perhaps bound apprentice to his father, the daughter is taught to hold up her head, make tea in the little parlour behind the shop, and inherits the title of lady from her mamma. To make these claims to dignity more sure, those excellent seminaries of genteel education, called boarding-schools, have been contrived; where, instead of teasing a sampler, or conning a chapter of the Bible, the young ladies are instructed to hold up their heads, make a courtesy, and to behave themselves in every respect like pretty little ladies. Hence it happens, that we may often observe several of these polite damsels in the skirts of White-Chapel, and in every petty country town; nay, it is common to meet with young ladies born and bred, who have submitted to keep a chandler's shop, or had humility enough even to go to service.

I proceed next to take into consideration what is generally understood by ladies of quality. These,

in other words, may be more properly called ladies of fashion: for, in the modish acceptance of the phrase, not so much regard is had to their birth or station, or even to their coronet, as to their way of life. The duchess, who has not taste enough to act up to the character of a person of quality, is no more respected in the polite world than a city knight's lady; nor does she derive any greater honour from her title, than the hump-backed woman receives from the vulgar. But what is more immediately expected from a lady of quality, will be seen under the next article; for, to their praise be it spoken, most of our modern ladies of quality affect to be fine ladies.

To describe the life of a fine lady would be only to set down a perpetual round of visiting, gaming, dressing, and intriguing. She has been bred up in the notion of making a figure, and of recommending herself as a woman of spirit; for which end she is always foremost in the fashion, and never fails gracing with her appearance every public assembly, and every party of pleasure. Though single, she may coquet with every single gentleman; or if married, she may admit of gallantries without reproach, and even receive visits from the men in her bed-chamber. To complete the character, and to make her a very fine lady, she should be celebrated for her wit and beauty, and be parted from her husband: for as matrimony itself is not meant as a restraint upon pleasure, a separate maintenance is understood as a licence to throw off even the appearance of virtue.

From the fine ladies it is a very natural transition to the ladies of pleasure; and, indeed, from what has already been said concerning fine ladies, one might imagine that, as they make pleasure their sole pursuit, they might properly be entitled ladies pleasure. But this gay appellation is reserved for the higher rank of prostitutes, whose principal

ference from the fine ladies consists in their openly professing a trade, which the others carry on by smuggling. A lady of fashion, who refuses no favours but the last, or even grants that without being paid for it, is not to be accounted a lady of pleasure, but ranks in an order formerly celebrated under the title of demi-reps. It is whimsical enough to see the different complexions assumed by the same vice, according to the difference of stations. The married lady of quality may intrigue with as many as she pleases, and still remain right honourable: the draggle-tailed street-walker is a common woman, and liable to be sent to Bridewell; but the whore of high life is a lady of pleasure, and rolls in a gilt chariot.

T.

N^o 45. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1754.

*Quicquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptus
Gaudia, discursus, nostri farrago libelli.* JUV.

Whate'er the busy bustling world employs,
Our wants and wishes, pleasures, cares, and joys,
These the historians of our times display,
And call it news, the hodge-podge of a day.

WHEN I first resolved on appearing in my present character, I had some thoughts of making my public entry in the front of one or other of our newspapers; as I considered that the domestic occurrences, which compose a part of their equipage, would make no bad figure in my own retinue. Some reflections on the modish methods of gaming would receive an additional confirmation from a paragraph in the News, that 'last Tuesday a game at Whist was played at White's for 1000l. a corner,' or that 'the match between his Grace the Duke of * * * * and Lord * * * * was decided at Newmarket:' and a dissertation on the luxury of the present age

would be very aptly illustrated by an exact account of the weight of the turtle, dressed a few days before for the gentlemen of the above-mentioned Chocolate-house.

Indeed, I have always looked upon the works of Mr. Jenour in the Daily Advertiser as a kind of supplement to the intelligence of Mr. Town; containing a more minute account of the important transactions of that class of mankind, which has been figuratively styled *The World*. From these daily registers, we may not only learn when any body is married or hanged, but you have immediate notice whenever his Grace goes to Newmarket, or her Ladyship sets out for Bath: and but last week, at the same time that the gentlemen of the law were told, that the Lord Chancellor could not sit in the Court of Chancery, people of fashion had the melancholy news, that Signor Ricciarelli was not able to sing.

Nor is that part of Mr. Jenour's lucubrations, which is allotted to advertisements, less amusing and entertaining: and many of these articles might very properly come under my cognizance. It is here debated, whether the prize of eloquence should be given to Orator Macklin or Orator Henley; and whether Mr. Stephen Pitts is not the best qualified to furnish gentlemen and ladies' libraries with tea-chests in Octavo, and close-stools in Folio. And besides the public notices to persons of taste, of very rare old Japan, and most curious and inimitable Epargnes for desserts, as also the most rich and elegant fancied silks to be sold by auction; many other advices no less interesting to the Town, are here given. We are daily put in mind, that Mrs. Philips at the Green Canister still hopes for the favours of her former good customers as usual: that next door to Haddock's is sold an antidote against the poison imbibed at that bagnio: that Dr. Rock infallibly cures a certain epidemical distemper by virtue of the King's

patent: that a learned physician and surgeon will privately accommodate any gentleman (as the doctor modestly expresses it in his own Latin) *Pro Morbus Venerea curandus*: and that Y. Z. a regular-bred surgeon and man-midwife, together with fifty others, will accommodate gentlewomen that are under the necessity of lying-in privately.

But not only the public transactions of auctioneers, brokers, and horse-dealers, but the most private concerns of pleasure and gallantry may be also carried on by means of this paper. Assignations are here made, and the most secret intrigues formed, at the expense of two shillings. If a genteel young lady, who can do all kinds of work, wants a place, she will be sure to hear of a master by advertising: any gentleman and lady of unexceptionable character may meet with lodgings to be let, and no questions asked: how often has Romeo declared in print his unspeakable passion for the charming Peachy! How many gentleman have made open professions of the strictest honour and secrecy! And how many ladies, drest in such a manner, and seen at such a place, have been desired to leave a line for A. B. Before the late Marriage Act it was very usual for young gentlemen and ladies (possessed of every qualification requisite to make the marriage state happy) to offer themselves as a good bargain to each other; and men took the same measures of advertising to get an agreeable companion for life, as they do for an agreeable companion for a post-chaise. As this traffic in matrimony is now prohibited, it has given occasion to the opening a new branch of trade; and since husbands and wives are hardly to be got for love or money, several good-natured females have set themselves up to sale to the best bidder. The Daily Advertiser is therefore become the universal register for new faces; and every day's advertisements have been lately crowded with offers of young

ladies, who would be glad of the company of any elderly gentleman, to pass his leisure hours with them, and play at cards.

I look upon the common intelligence in our public papers, with the long train of advertisements annexed to it, as the best account of the present domestic state of England, that can possibly be compiled: nor do I know any thing, which would give posterity so clear an idea of the taste and morals of the present age, as a bundle of our daily papers. They would here see what books are most read, what are our chief amusements and diversions: and when they should observe the daily inquiries after eloped wives and apprentices, and the frequent accounts of trials in Westminster-Hall for perjury, adultery, &c. they might form a tolerable notion even of our private life. Among many other reasons for lamenting that the art of printing was not more early discovered, I cannot but regret that we have perhaps lost many accounts of this nature, which might otherwise have been handed down to us. With what pleasure should we have perused an Athenian Advertiser, or a Roman Gazetteer! A curious critic or antiquary would place them on the same shelf with the Classics, and would be highly pleased at discovering what days Tully went to his Tusculum, or Pliny to his magnificent villa; who was the capital singer at the Grecian opera, and in what characters Roscius appeared with most success. These pieces of intelligence would undoubtedly give great satisfaction; and I am myself acquainted with a very learned gentleman, who has assured me, that he has been as much delighted at discovering that the Sosii were Horace's booksellers, that the Hecyra of Terence was damned, and other little particulars of that nature, as with an account of the destruction of Carthage, or the death of Cæsar. We should also be glad to collect from their advertisements

what things were most in request at Athens and Rome. Even our papers (which perhaps are called Daily from their lasting but a day) are, I fear, of too fugitive a nature to fall under the inspection of posterity. To remedy, in some measure, this inconvenience, I shall now conclude my paper with a few advertisements, which, if they have not all actually been inserted in our papers, are at least of the same nature with those that daily have a place there.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be spoke with every day at his house in the Old-Bailey,

BRYAN RAPAWAY,

Who swears oaths of all kinds and prices, and will procure positive evidence at a day's warning in all sorts of causes. He will contract with any attorney or quack-doctor, to swear by the quarter; and will supply affidavits, &c. on the most reasonable terms.

* * He will attend, during the business of elections and double returns, in the lobby of the House of Commons, and will ply next term at Westminster-Hall.

WANTED,

A genteel black or negro Girl, very handsome; with a soft skin, good teeth, sweet breath, at least five feet three inches high, and not above eighteen. Whoever has such a girl to dispose of, may hear of a gentleman who will give fifty guineas for her, by applying at the bar of the Shakspeare's Head Tavern, Covent-Garden.

Note, At the same place any genteel white Girl may hear of something to her advantage.

A person, that lives near Guildhall, is a very *gentle rider*, rides about ten stone, chiefly for health, and never on a Sunday but on an extraordinary oc-

casion, would be glad of a partner much under the same circumstances, in a very genteel mare, and very good in her kind.

Several sums, from £10 to £10,000.

Wanted immediately, by a person in a large and profitable business—Wanted directly, by a person whose character will bear the strictest inquiry—Wanted for a week only, or as long as the lender chooses—upon undeniable security—The borrower will give his bond and judgment, make over his stock in trade, insure his life, &c.—A handsome gratuity will be given—Interest paid punctually—Strictest honor and secrecy may be depended on. None but principals will be treated with.

Direct for A. B. L. M. S. T. X. Y. &c. &c. &c.

This day are published,

The Adventures of Dick Hazard.

The History of Mr. Joshua Trueman.

The History of Will Ramble.

The History of James Ramble, Esq.

The Travels of Drake Morris.

The History of Jasper Banks.

Memoirs of the Shakspeare's Head.

The History of Frank Hammond.

The Marriage-Act, a Novel.

And speedily will be published,

The History of Sir Humphry Herald and Sir Edward Haunch.—Memoirs of Lady Vainlove.—The Card.

Adventures of Tom Doughty, Jack Careless, Frank Easy, Dick Damnable, Molly Peirson, &c. &c.

Being a complete collection of Novels for the amusement of the present winter.

T.

N^o 46. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1754.

— *Facies non omnibus una,*
Nec diversa tamen — OVID.

Where borrow'd tints bestow a lifeless grace,
 None wear the same, yet none a different face.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

IT is whimsical to observe the mistakes that we country gentlemen are led into at our first coming to town. We are induced to think, and indeed truly, that your fine ladies are composed of different materials from our rural ones; since, though they sleep all day and rake all night, they still remain as fresh and ruddy as a parson's daughter or a farmer's wife. At other times we are apt to wonder, that such delicate creatures as they appear, should yet be so much proof against cold, as to look as rosy in January as in June, and even in the sharpest weather to be very unwilling to approach the fire. I was at a loss to account for this unalterable hue of their complexions: but I soon found, that beauty was not more peculiar to the air of St. James's than of York; and that this perpetual bloom was not native, but imported from abroad. Not content with that red and white which nature gave, your belles are reduced (as they pretend) to the necessity of supplying the flush of health with the rouge of vermillion, and giving us Spanish wool for English beauty.

The very reason alleged for this fashionable practice is such, as (if they seriously considered it) the ladies would be ashamed to mention. 'The late hours they are obliged to keep, render them such perfect frights, that they would be as loth to appear abroad without paint as without clothes.' This,

it must be acknowledged, is too true: but would they suffer their fathers or their husbands to wheel them down for one month to the old mansion-house, they would soon be sensible of the change, and soon perceive how much the early walk exceeds the late assembly. The vigils of the card-table have spoiled many a good face; and I have known a beauty stick to the midnight rubbers, till she has grown as homely as the queen of spades. There is nothing more certain in all Hoyle's cases, than that whist and late hours will ruin the finest set of features: but if the ladies would give up their routs for the healthy amusements of the country, I will venture to say their carmine would be then as useless as their artificial nosegays.

A moralist might talk to them of the heinousness of the practice; since all deceit is criminal, and painting is no better than looking a lie. And should they urge that nobody is deceived by it, he might add, that the plea for admitting it is then at an end: since few are yet arrived at that height of French politeness, as to dress their cheeks in public, and to profess wearing vermilion as openly as powder. But I shall content myself with using an argument more likely to prevail; and such, I trust, will be the assurance, that this practice is highly disagreeable to the men. What must be the mortification, and what the disgust of the lover, who goes to bed to a bride as blooming as an angel, and finds her in the morning as wan and yellow as a corpse? For marriage soon takes off the mask; and all the resources of art, all the mysteries of the toilet, are then at an end. He that is thus wedded to a cloud instead of a Juno, may well be allowed to complain, but without relief; for this is a custom, which once admitted, so tarnishes the skin, that it is next to impossible ever to retrieve it. Let me, therefore, caution these *young beginners*, who are not yet discoloured past

redemption, to leave it off in time, and endeavour to procure and preserve by early hours that unaffected bloom, which art cannot give, and which only age or sickness can take away.

Our beauties were formerly above making use of so poor an artifice: they trusted to the lively colouring of nature, which was heightened by temperance and exercise; but our modern belles are obliged to retouch their cheeks every day, to keep them in repair. We were then as superior to the French in the assembly, as in the field: but since a trip to France has been thought a requisite in the education of our ladies as well as gentlemen, our polite females have thought fit to dress their faces as well as their heads *a la mode de Paris*. I am told, that when an English lady is at Paris, she is so surrounded with false faces, that she is herself obliged (if she would not appear singular) to put on the mask. But who would exchange the brilliancy of the diamond for the faint lustre of French paste? And for my part, I would as soon expect that an English beauty at Morocco would japan her face with lamp black, in complaisance to the sable beauties of that country. Let the French ladies whitewash and plaster their fronts, and lay on their colours with a trowel: but these daubings of art are no more to be compared to the genuine glow of a British cheek, than the coarse strokes of the painter's brush can resemble the native veins of the marble. This contrast is placed in a proper light in Mr Addison's fine epigram on Lady Manchester; which will serve to convince us of the force of undissembled beauty:

When haughty Gallia's dames, that spread
O'er their pale cheeks a lifeless red,
Beheld this beauteous stranger there,
In native charms divinely fair,
Confusion in their looks they show'd,
And with unborrow'd blushes glow'd

I think, Mr. Town, you might easily prevail on your fair readers to leave off this unnatural practice if you could once thoroughly convince them, that it impairs their beauty instead of improving it. A lady's face, like the coats in the Tail of a Tub, if left to itself, will wear well; but if you offer to load it with foreign ornaments, you destroy the original ground.

Among other matter of wonder on my first coming to town, I was much surprised at the general appearance of youth among the ladies. At present there is no distinction in their complexions between a beauty in her teens and a lady in her grand climacteric: yet at the same time I could not but take notice of the wonderful variety in the face of the same lady. I have known an olive beauty on Monday grow very ruddy and blooming on Tuesday; turn pale on Wednesday; come round to the olive hue again on Thursday; and in a word, change her complexion as often as her gown. I was amazed to find no old aunts in this town, except a few unfashionable people, whom nobody knows; the rest still continuing in the zenith of their youth and health, and falling off, like timely fruit, without any previous decay. All this was a mystery that I could not unriddle, till on being introduced to some ladies, I unluckily improved the hue of my lips at the expence of a fair one, who unthinkingly had turned her cheek; and found that my kisses were given (as is observed in the epigram), like those of Pyramus, through the wall. I then discovered, that this surprising youth and beauty was all counterfeit; and that (as Hamlet says) 'God had given them one face, and they had themselves another.'

I have mentioned the accident of my carrying off half a lady's face by a salute, that your courtly dames may learn to put on their faces a little tighter; but as for my own daughters, while such fashions prevail, they shall still remain in Yorkshire. There I

think they are pretty safe; for this unnatural fashion will hardly make its way into the country, as this vamped complexion would not stand against the rays of the sun, and would inevitably melt away in a country dance. The ladies have, indeed been always the greatest enemies to their own beauty, and seem to have a design against their own faces. At one time the whole countenance was eclipsed in a black velvet mask; at another it was blotted with patches; and at present it is crusted over with plaster of Paris. In those battered belles, who still aim at conquest, this practice is in some sort excusable; but it is surely as ridiculous in a young lady to give up beauty for paint, as it would be to draw a good set of teeth merely to fill their places with a row of ivory.

Indeed, so common is this fashion among the young as well as the old, that when I am in a group of beauties, I consider them as so many pretty pictures; looking about me with as little emotion, as I do at Hudson's; and if any thing fills me with admiration, it is the judicious arrangement of the tints and the delicate touches of the painter. Art very often seems almost to vie with nature: but my attention is too frequently diverted by considering the texture and hue of the skin beneath; and the picture fails to charm, while my thoughts are engrossed by the wood and canvas.

I am, Sir,

Your humble Servant,

RUSTICUS.

No. 47. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1754.

Hic mecum licet, hic, Juvence, quicquid

In buccam tibi venerit, loquaris.

MART.

Here, witlings, here with Macklin talk your fill,

On plays, or politics, or what you will.

It has hitherto been imagined, that though we have equalled, if not surpassed, the ancients in other

liberal arts, we have not yet been able to arrive at that height of eloquence, which was possessed in so amazing a manner by the Grecian and Roman orators. Whether this has been owing to any peculiar organization of our tongues, or whether it has proceeded from our national love of taciturnity, I shall not take upon me to determine: but I will now venture to affirm, that the present times might furnish us with a more surprising number of fine speakers, than have been set down by Tully in his treatise *De Claris Oratoribus*. Foreigners can no longer object to us, that the northern coldness of our climate has (as it were) pursed up our lips, and that we are afraid to open our mouths: the charm is at length dissolved; and our people, who before affected the gravity and silence of the Spaniards, have adopted and naturalized the volubility of speech, as well as the gay manners, of the French.

This change has been brought about by the public-spirited attempts of those elevated geniuses, who have instituted certain schools for the cultivation of eloquence in all its branches. Hence it is, that instead of languid discourses from the pulpit, several tabernacles and meeting-houses have been set up, where lay-preachers may display all the powers of oratory in sighs and groans, and emulate a Whitfield or a Wesley in all the figures of rhetoric. And not only the enthusiast has his conventicles, but even the free-thinker boasts his societies, where he may hold forth against religion in tropes, metaphors, and similes. The declamations weekly thundered out at Clare-Market, and the subtle argumentations at the Robin Hood, I have formerly celebrated: it now remains to pay my respects to the Martin Luther of the age, (as he frequently calls himself) the great orator Macklin: who, by declaiming himself, and opening a school for the disputations of others, has joined both the above plans together, and formed the

British Inquisition. Here, whatever concerns the world of taste and literature, is debated: our rakes and bloods, who had been used to frequent Covent-Garden merely for the sake of whoring and drinking, now resort thither for reason and argument; and the piazza begins to vie with the ancient portico, where Socrates disputed.

But what pleases me most in Mr. Macklin's institution is, that he has allowed the tongues of my fair countrywomen their full play. Their natural talents for oratory are so excellent and numerous, that it seems more owing to the envy than prudence of the other sex, that they should be denied the opportunity of exerting them. The remarkable tendency in our politest ladies, 'to talk, though they have nothing to say,' and the torrent of eloquence, that pours (on the most trivial occasions) from the lips of those females, called scolds, give abundant proofs of that command of words, and flow of eloquence, which so few men have been able to attain. Again, if action is the life and soul of an oration, how many advantages have the ladies in this particular? The waving of a snowy arm, artfully shaded with the enchanting slope of a double ruffle, would have twenty times the force of the stiff see-saw of a male orator: and when they come to the most animated parts of the oration, which demand uncommon warmth and agitation, we should be vanquished by the heaving breast, and all those other charms, which the modern dress is so well calculated to display.

Since the ladies are thus undeniably endued with these and many other accomplishments for oratory, that no place should hitherto have been opened for their exerting them, is almost unaccountable. The lower order of females have, indeed, long ago instituted an academy of this kind at the other end of *the town*, where oysters and eloquence are in equal

perfection ; but the politer part of the female world have hitherto had no further opportunity of exercising their abilities, than the common occasions which a new cap or petenlair, the tea or the card-table, have afforded them. I am therefore heartily glad, that a plan is at length put in execution, which will encourage their propensity to talking, and enlarge their topics of conversation : but I would more particularly recommend it to all ladies of a clamorous disposition, to attend at Macklin's : that the impetuous stream of eloquence, which, for want of another vent, has long been poured on their servants or husbands, may now be carried off by another more agreeable channel.

I could not have thought it possible, that this undertaking would have subsisted two nights, without setting all the female tongues from St. James's to Temple-Bar in motion. But the ladies have hitherto been dumb ; and female eloquence seems as unlikely to display itself in public as ever. Whether their modesty will not permit them to open their mouths in the unhallowed air of Covent-Garden, I know not : but I am rather inclined to think, that the questions proposed have not been sufficiently calculated for the female part of the assembly. They might perhaps be tempted to debate, ' whether Fanny Murray or Lady———were the properest to lead the fashion ; ' ' to what lengths a lady might proceed without the loss of her reputation ; '—or ' whether the beautifying lotion or the royal washball were the most excellent cosmetics.' It might also be expected, in complaisance to the fair sex, that the Inquisitor should now and then read a dissertation on natural and artificial beauty ; in which he might (with that softness and delicacy peculiar to himself) analyze a lady's face, and give examples of the ogle, the simper, the smile, the languish, the dimple, &c. with a word or two on the use and benefit of paint.

But these points I shall leave to Mr. Maklin's consideration: in the meantime, as it is not in my power to oblige the public with a lady's speech, I shall fill up the remainder of my paper with an oration, which my correspondent is desirous should appear in print, though he had not sufficient confidence to deliver it at the Inquisition.

QUESTION.

Whether the Stage might not be made more conducive to virtue and morality!

MR. INQUISITOR,

The ancient drama had, we know, a religious as well as political view: and was designed to inspire the audience with a reverence to the gods and a love of their country. Our own stage, upon particular occasions has been made to answer the same ends. Thus we may remember during the last rebellion, besides the loyalty of the fiddles in the orchestra, we were inspired with the detestation of the Pope and Pretender by the Nonjuror, the Jesuit Caught, Perkin Warbeck, or the Popish Impostor, and such other politico-religious dramas.

But there is a species of the drama, which has not yet been mentioned by any of the gentlemen who have spoke to the question, and which is very deficient in point of moral: I mean pantomimes. Mr. Law has been very severe on the impiety of representing heathen gods and goddesses before a truly Christian audience: and to this we may add, that Harlequin is but a wicked sort of a fellow, and is always running after the girls. For my part I have often blushed to see this impudent rake endeavouring to creep up Columbine's petticoats, and at other times patting her neck, and laying his legs upon her lap. Nobody will say, indeed, that there is much virtue and morality in these entertainments: though

it must be confessed to the honour of our neighbouring house here, that the Necromancer and the Sorcerer, after having played many unchristian pranks upon the stage, are at last fairly sent to the devil. I would therefore recommend it to our pantomime-writers, that instead of the Pantheon, or lewd comedies, they would take their subjects from some old Garland, moral ballad, or penny history book. Suppose, for example, they were to give us the story of Patient Grizzle in dumb shew: setting forth, as how a noble lord fell in love with her, as he was hunting;—and there you might have the scene of the spinning wheel, and the song of the early horn;—and as how, after many trials of her patience, which they might represent by machinery, this lord at last married her;—and then you may have a grand temple and dance. The other house have already revived the good old story of Fortunatus's wishing cap; and as they are fond of introducing little children in their entertainments, suppose they were to exhibit a pantomime of the Three Children in the Wood;—'twould be vastly pretty to see the paste-board robin-red-breast let down by wires upon the stage to cover the poor innocent babes with paper leaves. But if they must have fairies and genii, I would advise them to take their stories out of that pretty little book, called the Fairy Tales. I am sure, instead of ostriches, dogs, horses, lions, monkeys, &c. we should be full as well pleased to see the Wolf and little Red Riding-Hood; and we should laugh vastly at the adventures of Puss in Boots. I need not point out the excellent moral which would be inculcated by representations of this kind; and I am confident they would meet with the deserved applause of all the old women and children in both galleries. O.

N^o 48. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1754.

——— *Age, libertate Decembri,
Quando ita majores voluerunt, utere.*—

HOR.

Come, let us, like our jovial sires of old,
With gambols and mince-pies our Christmas hold.

AT this season of the year it has always been customary for the lower part of the world to express their gratitude to their benefactors; while some of a more elevated genius among them clothe their thoughts in a kind of holiday dress, and once in the year rise into poets. Thus the bellman bids good night to all his masters and mistresses in couplets; the news-carrier hawks his own verses; and the very lamp-lighter addresses his worthy customers in rhyme. As a servant to the public, I should be wanting in the due respect to my readers, if I also did not take this earliest opportunity of paying them the compliments of the season, and (in the phrase of their barbers, tailors, shoemakers, and other tradesmen) wish them a merry Christmas and a happy new year.

Those old-fashioned mortals, who have been accustomed to look upon this season with extraordinary devotion, I leave to con over the explanation of it in Nelson: it shall at present be my business to show the different methods of celebrating it in these kingdoms. With the generality Christmas is looked upon as a festival in the most literal sense, and held sacred by good eating and drinking. These, indeed, are the most distinguishing marks of Christmas: the revenue from the malt-tax, and the duty upon wines, &c. on account of these twelve days, has always been found to increase considerably: and it is impossible to conceive the slaughter that is made among the poultry and the hogs in different

parts of the country, to furnish the prodigious number of turkeys and chines, and collars of brawn, that travel up, as presents, to the metropolis on this occasion. The jolly cit looks upon this joyous time of feasting, with as much pleasure as on the treat of a new-elected alderman, or a lord-mayor's day. Nor can the country farmer rail more against the game-act, than many worthy citizens, who have ever since been debarred of their annual hare; while their ladies can never enough regret their loss of the opportunity of displaying their skill, in making a most excellent pudding in the belly. But these notable housewives have still the consolation of hearing their guests commend the mince-pies without meat, which we are assured were made at home, and not like the ordinary heavy things from the pastry-cook's. These good people would, indeed, look upon the absence of mince-pies as the highest violation of Christmas; and have remarked with concern the disregard that has been shewn of late years to that old English repast: for this excellent British olio is as essential to Christmas, as pancake to Shrove Tuesday, tansy to Easter, furmity to Midlent Sunday, or goose to Michaelmas day. And they think it no wonder that our finical gentry should be so loose in their principles, as well as weak in their bodies, when the solid, substantial, Protestant mince-pie has given place among them to the Roman Catholic aumlets, and the light, puffy, heterodox *pets de religieuses*.

As this season used formerly to be welcomed in with more than usual jollity in the country, it is probable that the Christmas remembrances, with which the waggons and stage-coaches are at this time loaded, first took their rise from the laudable custom of distributing provisions at this severe quarter of the year to the poor. But these presents are now seldom sent to those who are really in want of

them, but are designed as compliments to the great from their inferiors, and come chiefly from the tenant to his rich landlord, or from the rector of a fat living, as a kind of tythe, to his patron. Nor is the old hospitable English custom, of keeping open-house for the poor neighbourhood, any longer regarded. We might as soon expect to see plum-porridge fill a tureen at the ordinary at White's, as that the lord of a manor should assemble his poor tenants to make merry at the great house. The servants now swill the Christmas ale by themselves in the hall, while the squire gets drunk with his brother foxhunters in the smoking-room.

There is no rank of people so heartily rejoiced at the arrival of this joyful season, as the order of servants, journeymen, and apprentices, and the lower sort of people in general. No master or mistress is so rigid as to refuse them a holiday; and by remarkable good luck the same circumstance, which gives them an opportunity of diverting themselves, procures them money to support it, by the tax which custom has imposed upon us in the article of Christmas boxes. The butcher and the baker send their journeymen and apprentices to levy contributions on their customers, which are paid back again in the usual fees to Mr. John and Mrs. Mary. This serves the tradesman as a pretence to lengthen out his bill, and the master and mistress to lower the wages on account of the vails. The Christmas box was formerly the bounty of well-disposed people, who were willing to contribute something towards rewarding the industrious, and supplying them with necessities. But the gift is now almost demanded as a right; and our journeymen, apprentices, &c. are grown so polite, that instead of reserving their Christmas-box for its original use, their ready cash serves them only for present pocket-money; and instead of visiting their friends and relations, they commence the

fine gentlemen of the week. The sixpenny hop is crowded with ladies and gentlemen from the kitchen; the syrens of Catherine-street charm many a holiday gallant into their snares; and the play-houses are filled with beaux, wits, and critics, from Cheapside and White-Chapel. The barrows are surrounded with raw lads setting their halfpence against oranges; and the greasy cards and dirty cribbage-board employ the genteeler gamesters in every ale-house. A merry Christmas has ruined many a promising young fellow, who has been flush of money at the beginning of the week, but before the end of it has committed a robbery on the till for more.

But in the midst of this general festivity there are some so far from giving into any extraordinary merriment, that they seem more gloomy than usual, and appear with faces as dismal as the month in which Christmas is celebrated. I have heard a plodding citizen most grievously complain of the great expense of house-keeping at this season, when his own and his wife's relations claim the privilege of kindred to eat him out of house and home; then again, considering the present total decay of trade, and the great load of taxes, it is a shame, they think, that poor shopkeepers should be so fleeced and plundered, under the pretence of Christmas-boxes. But if tradesmen have any reason to murmur at Christmas, many of their customers, on the other hand, tremble at its reproach; as it is made a sanction to every petty mechanic, to break in upon their joy, and disturb a gentleman's repose at this time by bringing in his bill.

Others, who used to be very merry at this season, have within this year or two been quite disconcerted. To put them out of their old way, is to put them out of humour; they have therefore quarrelled with the almanack, and refuse to keep their Christmas according to act of parliament. My cousin Villa

informs me, that this obstinacy is very common in the country; and that many still persist in waiting, eleven days for their mirth, and defer their Christmas till the blowing of the Glastonbury thorn. In some, indeed, this cavilling with the calender has been only the result of close economy; who, by evading the expense of keeping Christmas with the rest of the world, find means to neglect it, when the general time of celebrating it is over. Many have availed themselves of this expedient: and I am acquainted with a couple, who are enraged at the New Style on another account; because it puts them to double expenses, by robbing them of the opportunity of keeping Christmas-day and their wedding-day at the same time.

As to persons of fashion, this annual carnival is worse to them than Lent, or the empty town in the middle of summer. The boisterous merriment, and awkward affectation of politeness among the vulgar, interrupts the course of their refined pleasures, and drives them out of town for the holidays. The few who remain are very much at a loss how to dispose of their time; for the theatres at this season are opened only for the reception of school-boys and apprentices, and there is no public place where a person of fashion can appear, without being surrounded with the dirty inhabitants of St. Giles's, and the brutes from the Wapping side of Westminster. These unhappy sufferers are really to be pitied; and since Christmas-day has to persons of distinction a great deal of insipidity about it, I cannot enough applaud an ingenious lady, who sent cards round to all her acquaintance, inviting them to a rout on that day; which they declared was the happiest thought in the world, because Christmas-day is so like Sunday.

No. 49. THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1753.

*Est in consilio matrona, admotaque lanis
 Emeritâ quæ cessat acu: sententia prima
 Hujus erit; post hanc ætate atque arte minores
 Censebunt: tanquam famæ discrimen agatur,
 Aut animæ tanta est quærendi curadecoris.* JUV.

Here ev'ry belle, for taste and beauty known,
 Shall meet—to fix the fashion of a gown;
 Of caps and ruffles hold the grave debate,
 As of their lives they would decide the fate.
 Life, soul, and all, would claim th' attention less,
 For life and soul is center'd all—in dress.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

CONTESTED elections and double returns being at present the general topic of discourse, a subject in which the ladies, methinks, are but little concerned, I have a scheme to propose to you in their behalf, which I doubt not but you, as their professed patron, will use your eloquence to recommend, and your authority to enforce. It has long been a matter of real concern to every well-wisher to the fair sex, that the men should be allowed the free choice of representatives, to whom they can make every real or pretended grievance known, while the women are deprived of the same privilege; when in reality they have many grievances utterly unknown and unthought of by the men, and which cannot be redressed but by a female parliament.

I do not, indeed, pretend to the honour of first projecting this scheme, since an assembly of this nature has been proposed before: but as it appears to me so necessary, I would advise that writs be immediately issued out for calling a parliament of women; which for the future should assemble every winter, and be dissolved every third year. My v

son for shortening the time of their sitting proceeds from the reflection, that full as much business will be done, at least as many speeches will be made, by women in three years, as by men in seven. To this assembly every county and city in England shall send two members; but from this privilege I would utterly exclude every borough, as we shall presently see that they can have no business to transact there. But as I would have their number at least equal to that of the other parliament, the deficiency should be supplied by the squares and great streets at the court end of the town, each of which should be represented by one of their own inhabitants. In humble imitation of the Houses of Lords and Commons, the ladies of peers (whether spiritual or temporal) should sit here in their own right, the others by election only; any woman to be qualified, whose husband, or even whose father (for I would by no means exclude the unmarried ladies) is qualified to be chosen into the other. In the same manner, whatever entitles the husband or father to vote at that election, should entitle his wife or daughter to vote at this.

Having settled this point, it now remains to adjust the subjects which they are to treat of; and these we shall find to be, indeed, of the last importance. What think you, Sir, of the rise and fall of fashions, of as much consequence to them as the rise and fall of kingdoms is to us? of the commencing a new acquaintance, equivalent to our making a new alliance? and adjusting the ceremonial of a rout or ball, as interesting as the preliminaries of a treaty or a congress? These subjects, and these alone, will sufficiently employ them every sessions; and as their judgment must be final, how delightful will it be to have bills brought in to determine how many inches of the leg or neck may lawfully be exposed, how many courtesies at a public place amount to an ac-

quaintance, and what are the precise privileges of birth or fortune, that entitle the possessors to give routs or drums, on week-days or on Sundays. Whoever should presume to transgress against these laws might be punished suitably to their offences; and be banished from public places, or be condemned to do penance in linsey-woolsey: or if any female should be convicted of immodesty, she might be outlawed; and then (as these laws would not bind the nymphs of Drury) we should easily distinguish a modest woman, as the phrase is, if not by her looks, at least by her dress and appearance; and the victorious Fanny might then be suffered to strike bold strokes without rivalry or imitation. If a man, too, should be found so grossly offending against the laws of fashion, as to refuse a member a bow at a play, or a salute at a wedding, how suitably would he be punished by being reprimanded on his knees in such an assembly, and by so fine a woman as we may suppose the speaker would be? Then, doubtless, would a grand committee sit on the affair of hoops; and were they established in their present form by proper authority, doors and boxes might be altered and enlarged accordingly. Thên should we talk as familiarly of the visit bill as of the marriage bill; and with what pleasure should we peruse the regulations of the committee of dress? Every lover of decorum would be pleased to hear, that refractory females were taken into custody by the usher of the back fan. The double return of a visit would occasion as many debates as the double return for a certain county; and at the eve of an election, how pretty would it be to see the ladies of the shire going about mounted on their white palfreys, and canvassing for votes.

Till this great purpose is attained, I see not how the visible enormities in point of dress, and failures in point of ceremony, can effectually be prevented. But then, and not before, I shall hope to see polit

ness and good breeding distinguished from formality and affectation and dresses invented that will improve, not diminish the charms of the fair, and rather become than disguise the wearers.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

TIMOTHY CANVASS.

I am much obliged to my correspondent for his letter, and heartily wish that this scheme was carried into execution. The liberties daily taken in point of dress demand proper restrictions. The ancients settled their national habit by law: but the dress of our own country is so very fluctuating, that if the great grandmothers of the present generation were to arise they would not be able to guess at their posterity from their dress, but would fancy themselves in a strange country. As these affairs fall more immediately under the cognizance of the ladies, the female world in general would soon be sensible of the advantages accruing from a female parliament; and though ladies of fashion might probably claim some peculiar liberties in dress by their privilege, it might naturally be expected that this wise assembly would at least keep the rest of the sex in order: nor suffer enormous hoops to spread themselves across the whole pavement, to the detriment of all honest men going upon business along the street; nor permit the chandler's wife to retail half-quarterns from behind the counter, in a short stomacher and without an handkerchief.

I am aware that a considerable objection may be brought against this scheme; to wit, that a female parliament (like those of the men) may be subject to corruption, and made dependent on a court. The enormous Elizabeth ruff, and the awkward Queen of Scots mob, are fatal instances of the evil influence which courts have upon fashions; and as no one can tell the power, which a British queen might

have over the councils of a female parliament, future ages might perhaps see the stays bolstered out into hump-backs, or the petticoats let down to conceal a bandy leg, from the same servile complaisance which warped the necks of Alexander's courtiers.

But though a parliament on the foregoing scheme has not yet taken place, an institution of the like nature has been contrived among the order of females who (as I mentioned in a former paper) advertise for gentlemen to play at cards with them. The reader may remember, that some time ago, an advertisement appeared in the public papers, from the Covent-Garden Society; in which it was set forth, that one of their members was voted common. This very society is composed of those agreeable young ladies, whose business it is to play at cards with those gentlemen, who have good nature and fortune sufficient to sit down contented with being losers. It is divided, like the upper and lower Houses of Parliament, into Ladies and Commons. The upper order of card-players take their seats according to the rank of those who game at high stakes with them; while the Commons are made up of the lower sort of gamblers within the hundreds of Drury and Covent-Garden. Every one is obliged to pay a certain tax out of her card-money; and the revenue arising from it is applied to the levying of hoop-petticoats, sacks, petenlairs, caps, handkerchiefs, aprons, &c. to be used out nightly according to the exigence and degree of the members. Many revolutions have happened in this society since its institution: a commoner in the space of a few weeks has been called up to the House of Ladies; and another, who at first sat as peeress, has been suddenly degraded, and voted common.

More particulars of this society have not come to my knowledge; but their design seems to be, to erect a commonwealth of themselves, and to rescue

their liberties from being invaded by those who have presumed to tyrannize over them. If this practice of playing their own cards, and shuffling for themselves, should generally prevail among all the agreeable young gamesters of Covent-Garden, I am concerned to think what will become of the venerable sisterhood of Douglas, Haddock, and Noble, as well as the fraternity of Harris, Derry, and the rest of those gentlemen, who have hitherto acted as groom-porters, and had the principal direction of the game. From such a combination it may greatly be feared, that the honourable profession of pimp will in a short time become as useless as that of a Fleet-parson.

No. 50. THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1755.

——— *Vita*

*Percipit humones odium, lucisque videndæ,
Ut sibi consiscant mærenti pectore lethum.*

LUCRET.

O deaf to nature, and to Heav'n's command !—
Against thyself to lift the murd'ring hand !
O damn'd despair !—to shun the living light,
And plunge thy guilty soul in endless night !

THE last sessions deprived us of the only surviving member of a society, which (during its short existence) was equal both in principles and practice to the Mohocks and Hell-Fire-Club of tremendous memory. This society was composed of a few broken gamesters and desperate young rakes, who threw the small remains of their bankrupt fortunes into one common stock, and thence assumed the name of the Last Guinea Club. A short life and a merry one was their favourite maxim; and they determined, when their finances should be quite exhausted, to die as they had lived, like gentlemen. Some of their members had the luck to get a reprieve by a good

run at cards, and others by snapping up a rich heiress or a dowager; while the rest, who were not cut off in the natural way by duels or the gallows, very resolutely made their *quietus* with laudanum or the pistol. The last that remained of this society had very calmly prepared for his own execution; he had cocked his pistol, deliberately placed the muzzle of it to his temple, and was just going to pull the trigger, when he bethought himself that he could employ it to better purpose upon Hounslow Heath. This brave man, however, had but a very short respite, and was obliged to suffer the ignominy of going out of the world in the vulgar way by an halter.

The enemies of play will perhaps consider those gentlemen, who boldly stake their whole fortunes at the gaming-table, in the same view with these desperadoes; and they may even go so far as to regard the polite and honourable assembly at White's as a kind of Last Guinea Club. Nothing, they will say is so fluctuating as the property of a gamester, who (when luck runs against him) throws away whole acres at every cast of the dice, and whose houses are as unsure a possession, as if they were built with cards. Many, indeed, have been reduced to their last guinea at this genteel gaming-house; but the most inveterate enemies to White's must allow, that it is but now and then, that a gamester of quality, who looks upon it as a toss-up whether there is another world, takes his chance, and dispatches himself, when the odds are against him in this.

But however free the gentlemen of White's may be from any imputation of this kind, it must be confessed, that suicide begins to prevail so generally, that it is the most gallant exploit, by which our modern heroes choose to signalize themselves; and in this, indeed, they behave with uncommon prowess. From the days of Plato down to these, a suicide has always been compared to a soldier on guard.

serting his post; but I should rather consider a set of these desperate men, who rush on certain death, as a body of troops sent out on the Forlorn Hope. They meet every face of death, however horrible, with the utmost resolution: some blow their brains out with a pistol; some expire, like Socrates, by poison; some fall, like Cato, on the point of their own swords; and others, who have lived like Nero, affect to die like Seneca, and bleed to death. The most exalted geniuses I ever remember to have heard of, were a party of reduced gamesters, who bravely resolved to pledge each other in a bowl of laudanum. I was also lately informed of a gentleman, who went among his usual companions at the gaming-table the day before he made away with himself, and coolly questioned them which they thought the easiest and genteelest method of going out of the world; for there is as much difference between a mean person and a man of quality in their manner of destroying themselves, as in their manner of living. The poor sneaking wretch, starving in a garret, tucks himself up in his list garters; a second, crost in love, drowns himself, like a blind puppy, in Rosamond's Pond; and a third cuts his throat with his own razor. But the man of fashion almost always dies by a pistol; and even the cobbler of any spirit goes off by a dose or two extraordinary of gin.

But this false notion of courage, however noble it may appear to the desperate and abandoned, in reality amounts to no more than the resolution of the highwayman, who shoots himself with his own pistol, when he finds it impossible to avoid being taken. All practicable means, therefore, should be devised to extirpate such absurd bravery, and to make it appear every way horrible, odious, contemptible, and ridiculous. From reading the public prints a foreigner might be naturally led to imagine, that we are the most lunatic people in the whole world. Al-

most every day informs us, that the coroner's inquest has sat on the body of some miserable suicide, and brought in their verdict lunacy; but it is very well known, that the inquiry has not been made into the state of mind of the deceased, but into his fortune and family. The law has indeed provided, that the deliberate self-murderer should be treated like a brute, and denied the rites of burial: but among hundreds of lunatics by purchase, I never knew this sentence executed but on one poor cobbler, who hanged himself in his own stall. A pennyless poor dog, who has not left enough to defray the funeral charges, may perhaps be excluded the church yard: but self-murder by a pistol genteelly mounted, or the Paris-hilted sword, qualifies the polite owner for a sudden death, and entitles him to a pompous burial, and a monument setting forth his virtues in Westminster-Abbey. Every man in his sober senses must wish, that the most severe laws that could possibly be contrived were enacted against suicides. This shocking bravado never did (and I am confident never will!) prevail among the more delicate and tender sex in our own nation: though history informs us that the Roman ladies were once so infatuated as to throw off the softness of their nature, and commit violence on themselves, till the madness was curbed by exposing their naked bodies in the public streets. This, I think, would afford an hint for fixing the like marks of ignominy on our male suicides; and I would have every lower wretch of this sort dragged at the cart's tail, and afterwards hung in chains at his own door, or have his quarters put up *in terrorem* in the most public places, as a rebel to his Maker. But that the suicide of quality might be treated with more respect, he should be indulged in having his wounded corpse and shattered brain lie (as it were) in state for some days; of which

dreadful spectacle we may conceive the horror from the following picture drawn by Dryden :—

The slayer of himself too saw I there ;
The gore congeal'd was clotted in his hair :
With eyes half clos'd, and mouth wide ope he lay,
And grim as when he breath'd his sullen soul away.
DRYDEN'S FABLES.

The common murderer has his skeleton preserved at Surgeon's Hall in order to deter others from being guilty of the same crime ; and I think it would not be improper to have a charnel-house set apart to receive the bones of these more unnatural self-murderers, in which monuments should be erected giving an account of their deaths, and adorned with the glorious ensigns of their rashness, the rope, the knife, the sword, or the pistol.

The cause of these frequent self-murders among us has been generally imputed to the peculiar temperature of our climate. Thus a dull day is looked upon as a natural order of execution, and Englishmen must necessarily shoot, hang, and drown themselves in November. That our spirits are in some measure influenced by the air cannot be denied ; but we are not such mere barometers, as to be driven to despair and death by the small degree of gloom, that our winter brings with it. If we have not so much sunshine as some countries in the world, we have infinitely more than many others ; and I do not hear that men dispatch themselves by dozens in Russia or Sweden, or that they are unable to keep up their spirits even in the total darkness of Greenland. Our climate exempts us from many diseases, to which other more southern nations are naturally subject ; and I can never be persuaded, that being born near the North-pole is a physical cause for self-murder.

Despair, indeed, is the natural cause of these shocking actions ; but this is commonly despair

brought on by wilful extravagance and debauchery. These first involve men in difficulties, and then death at once delivers them of their lives and their cares. For my part, when I see a young profligate wantonly squandering his fortune in bagnios or at the gaming-table, I cannot help looking on him as hastening his own death, and in a manner digging his own grave. As he is at last induced to kill himself by motives arising from his vices, I consider him as dying of some disease, which those vices naturally produce. If his extravagance has been chiefly in luxurious eating and drinking, I imagine him poisoned by his wines, or surfeited by a favourite dish; and if he has thrown away his estate in bawdy houses, I conclude him destroyed by rottenness and filthy disease.

Another principal cause of the frequency of suicide is the noble spirit of free-thinking, which has diffused itself among all ranks of people. The libertine of fashion has too refined a taste to trouble himself at all about a soul or an hereafter: but the vulgar infidel is at wonderful pains to get rid of his Bible, and labours to persuade himself out of his religion. For this purpose he attends constantly at the disputing societies, where he hears a great deal about free-will, free-agency, and predestination, till at length he is convinced that man is at liberty to do as he pleases, lays his misfortunes to the charge of Providence, and comforts himself that he was inevitably destined to be tied up in his own garters. The courage of these heroes proceeds from the same principles, whether they fall by their own hands, or those of Jack Ketch: the suicide of whatever rank looks death in the face without shrinking; as the gallant roger affects an easy unconcern under Tyburn, throws away the psalm-book, bids the cart drive off with an oath, and swings like a gentleman.

If this madness should continue to grow more and more epidemical, it will be expedient to have a

suicides distinct from the common bill of mortality, brought in yearly; in which should be set down the number of suicides, their methods of destroying themselves, and the likely causes of their doing so. In this, I believe, we should find but few martyrs to the weather; but their deaths would commonly be imputed to despair, produced by some causes similar to the following. In the little sketch of a bill of suicide underneath, I have left blanks for the date of the year, as well as for the number of self-murderers, their manner of dying, &c. which would naturally be filled up by the proper persons, if ever this scheme should be put in execution.

Bill of Suicide for the year—

Of Newmarket Races.....	Of a Tour through France and
Of Kept Mistresses	Italy.....
Of Electioneering	Of Lord Bolingbroke.....
Of Lotteries.....	Of the Robin Hood Society..
Of French Claret, French	Of an Equipage.....
Lace, French Cooks, and	Of a Dog Kennel.....
French Disease.....	Of Covent Garden.....
Of White's.....	Of Plays, Operas, Concerts,
Of Chinese Temples, &c.....	Masquerades, Routs, Drums,
Of a Country Seat.....	&c.....
Of a Town House.....	Of keeping the best Com-
Of Fortune-hunting.....	pany.....

No. 51. THURSDAY, JANUARY, 16, 1755.

Adde quod absumunt vires, peruntque labore :

Adde quod alterius sur mutu degitur ætas.

Labitur interea res, et vadimonia fiunt,

Languent officia, atque ægrotat fama vacillans.

LUCRET.

When haughty mistresses our souls enthrall,
They waste our strength, our fortune, fame, and all,
Mortgage on mortgage loads the bankrupt cull,
Who gives up wealth and honour for a trull.

SINCE pleasure is almost the only pursuit of a fine gentleman, it is very necessary, for the maintaining

his consequence and character, that he should have a girl in keeping. Intriguing with women of fashion, and debauching tradesmens' daughters, naturally happen in the common course of gallantry; but this convenient female, to fill up the intervals of business, is the principal mark of his superior taste and quality. Every priggish clerk to an attorney, or pert apprentice, can throw away his occasional guinea in Covent Garden; but the shortness of their finances will not permit them to persevere in debauchery with the air and spirit of a man of quality. The kept mistress (which those half-reprobates dare not think of) is a constant part of the retinue of a complete fine gentleman; and is, indeed, as indispensable a part of his equipage, as a French *valet de chambre*, or a four-wheeled post-chaise.

It was formerly the fashion among the ladies to keep a monkey. At that time every woman of quality thought herself obliged to follow the mode; and even the merchant's wives in the city had their fashionable pugs to play tricks and break china. A girl in keeping is as disagreeable to some of our men of pleasure, as pug was to some ladies; but they must have one to spend money and do mischief, that they may be reckoned young fellows of spirit. Hence it happens that many gentlemen maintain girls, who, in fact, are little more than their nominal mistresses; for they see them as seldom, and behave to them with as much indifference, as if they were their wives; however, as the woman in a manner bears their name, and is maintained by them, they may appear in the world with the genteel character of a keeper. I have known several gentlemen take great pains to heighten their reputation in this way; and turn off a first mistress, merely because she was not sufficiently known, for the sake of a celebrated woman of the town, a dancer, or an actress; and is always the first step of an Englishman of fast

after his arrival at Paris, to take one of the Filles d'Opera under his protection. It was but the other day, that Florio went abroad, and left his girl to roll about the town in a chariot, with an unlimited order on his banker; and almost as soon as he got to France, took a smart girl off the stage, to make as genteel a figure at Paris. In short, as a gentleman keeps running horses, goes to White's, and gets into parliament, for the name of the thing; so must he likewise have his kept mistress, because it is the fashion: and I was mightily pleased with hearing a gentleman once boast, that he lived like a man of quality—'For,' says he, 'I have a post-chaise and never ride in it; I have a wife and never see her; and I keep a mistress and never lie with her.'

But, if these sort of keepers who never care a farthing for their mistresses, are to be laughed at, those who are really fond of their dulcineas are to be pitied. The most hen-pecked husband, that ever bore the grievous yoke of a shrew, is not half so miserable, as a man who is subject to the humours and unaccountable caprice of a cunning slut, who finds him in her power. Her behaviour will continually give him new occasion of jealousy; and, perhaps, she will really dispense her favours to every rake in town, that will bid up to her price. She will smile, when she wants money; be insolent, when she does not; and in short leave no artifice untried, to plague his heart, and drain his pocket. A friend of mine used constantly to rail at the slavish condition of married men, and the tyranny of petticoat government: he therefore prudently resolved to live an uncontrouled bachelor, and for that reason pitched upon a country girl, who should serve him as a handmaid. Determining to keep her in a very snug and retired manner, he had even calculated how much she would save him in curtailing his ordinary expenses at taverns and bagnios: but this

scheme of economy did not last long; for the artful jade soon contrived 'to wind her close into his easy heart,' and inveigled him to maintain her in all the splendour and *eclat* of a first-rate lady of pleasure. He at first treated her with all the indifference of a fashionable husband: but as soon as she found herself to be entire mistress of his affections, it is surprising to think what pains she took, to bring him to the most abject compliance with all her whimsies, and to tame him to the patient thing he now is. A frown on his part would frequently cost him a brocade, and a tear from her was sure to extort a new handkerchief or an apron. Upon any slight quarrel—O she would leave him that moment:—and though the baggage had more cunning than to hazard an intrigue with any one else, she would work upon his jealousy by continually twitting him with—She knew a gentleman, who would scorn to use her so barbarously,—and she would go to him,—if she could be sure she was not with child.—This last circumstance was a *coup de reserve*, which never failed to bring about a reconciliation: nay, I have known her make great use of breeding qualms upon occasion; and things were once come to such an extremity, that she was even forced to have recourse to a sham miscarriage to prevent their separation. He has often been heard to declare, that if he ever had a child by her, it should take its chance at the Foundling Hospital. He had lately an opportunity of putting this to a trial: but the bare hinting such a barbarous design threw the lady into hysterics. However, he was determined that the babe, as soon as it was born, should be put out to nurse,—he hated the squall of children. Well! madam was brought to bed: she could not bear the dear infant out of her sight; and it would kill her not to suckle it herself. The father was therefore obliged to comply; and acquaintance caught him the other morning stirr

the pap, holding the clouts before the fire, and (in a word) dwindled into a mere nurse. Such is the transformation of this kind keeper, whose character is still more ridiculous than that of a fondlewife among husbands. The amours, indeed, of these fond souls, commonly end one of these two ways: they either find themselves deserted by their mistress, when she has effectually ruined their constitution and estate; or, after as many years cohabitation as would have tired them of a wife, they grow so doatingly fond of their whore, that, by marriage, they make her an honest woman, and perhaps a lady of quality.

The most unpardonable sort of keepers are married men, and old men. I will give the reader a short sketch of each of these characters, and leave him to judge for himself.

Cynthio, about two years ago, was married to Clarinda, one of the finest women in the world. Her temper and disposition were as agreeable as her person, and her chief endeavour was to please her husband. But Cynthio's folly and vanity soon got the better of his constancy and gratitude; and it was not six months after his marriage, before he took a girl he was formerly acquainted with into keeping. His dear Polly uses him like a dog; and he is cruel enough to revenge the ill treatment he receives from her upon his wife. He seldom visits her, but when his wench has put him out of humour; and once, though indeed unknowingly, communicated to her a filthy disease, for which he was obliged to his mistress. Yet is he still so infatuated as to doat on this vile hussy, and wishes it in his power to annul his marriage, and legitimate his bastards by Polly. Though it is palpable to every one but Cynthio, that Polly has no attraction but the name of mistress, and Clarinda no fault but being his wife.

Sir Thrifty Gripe is arrived at his grand climac-

teric, and has just taken a girl into keeping. Till very lately, the multiplication table was his rule of life, and 'a penny saved is a penny got,' was his favourite maxim. But he has suddenly deserted Wingate for Rochester, and the 'Change for Covent-Garden. Here he met with the buxom Charlotte, who at once opened his heart and his purse, and soon began to scatter his guineas in paying her debts, and supplying her fresh expenses. Her equipage is as genteel and elegant as that of a duchess; and the wise men in the alley shake their heads at Sir Thrifty as the greatest spendthrift in town. Sir Thrifty was formerly married to a merchant's daughter, who brought him a fortune of £20,000; but, after she had two sons by him, he sent her into the North of Wales to live cheap, and prevent the probable expense of more children. His sons were obliged to an uncle for education; and Sir Thrifty now scarce allows them enough to support them. His mistress and he almost always appear together at public places, where she constantly makes a jest of him, while the old dotard dangles at her elbow, like January by the side of May. Thus Sir Thrifty lives, cursed by his own sons, jilted by his mistress, and laughed at by the rest of the world.

It is very diverting to observe the shifts to which persons in middling or low life are reduced, in order to bear this new incumbrance with which they sometimes choose to load themselves. The extravagance of a girl has put many a clerk on defrauding his master, sent many a distressed gentleman's watch to the pawnbroker's, and his clothes to Monmouth Street, as well as the poor gentleman himself to the gaming-table, or perhaps to Hounslow Heath. I know a templar, who always keeps a girl for the first month after he receives his allowance; at the end of which his poverty obliges him to discard her, and live on mutton-chops and porter for the rest of the quarter.

and it was but lately, that my mercer discovered his apprentice to be concerned with two others in an association for maintaining one trull common to the whole three.

This review of one of the chief sources of extravagance, in the higher and middling walks of life, will help us in accounting for the frequent mortgages and distresses in families of fashion, and the numerous bankruptcies in trade. Here also I cannot help observing, that, in this case, the misbehaviour of the women is in a great measure to be charged to the men: for how can it be expected that a lady should take any pleasure in discharging the domestic duties of a wife, when she sees her husband's affections placed abroad. Nothing, indeed, can be advanced in vindication of loose conduct in the fair sex; but, considering our modern morals, it is surely not much to be wondered at, when the husband openly affronts his family by keeping a wench, if the wife also takes care to provide herself a gallant.

O.

N° 52. THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1755.

Quam si puellarum insereres choro.

Miré sagaces falleret hospites

Discrimen obscurum, solutis

Crinibus, ambiguoque vultu.

HOR.

In form so delicate, so soft his skin,
So fair in feature, and so smooth his chin,
Quite to unman him nothing wants but this;
Put him in coats, and he's a very Miss.

— *Non illa colo calathivæ Minervæ*

Fæmineus assueta manus, —

VIRG.

See the she-rake her softer sex disown:
The breeches more become her than the gown.

I AM persuaded that my readers will agree with me in thinking, that the writers of the following letters

ought to change clothes; since, as the case stands at present, the one seems to be a pretty miss in breeches, and the other a blood in petticoats.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

Rocks, deserts, wilds, wastes, savages, and barbarians, make up the sum total of the odious country. I am just returned from a visit there; and would not pass another three weeks in the same way to be lord of the manor.

Having received frequent invitations from Sir Sampson Five-bars, and having heard much of the beauty of his three sisters, in an evil hour I took a resolution to sacrifice this Christmas to him at his seat in Wiltshire. I flattered myself with the hopes, that the novelty and oddness of the scene would serve me at least to laugh at; and that if the rustics were not mere stocks and stones, my clothes and discourse would have taught them to talk and dress like human creatures. Need I tell you, that I was disappointed? Sir Sampson is what the country people call a hearty man: he has the shape and constitution of a porter, and is sturdy enough to encounter Broughton without mufflers; 'when he speaks, thunder breaks;' he hunts almost every morning, and takes a toast and tankard for his breakfast. You may easily imagine, that what was pleasure to him must be torture to me; and, indeed, I would as soon draw in a mill, or carry a chair for my diversion, as follow any of their horrid country amusements. But Sir Sampson, out of his abundant good-nature, insisted on lending me a gun, and showing me a day's sport of shooting. For this purpose he loaded me with a huge gun, threw a bag and pouch across my shoulders, and made me look for all the world like Robinson Crusoe. After I had followed him over three or four ploughed fields, a servant, who was

with us, hallooed out, mark ! when the baronet's gun went off so suddenly, that it threw me into a swoon, and at last I could hardly be convinced, that Sir Sampson had shot nothing but a partridge.

After this you will conclude, that I was not to be prevailed on to hunt. Once, indeed, Miss Fanny did tempt me to accompany her on a morning ride ; but even of this I heartily repented. Miss Fanny, I found, valued neither hedge nor ditch, has the strength of a char-woman, and, in short, is more like Trulla in Hudibras, or Boadicea in the play, than a woman of fashion. Unluckily, too, the horse I rode was skittish and unruly ; so that while I was scampering after Miss Fanny, a sudden start brought me to the ground. I received no hurt ; but the fall so fluttered my spirits, that Miss Fanny was obliged to take me up behind her. When we arrived at the house, I was in the utmost confusion ; for the booby-servants stood gaping and grinning at my distress, and Sir Sampson himself told me, with a laugh as horrible as Caliban's, that he would lend me one of his maids to carry me out airing every morning.

Besides these and fifty other mortifications, I could scarce get any rest during the whole time I remained there : every other morning I was constantly waked by the hungry knight, just returned from the chace and bawling for dinner. My breakfast was what they called their afternoon tea, at which I always assisted the ladies ; for I should infallibly have perished, had I staid in the hall amidst the jargon of toasts and the fumes of tobacco. I thought, indeed, my time might be much more agreeably employed in the parlour ; but even here my disappointment was grievous past expression. These fair ones, for such they were, were hale indeed and ruddy ; and having been always cooped up, like turkeys in a pen, were really no better than *belles*

sauvages, being totally ignorant of the genteel airs and languishing *delicatesse* of women of fashion. Their clothes were huddled on merely with a view to cover their nakedness; and they had no notion, that their eyes were given them for any other purpose than to see, and (what is more strange) to read, forsooth! For my part, Mr. Town, unless a woman can use her eyes to more advantage, I should as soon fall in love with my lap-dog or my monkey; and what constitutes the difference between a lady and her cookmaid, but her taste in dress? Mobs and handkerchiefs answer the end of covering, but the main purpose of dress is to reveal. I really almost begin to think, that these awkward creatures were so stupid and unaccountable, as to have no design upon me. To complete the oddity of their characters, these girls are constant at church, but never dreamed of promoting an intrigue there: employ their whole time there in praying, never heard of such things as cut fans, and are so attentive to the queer old put of a preacher, that they scarce look or listen to any one else. After service too the doctor is always taken home to dinner, and is as constant at table on Sunday as a roast sirloin and a plum-pudding.

But even with these unaccountable females, I thought I could have passed my evenings tolerably, if I could have got them to cards, which have the charming faculty of rendering all women equally agreeable. But these, I found, they were almost wholly unaccustomed to. I once, indeed, heard the dear cards mentioned, and was in hopes of something like an assembly. But what was my mortification, when, instead of seeing half a dozen card-tables, &c. set out, and whist, brag, or lansquenet going forward, I saw these strange women place themselves at an huge round table with country girls and cherry-cheek'd bumpkins, to play, according to

annual Christmas custom, at Pope Joan and Snip-snap-snorum !

It would be endless to recount the miseries I suffered in those three weeks. Even the necessities of life were denied me; and I could scarce have been more at a loss among the Hottentots. Would you think it, Sir? though this house had a family in it, and a family of females too, not a drop of Benjamin-wash, nor a dust of almond-powder could be procured there, nor indeed in all the parish; and I was forced to scrub my hands with filthy wash-ball, which so ruined their complexion, that lying in dog-skin gloves will not recover them this fortnight. Add to this, that I never could dress for want of pomatum, so that my hair was always in *dishevelle*; and I am sure I should not have been known at the *dilettanti*. At length, Sir, my snuff and salts were pretty nigh exhausted; and to add to my distress, I lost my snuff-box. These losses were irreparable there; not all the country afforded such snuff and salts as mine; I could as soon live without food as without either; and not a box could I touch but one of Deard's, and of my own choosing. So I hurried up to town, and being just recovered from the fatigue of my journey, I send you this, in hopes that my woeful experience will deter all my friends from following a chace as mad and hare-brained as any of Sir Sampson's; since it is impossible to exist a day there with tolerable ease, and neither wit nor beauty are worth one pinch, unless they are improved by a town education.

Sir, yours, &c.

DILLY DIMPLE.

My other correspondent, by the familiarity of her address, must be, I am sure, a woman of fashion.

Dear Town !

Did I know your christian name I would call you

by it, to show you at first setting out, that I know the world, and was born and bred in high life.

The design of this epistle is to express to you the uneasiness that some of us women of spirit feel at being incumbered with petticoats, and to convince you, by our way of life, that had we been men, we should have been bucks of the first head. Be assured, however, that such of us as are unmarried are strictly virtuous. We have, indeed, been accused of copying the dress of the nymphs of Drury. And can any thing be invented more becoming? Fanny, it must be owned, has taste. What so smart as a cocked hat? and who but sees the advantages of short petticoats, unless it be some squire's awkward daughter, who never yet heard of a Poloneze, and never accidentally shows her leg without blushing?

It is true, their similitude in dress now and then occasions some droll mistakes. In the park the joke has been sometimes carried so far, I have been obliged to call the sentry: and how did a young templar start and stare, when having just made an appointment with him, he saw me step into a chair adorned with coronets!

If you frequent Ranelagh, you must undoubtedly have seen or heard me there. I am always surrounded with a crowd of fellows; and my voice and laugh is sure to be the loudest, especially while Beard is singing. One is my dear lord, another my sweet colonel: and the rest I call Tom, or Dick, or Harry, as I would their footman. At the play I always enter in the first act. All the eyes of the house are turned upon me. I am quite composed. Before I am settled the act is over; and to some I nod or courtesy, with others I talk and laugh, till tain falls.

What would I give to
nous, I have a strong

masquerade. If you love me, keep it secret, and should you hear of any prank more wild and buckish than usual, conclude it to be played by me in men's clothes.

Yours as you mind me,
HARRIOT HARE-BRAIN.

No. 53. THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1755.

—————*Aconita bibuntur.*

Juv.

Drams are our bane, since poisons lurk within,
And some by cordials fall, and some by gin.

NOTHING is more natural than for the quacks of all professions to recommend their wares to those persons who are most likely to stand in need of them. Thus Mrs. Giles very properly acquaints the fair sex, that she sells her fine compound for taking off superfluous hairs at a guinea an ounce: and ladies of quality are constantly informed, where they may be furnished with the newest brocades, or the choicest variety of Chelsea China figures for deserts. It is very necessary, that the *beau monde* should be acquainted, that *Eau de Luce* may be had here in England, the same as at Paris; but I must own, I was very much surprised at seeing repeated advertisements in the papers from the 'Rich Cordial Warehouse,' introduced by an address 'to the people of fashion.' I cannot but look upon this as a libel on our persons of distinction, and I know not whether it may not be construed into *scandalum magnatum*; as it tacitly insinuates, that our Right Honourables are no better than dram-drinkers.

There is a well known story of the famous Rabelais, that having a mind to impose on the curiosity of his landlord, he filled several vials with an innocent liquor, and directed them with—Poison for the King,—Poison for the Dauphin,—Poison for

the Prime Minister, and for all the principal courtiers. The same might be said of these rich cordial liquors; which however they may recommend themselves to the people of fashion by their foreign titles and extraction, are to be considered as poisons in masquerade: and instead of the pompous names of *Eau d'Oa*, *Eau divine*, and the like, I would have labels fixed on the bottles (in imitation of Rabelais) with—Poison for my Lord Duke,—Poison for the Viscount,—Poison for the Countess.

We live, indeed, in so polite an age, that nothing goes down with us, but what is either imported from France and Italy, or dignified with a foreign appellation. Our dress must be entirely *a la mode de Paris*; and I will venture to insure great success to the Monsieur tailor, who tells us in the public papers, that he has just been to France to see the newest fashions. A dinner is not worth eating, if not served up by a French cook: our wines are of the same country; and the dram-drinkers of fashion are invited to comfort their spirits with rich cordials from *Chamerry*, *Neuilly*, and *l'Isle de Rhe*. A plain man must undoubtedly smile at the alluring names, which are given to many of these; nor is it possible to guess at their composition from their titles. The virtues, as well as the intent, of Viper Water may be well known; but who would imagine, that *Flora Granater*, or *Belle de Nuit* should be intended only to signify a dram? For my own part I should rather have taken *Marasquino* for an Italian fiddler, and have concluded that *Jacomonoodi* was no other than an Opera-singer.

But dram-drinking, however different in the phrase, is the same in practice, in every station of life; and sipping rich cordials is no less detestable, than, in the vulgar idiom, binging your eye. What signifies it, whether we muddle with *Eau de Millefleurs* or plain aniseed? or whether we fetch our drams from

the Rich Cordial Warehouse, or the Black and Still? The lady of St. James's, who paints her face with frequent applications of Coffee or Chalk Water, looks as hideous as the trollop of Giles's, who has laid on the same colours by repeated half quarterns of Gin Royal. There are many customs among the great, which are also practised by the lower sort of people; and if persons of fashion must wrap up their drams in the disguise of a variety of specious titles, in this too they are rivaled by the vulgar. Madam Gin has been christened with as many names as a German princess; every apothecary's shop will sell you Sky-blue, and every night-celler furnish you with Holland Tape, at half a yard a penny. Nor can I see the difference between Oil of Venus, Spirit of Adonis, and Paeony Amour, for the use of our quality, and what among the vulgar is called Cupid's Eye-water, Striped, naked, and Lay me down softly.

To those elegant and genteel appellations indeed, chiefly owing, that drams are not confined merely to the vulgar, but are in esteem among all ranks of people, and especially among the ladies. Many a good woman, who would start at the mention of strong waters, cannot conceive there can be any harm in a cordial. And as the fair sex are more particularly subject to a depression of spirits, it is no wonder that they should convert their apothecaries' shops into rich cordial warehouses, and procure their drams by way of physic; as the common people make gin serve for meat, drink, and clothes. The ladies perhaps may not be aware, that every time they have recourse to their Hartshorn or Lave Drops, to drive away the vapours, they in effect swallow a dram? and they may be assured, that their Colic Surfeit, and Plague Waters, are to be ranked among spirituous liquors, as well as the common stuff of the gin-shop. The College of Physicians, in

last review of the London Dispensatory, for this very reason expelled the Strong Water, generally known by the soothing name of Hysteric Water; because it was a lure to the female sex to dram it by authority, and to get tipsy *secundum artem*.

If any of my fair readers have at all given into this pernicious practice of dram-drinking, I must intreat them to leave it off betimes, before it has taken such hold of them, as they can never shake off. For the desire of drams steals upon them, and grows to be habitual, by imperceptible degrees: as those who are accustomed to take opiates, are obliged to increase the dose gradually, and at last cannot sleep without it. The following letter may serve to convince them of the deplorable situation of a lady, who covers her drinking under the pretence of mending her constitution.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

I have the misfortune to be married to a poor sickly creature, who labours under a complication of disorders, and which nothing can relieve but a continued course of strong liquors; though, poor woman! she would not else touch a dram for the world. Sometimes she is violently troubled with the tooth-ach, and then she is obliged to hold a glass of rum in her mouth, to numb the pain, at other times she is seized with a racking fit of the colic, and nothing will so soon give her ease as some right Holland's gin. She has the gout in her constitution; and whenever she feels a twitch of it, the only thing is sheer brandy to keep it from her head; but this sometimes is too cold for her, and she is forced to drive it out of her stomach with true Irish usquebaugh. She is never free from the vapours, notwithstanding she is continually drinking hartshorn and water; and ever since she miscarried, she is so hysterical in the night time,

that she never lies without a cordial-water bottle by her bedside. I have paid the apothecary above fifty-pounds for her in one year; and his bill is laced down with nothing but drops, peppermint water, and a cordial draught repeated.

Her very diet must always be made heartening, otherwise it will do her no good. Tea would make her low-spirited, except she was to qualify every dish with a large spoonful of rum. She has a glass of mountain with bitters an hour before dinner, to create an appetite; and her stomach is so poor, that when she is at table, she must force every bit down with a glass of Madeira. We usually have a tiff of punch together in the evening; but the acid would gripe her, and the water keep her awake all the night, if it was not made comfortable with more than an equal portion of spirit.

But notwithstanding the grievous complaints she hourly labours under, she is very hale: and her complexion is, to all appearance, as healthy and florid as a milk-maid's: except, indeed, that her nose and forehead are subject to red pimples, blotches, and breakings out, which the apothecary tells me are owing to a kind of phlogistic humour in her blood. For my part, considering the quantity of combustibles she continually pours down, I should imagine the fire in her stomach would kindle a flame in her countenance; and I should not wonder, if she looked as horrible, as those who hang their face over a bowl of Burnt Brandy at snap-dragon.

I am, Sir your humble servant,

T.

TIMOTHY NOGGAN.

No. 54. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1755.

Lusit amabiliter, donec jam sævus apertam HOR.
In rabiem verti cæpit jocus.———

Frolics, for men of spirit only fit,
Where rapes are jests, and murder is sheer wit.

THE noblest exploit of a man of the town, the highest proof and utmost effort of his genius and pleasantry, is the frolic. This piece of humour consists in playing the most wild and extravagant pranks that wantonness and debauchery can suggest; and is the distinguishing characteristic of the buck and blood.

These facetious gentlemen, whenever champaigne has put them in spirits, sally out, 'flown with insolence and wine,' in quest of adventures. At such a time, the more harm they do, the more they show their wit; and their frolics, like the mirth of a monkey, are made up of mischief.

The frolic formerly signified nothing more than a piece of innocent mirth and gaiety; but the modern sense of the word is much more lively and spirited. The Mohocks and the members of the Hell-Fire Club, the heroes of the last generation, were the first who introduced these elevated frolics, and struck out mighty good jokes from all kinds of violence and blasphemy. The present race of bucks commonly begin their frolic in a tavern, and end it in the round-house; and during the course of it, practise several mighty pretty pleasantries. There is a great deal of humour in what is called beating the rounds, that is, in plain English, taking a tour of the principal bawdy-houses; breaking of lamps and skirmishes with watchmen are very good jests; and the insulting any dull sober fools, that are quietly trudging about their business, or a rape on a modest women, are particu-

larly facetious. Whatever is in violation of all decency and order, is an exquisite piece of wit ; and in short, a frolic and playing the devil bear the same explanation in a modern glossary.

It is surprising how much invention there is in these exploits, and how wine inspires these gentlemen with thoughts more extraordinary and sublime, than any sober man could ever have devised. I have known a whole company start from their chairs, and begin tilting at each other merely for their diversion. Another time, these exalted geniuses have cast lots which should be thrown out of the window : and at another, make a bonfire of their clothes, and run naked into the streets. I remember a little gentleman, not above five feet high, who was resolved, merely for the sake of the frolic, to lie with the tall woman ; but the joke ended in his receiving a sound cudgelling from the hands of his Thalestris. It was no longer ago than last winter, that a party of jovial Templars set out an hour or two after midnight on a voyage to Lisbon, in order to get good Port. They took a boat at Temple Stairs, and prudently laid in by way of provisions, a cold venison pasty and two bottles of raspberry brandy, but when they imagined themselves just arrived at Gravesend, they found themselves suddenly overset in Chelsea Reach and very narrowly escaped being drowned. The most innocent frolics of these men of humour are carried on in a literary way by advertisements in the newspapers, with which they often amuse the town ; and alarm us with bottle conjurers, and persons who will jump down their own throats. Sometimes they divert themselves by imposing on their acquaintance with fictitious intrigues, and putting the modest women to the blush by describing them in the public papers. Once, I remember it was the frolic to call together all the wet nurses that wanted a place ; at another time, to summon several old women to bring

their male tabby cats, for which they were to expect a considerable price; and not long ago, by the proffer of a curacy, they drew all the poor parsons to St. Paul's coffee-house, where the bucks themselves sat in another box, to smoke their rusty wigs and brown cassocks.

But the highest frolic that can possibly be put in execution, is a genteel murder; such as running a waiter through the body, knocking an old feeble watchman's brains out with his own staff, or taking away the life of some regular scoundrel, who has not spirit enough to whore and drink like a gentleman. The noblest frolic of this kind I ever remember, happened a few years ago at a country town. While a party of bucks were making a riot at an inn, and tossing the chairs and tables and looking-glasses into the street, the landlady was indiscreet enough to come up stairs, and interrupt their merriment with her impertinent remonstrances; upon which, they immediately threw her out of the window after her own furniture. News was soon brought of the poor woman's death, and the whole company looked upon it as a very droll accident, and gave orders that she should be charged in the bill.

These wild pranks are instances of great spirit and invention: but, alas! the generality of mankind have no taste for humour. Few people care to have a sword in their ribs for the sake of the joke, or to be beat to mummy, or shot through the head, for the diversion of the good company. They sometimes imagine the jest is carried too far, and are apt to apply the words of the old fable, 'it may be sport to you, but it is death to us.' For these reasons, a set of these merry gentlemen are as terrible to the ordinary part of the world as a troop of banditti; and an affair, which has been thought very high fun in Pall Mall or Covent Garden, has been

treated in a very serious manner at Westminster Hall or the Old Bailey. Our legislature has been absurd enough to be very careful of the lives of the lowest among the people; and the counsel for an highwayman would sooner plead distress as an excuse for discharging his pistol, than mere wantonness and frolic. Nor do the governments abroad entertain a better opinion of this sort of humour: for it is but a few years since, a gentleman on his travels; who was completing a town education by the polite tour, shot a waiter through the head, but the joke was so ill received, that the gentleman was hanged within four-and-twenty hours. It would be adviseable, therefore, for these gentlemen, since the taste of the age is so incorrigible, to lay aside this high-seasoned humour. For their pistol, as it were, recoils upon themselves; and since it may produce their own deaths, it would be more prudent not to draw their wit out of their scabbards.

Our ladies of quality, who have at length adopted French manners with French fashions, and thrown off all starchness and reserve with the ruff and the fardingale, are very fond of a frolic. I have, indeed, lately observed with great pleasure, the commendable attempts of the other sex to shake off the shackles of custom; and I make no doubt but a libertine lady will soon become a very common character. If their passion for gaming continues to increase in the same proportion that it has for some time past, we shall very soon meet with abundance of sharpers in petticoats; and it will be mentioned, as a very familiar incident, that a party of female gamblers were seized by the constables at the gaming table. I am also informed, that it is grown very common among the ladies to toast pretty fellows: and that they often amuse themselves with *concerting* schemes for an excellent frolic. A frolic is indeed, the most convenient name in the world to

veil an intrigue: and it is a great pity, that husbands and fathers should ever object to it. I can see no harm in a lady's going disguised to mob it in the gallery at the play-house; and could not but smile at the pretty innocent wanton, who carried the joke so far as to accompany a strange gentleman to a bagnio; but when she came there, was surprised to find that he was fond of a frolic as well as herself, and offered her violence. But I particularly admire the spirit of that lady, who had such true relish for a frolic, as to go with her gallant to the masquerade, though she knew he had no breeches under his domino.

I most heartily congratulate the fine ladies and gentlemen of the age on the spirit with which they pursue their diversions; and I look upon a bold frolic as the peculiar privilege of a person of fashion; and ladies undoubtedly see a great deal of pleasantry in an intrigue, and mimic the dress and manners of the courtezans very happily and facetiously; while the gentlemen, among many other new fancies, have made the old blunder of the Merry Andrew appear no longer ridiculous, and are mightily pleased with the comical humours of a murder. The frolics now in vogue will probably continue to be the amusements of the polite world for a long time; but whenever the fashion is about to vary, I beg leave to propose the frolic recommended, if I remember right, to the Duke of Wharton, by Dr. Swift. 'When you are tired of your other frolics, I would have you take up the frolic of being good; and my word for it, you will find it the most agreeable frolic you ever practised in your life.'

O.

N^o 55. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1755.

—*Nil obstat. Cois tibi penè videre est
Ut nudam, ne crure malo, ne sit pede turpi:
Metiri possis oculo latus.*——

HOR.

The taper leg, slim waist, and lovely side
Nor stays nor envious petticoats shall hide;
But full in sight the tempting bosom swell,
While bucks with wonder view the naked belle.

THERE once prevailed among us a sect called the Adamites, whose doctrine, like that of our present Moravians, was calculated to comfort the flesh as well as the spirit; and many things, generally accounted indecent and immodest, were with them regarded as principles of religion. The chief article maintained by this sect was, that it was proper, like our great forefather Adam, to go naked; and the proselytes to this faith came abroad in the public streets in open day-light without any clothing. But this primitive simplicity did not agree with the notions of those degenerate days; and the Adamites were looked upon as an intolerable nuisance. Their religion, like all others, was soon attended with persecution; and some of the converts were dragged naked at the cart's tail, some set in the stocks, and others sent to Bridewell.

Since that remarkable period the male part of our species have been decently covered; but the female world has made several bold attempts to throw off the incumbrance of clothes. Caps, handkerchiefs, tuckers, and modesty-pieces, have been long discarded; and the ladies have continued every year to shed some other part of their dress as useless and unornamental. But these are only half assertions of the female rights and natural liberty in comparison to the project, which, it is thought, will be ripe for

execution by summer. A set of ladies of the first fashion have agreed to found a sect of—EVITES—who are to appear in public with no other covering than the original fig-leaf. The primitive simplicity of appearance will be restored; and though some may be censorious enough to imagine, that their confidence arises from very different principles, it may very justly be said of our ladies of quality, as of our first parents before the fall, ‘They are naked, and are not ashamed.’ My country readers, and all those who live at a distance from the polite world may perhaps look upon this scheme as merely fantastical and imaginary; but nothing is more true. The milliners are at this time all very busy in making up artificial fig-leaves, and adorning them according to the different fancies of the wearers. There is more taste displayed in contriving an elegant fig-leaf, than has hitherto been exerted in forming a genteel swordknot. Some have bunches of the gayest coloured ribands dangling loosely from the stalk, others tassels of gold and silver lace, and a few, designed for ladies of the highest distinction, bunches of diamonds. This and the pompon, which it is said has been lately worn merely as a type of a fig-leaf, will make up the common dress of the whole female world: but if ever the weather should be too severe for the ladies to appear (as Bayes expresses it) *in puris naturalibus*, they are to wear flesh-coloured silks with pompons and fig-leaves as usual.

There are perhaps persons who, as they still retain some of the leaven of decency in their composition, will be startled at this project. I maintain, however, that it does not appear to me in the least extraordinary or surprising: considering the present dress of our women of there remains no further step to be taken towards absolute nakedness. The stays and petticoats have been so unmercifully pruned and cut as

to discover latent beauties, that if those of the present mode were to fall into the hands of our distant posterity, they would conclude, that the present race of women must have been a generation of pigmies; for they could never possibly conceive, that they were of common size, and wore by way of dress any garments so little calculated either for use or ornament. If one might judge by appearances, the little modesty that is left in the polite world seems to be among the men; and one is almost tempted to look for the rakes and persons of intrigue in the other sex. I was present a few nights ago at the representation of the Chances; and when I looked round the boxes, and observed the loose dress of all the ladies, and the great relish with which they received the high-seasoned jests in that comedy, I was almost apprehensive, that the old story of the outrage of the Romans on the Sabine women would be inverted, and that the ladies would rise up and commit a rape on the men.

But notwithstanding all that may be said against this project for establishing nakedness, it is not without example. Among the Hottentots, a very wise and polite nation, the ladies at this day go quite naked, except a loose mantle thrown over their shoulders, and a short apron before instead of a fig-leaf. It is also well known, that the Spartans allowed their unmarried women to wear a sort of loose robe, which at every motion discovered their charms through several openings contrived for that purpose. There would certainly be no harm in extending this liberty to the whole sex; and I am not in the least inclined to listen to the malignant insinuations, that when a married woman endeavours to look particularly tempting, it is not merely to please her husband, but to captivate a gallant. It may, perhaps, be further objected, that our northern climate is too cold to strip in; but this little inconvenience is am-

ply compensated, by the security the ladies will create to themselves by taking such extraordinary liberties, and carrying matters so very far, that it will be indecent even to reprehend them.

There is, however, a very large part of the sex, for whom I am greatly concerned on this occasion. I mean the old and the ugly. Whatever the belles may get by this fashion, these poor ladies will be great sufferers. Their faces are already more than is agreeable to be shown; but if they expose sickly skins, furrowed and pursed up like a washerwoman's fingers, the sight will become too disgusting. During the present mode I have observed, that the display of a yellow neck or clumsy leg has created but few admirers: and it is reasonable to conclude, that when the new fashion begins to prevail universally, although our men of pleasure will be glad to see the young and beautiful ladies, whom they would desire to take into their arms, stripping as fast as possible, yet they are not so fond of primitive and original simplicity, as to be captivated by a lady, who has none of the charms of Eve, except her nakedness.

Some persons of more than ordinary penetration will be apt to look on this project in a political light, and consider it as a scheme to counter-work the marriage-act. But as the chief ladies who concerted it are already provided with husbands, and are known to be very well affected to the government, this does not appear probable. It is more likely to be an artifice of the beauties to make their superiority incontestable, by drawing in the dowdies of the sex to suffer by such an injurious contrast. However this may be, it is very certain, that the most lovely of the sex are about to employ the whole art of their charms against us, and indeed seem to shoot us flying. On this occasion I hoped, that the practice of painting, so very fashionable, will be entirely l

whoever incrusts herself in paint can never be allowed to be naked; and it is surely more elegant for a lady to be covered even with silk and linen, than to be daubed, like an old wall, with plaster and rough-cast.

After this account of the scheme of our modish females now in agitation, which the reader may depend upon as genuine, it only remains to let him know how I came by my intelligence. The parliament of women, lately proposed, is now actually sitting. Upon their first meeting, after the preliminaries were adjusted, the whole house naturally resolved itself into a committee on the affairs of dress. The fig-leaf bill, the purport of which is contained in this paper, was brought in by a noble Countess, and occasioned some very warm debates. Two ladies in particular made several remarkable speeches on this occasion: but they were both imagined to speak, like our male patriots, more for their own private interest than for the good of the public. For one of these ladies, who insisted very earnestly on the decency of some sort of covering, and has a very beautiful face, is shrewdly suspected not to be so much above all rivalry in the turn and proportion of her limbs: and the other, who was impatient to be undressed with all expedition, was thought to be too much influenced by her known partiality to a favourite mole, which now lies out of sight. The bill, however, was passed by a considerable majority, and is intended to be put in force by Midsummer day next ensuing.

W.

N^o 56. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1755.

*Necte tribus nodis ternos, Amarylli, colores :
Necte, Amarylli, modò, et Veneris, dic, vincula necto.
Ducite ab urbe domum, mea carmina, ducite Daphnis.
Limus ut hic durescit, et hæc at cera liquescit,
Uno eodemque igni ; sic nostro Daphnis amore.*

VIRGIL

Three colours weave in three-fold knots, and cry,
' In three-fold bond this true-love's knot I tie.'
As the same fire makes hard this cake of clay,
In which this waxen image melts away,
Thus, God of love, be my true shepherd's breast
Soft to my flame, but hard to all the rest.
Ye songs, spells, philters, amulets, and charms,
Bring, quickly bring my Daphnis to my arms.

THE idle superstitions of the vulgar are no where so conspicuous as in the affairs of love. When a raw girl's brain is once turned with a sweetheart, she converts every trifling accident of her life into a good or bad omen, and makes every thing conspire to strengthen her in so pleasing a delusion. Virgil represents Dido, as soon as she has contracted her fatal passion for Æneas, as going to the priests to have her fortune told. In like manner the lovesick girl runs to the cunning-man, or crosses the gipsy's hand with her last sixpence, to know when she shall be married, how many children she shall have, and whether she shall be happy with her husband. She also consults the cards, and finds out her lover in the Knave of Hearts. She learns how to interpret dreams, and every night furnishes her with meditations for the next day. If she happens to bring out any thing in conversation which another person was about to say, she comforts herself that she shall be married first; and if she tumbles as she is running up stairs, imagines she shall go to church with her sweetheart before the week is at an end. But if

the course of their amour she gives the dear man her hair wove in a true lover's knot, or breaks a crooked ninepence with him, she thinks herself assured of his inviolable fidelity.

It would puzzle the most profound antiquary to discover, what could give birth to the strange notions cherished by fond nymphs and swains. The god of love has more superstitious votaries, and is worshipped with more unaccountable rites than any fabulous deity whatever. Nothing, indeed, is so whimsical as the imagination of a person in love. The dying shepherd carves the name of his mistress on the trees, while the fond maid knits him a pair of garters with an amorous posy: and both look on what they do as a kind of charm to secure the affection of the other. A lover will rejoice to give his mistress a bracelet or a top-knot, and she perhaps will take pleasure in working him a pair of ruffles. These they will regard as the soft bonds of love; but neither would on any account run the risk of cutting love by giving or receiving such a present as a knife or a pair of scissors. But to wear the picture of the beloved object constantly near the heart, is universally accounted a most excellent and never-failing preservative of affection.

Some few years ago there was publicly advertised, among the other extraordinary medicines whose wonderful qualities are daily related in the last page of our newspapers, a most efficacious love-powder; by which a despairing lover might create affection in the bosom of the most cruel mistress. Lovers have, indeed, always been fond of enchantment. Shakspeare has represented Othello as accused of winning his Desdemona by 'conjuration and mighty magic;' and Theocritus and Virgil have both introduced women into their pastorals, using charms and incantations to recover the affections of their sweethearts. In a word, Talismans, Genii, Witches, Fairies, and

all the instruments of magic and enchantment were first discovered by lovers, and employed in the business of love.

But I never had a thorough insight into all this amorous sorcery till I received the following letter, which was sent me from the country a day or two after Valentine's day; and I make no doubt, but all true lovers most religiously performed the previous rites mentioned by my correspondent.

TO MR. TOWN.

Dear Sir,

Feb. 17, 1755.

You must know I am in love with a very clever man, a Londoner; and as I want to know whether it is my fortune to have him, I have tried all the tricks I can hear of for that purpose. I have seen him several times in coffee-grounds with a sword by his side; and he was once at the bottom of a tea-cup in a coach and six, with two footmen behind it. I got up last May morning, and went into the fields to hear the cuckoo; and when I pulled off my left shoe, I found a hair in it exactly the same colour with his. But I shall never forget what I did last Midsummer Eve. I and my two sisters tried the Dumb Cake together: you must know, two must make it, two bake it, two break it, and the third put it under each of their pillows (but you must not speak a word all the time) and then you will dream of the man you are to have. This we did; and to be sure I did nothing all night but dream of Mr. Blossom. The same night, exactly at twelve o'clock, I sowed hemp-seed in our back yard, and said to myself, 'Hemp-seed I sow, Hemp-seed I hoe, and he that is my true love come after me and mow.' Will you believe me? I looked back, and saw him behind me, as plain as eyes could see him. After that, I took a clean shift, and turned it, and hung it upon the back of a chair; and very likely my sweetheart

would have come and turned it right again (for I heard his step) but I was frightened, and could not help speaking, which broke the charm. I likewise stuck up two Midsummer-men, one for myself and one for him. Now if his had died away, we should never have come together: but I assure you his blowed and turned to mine. Our maid Betty tells me, that if I go backwards without speaking a word into the garden upon Midsummer Eve, and gather a rose, and keep it in a clean sheet of paper, without looking at it till Christmas-day, it will be as fresh as in June; and if I then stick it in my bosom, he that is to be my husband will come and take it out. If I am not married before the time come about again, I will certainly do it; and only mind if Mr. Blossom is not the man.

I have tried a great many other fancies, and they have all turned out right. Whenever I go to lie in a strange bed, I always tie my garter nine times round the bed-post, and knit nine knots in it, and say to myself, 'This knot I knit, this knot I tie, to see my love as he goes by, in his apparel and array, as he walks in every day.' I did so last holidays at my uncle's, and to be sure I saw Mr. Blossom draw my curtains, and tuck up my clothes at my bed's feet. Cousin Debby was married a little while ago, and she sent me a piece of Bride-Cake to put under my pillow; and I had the sweetest dream—I thought we were going to be married together. I have, many is the time, taken great pains to pare an apple whole, and afterwards flung the peel over my head; and it always falls in the shape of the first letter of his surname or christian name. I am sure Mr. Blossom loves me, because I stuck two of the kernels upon my forehead, while I thought upon him and the lubberly squire my papa wants me to have: Mr. Blossom's kernel stuck on, but the other dropt off directly.

Last Friday, Mr. Town, was Valentine's day; and I'll tell you what I did the night before. I got five bay-leaves, and pinned four of them to the four corners of my pillow, and the fifth to the middle; and then, if I dreamt of my sweetheart, Betty said we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure, I boiled an egg hard, and took out the yolk, and filled it up with salt; and when I went to bed, eat it shell and all, without speaking or drinking after it, and this was to have the same effect with the bay-leaves. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper, and rolled them up in clay, and put them into water; and the first that rose up was to be our Valentine. Would you think it? Mr. Blossom was my man; and I lay a-bed and shut my eyes all the morning, till he came to our house; for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world.

Dear Mr. Town, if you know any other ways to try our fortune by, do put them in your paper. My mamma laughs at us, and says there is nothing in them; but I am sure there is, for several misses at our boarding-school have tried them, and they have all happened true: and I am sure my own sister Hetty, who died just before Christmas, stood in the church-porch last Midsummer Eve to see all that were to die that year in our parish; and she saw her own apparition.

Your humble Servant,
ARABELLA WHIMSEY.

N^o 57. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1755.

Dulce Sodalitium! ————— *MARTIAL.*

Now this is Worshipful Society! —————

SHAKESPEARE.

THERE is no phrase in the whole vocabulary of modern conversation, which has a more vague signifi-

cation than the words 'Good Company.' People of fashion modestly explain it to mean only themselves; and, like the old Romans, look on all others as Barbarians. Thus a star or a riband, a title or a place, denotes good company; and a man rises in the esteem of the polite circle according to his rank or his rent-roll. This way of reasoning is so well known and so generally adopted, that we are not surprised to hear polite persons complain, at their return from the play, that the house was very much crowded, but that there was no company: though, indeed, I could not help smiling at a lady's saying she preferred St. James's Church to St. George's, because the pews were commonly filled with better company.

I propose at present to consider this comprehensive term, only as it respects a society of friends, who meet in order to pass their time in an agreeable manner. To do this the more effectually, I shall take a cursory view of the several methods now in vogue, by which a set of acquaintance endeavour to amuse each other. The reader will here meet with some very extraordinary inventions for this purpose; and when he has fixed his choice, may try to introduce himself into that company he likes best.

There is a great demand for wit and humour in some parts of this metropolis. Among many, he is reckoned the best company, who can enliven his conversation with strokes of facetiousness, and (in Shakspeare's words) 'set the table in a roar.' But as wit and humour do not always fall to the share of those who aim at shining in conversation, our jokers and witlings have wisely devised several mechanical ways of gaining that end. I know one, who is thought a very facetious fellow by the club of which he is a member, because, every night, as soon as the clock strikes twelve, he begins to crow like a

cock. Another is accounted a man of immense humour, for entertaining his friends with a burlesque hornpipe; and a third has the reputation of being excellent company by singing a song, and at the same time playing the tune upon the table with his knuckles and elbows. Mimicry is in these societies an indispensable requisite in a good companion. Imitations of the actors and other well known characters are very much admired; to which they have given the appellation of taking off. But the mimic is by no means limited to an imitation of the human species; for an exact representation of the brute creation will procure him infinite applause. Very many of these wits may be met with in different quarters of the town; and it is but a week ago, since I was invited to pass the evening with a society, which, after a display of their several talents, I found to consist of a dog, a cat, a monkey, an ass, and a couple of dancing bears.

I cannot help looking with some veneration on the wit exerted in societies of this sort, since it has the extraordinary quality of never creating either disgust or satiety. They assemble every night, tell the same stories, repeat the same jokes, sing the same songs; and they are every night attended with the same applause and merriment. Considering how much their wit is used, it is surprising that it should not be worn out. Sometimes, however, one of the society makes a new acquisition, which is immediately thrown into the common stock of humour, and constantly displayed as part of the entertainment of the evening. A gentleman of this cast lately shewed me with great joy the postscript of a letter, in which his correspondent promised him huge fun the next time he should see him, for he had got two new stories, and three or four excellent songs from one of the actors.

These are certainly very agreeable methods

passing the evening, and must please all persons, who have any relish for wit and humour. But these powers of entertaining are not every where the standard of good company. There are places in which he is the best company, who drinks most. A boon companion lays it down as a rule, that 'talking spoils conversation.' A bumper is his argument; and his first care is to promote a brisk circulation of the bottle. He shews his esteem for an absent friend by toasting him in a bumper extraordinary; and is frequently so good and loyal a subject, as to drink his majesty's health in half-pints. If he is desired to sing a catch, he still keeps the main point in view, and gives a song wrote in so ingenious a style, that it obliges the company to toss off a glass at the end of every stanza. If he talks, it is of 'healths five fathom deep,' or a late hard bout with another set of jolly fellows; and he takes care, by a quick round of toasts, to supply the want of other conversation.

I have ever thought the invention of toasts very useful and ingenious. They at once promote hard drinking, and serve as a kind of memorial of every glass that has been drank: they also furnish those with conversation, who have nothing to say; or at least, by banishing all other topics, put the whole company on a level. Besides all this, three or four rounds of toasts, where many are met together, must unavoidably lift them all into good company. These are no small advantages to society; not to mention the wit and morality contained in many toasts.

Toasts are doubtless very useful and entertaining; but the wisest institution ever made in drinking societies, is the custom of appointing what is called an absolute toast master. The gentleman invested with this dignity is created king of the company; and, like other absolute monarchs, he commonly makes great use of his power. It is parti-

cularly his office to name the toast, to observe that every man duly tosses off his bumper, and is in every respect good company. He is also to correct all misdemeanors, and commonly punishes an offender by sconcing him a bumper: that is, in the language of hard drinkers, not unmercifully denying him his due glass, but obliging him to add another to it of perhaps double the quantity. For offences of a very heinous nature, the transgressor is offered a decanter of water, or a tankard of small beer. The privilege of inflicting a bumper is exerted almost every moment; for there is hardly any sort of behaviour, which does not produce this punishment. I have known a man sconced for drinking, for not drinking, for singing, for talking, for being silent, and at length sconced dead drunk, and made very good company.

But none of these qualifications above-mentioned constitute good company in the genteel part of the world. Polite assemblies neither aim at wit and humour, nor make the least pretence to cultivate society. Their whole evenings are consumed at the card-table, without the least attempt at any other conversation, but the usual altercations of partners between the deals. Whist has destroyed conversation, spoiled society, and ‘murdered sleep.’ This kind of good company is as ridiculous, and more insipid, than either the society of wittlings or hard drinkers. Tossing off bumpers is as rational, and an employment infinitely more joyous, than shuffling a pack of cards a whole night: and puns, jokes, and mimicry, however stale and repeated, furnish the company with conversation of as much use and variety, as the odd trick and four by honours.

Such are the agreeable evenings passed at White’s, and the other coffee-houses about St. James’s. Such is the happiness of assemblies, routs, drums, and

hurricanes ; and without gaming, what insipid things are even masquerades and ridottos ! At such meetings the man who is good company, plays the game very well, knows more cases than are in Hoyle, and often possesses some particular qualifications, which would be no great recommendation to him any where else. Instead of meeting together, like other companies, with a desire of mutual delight, they sit down with a design upon the pockets of each other ; though, indeed, it is no wonder, when one has stripped another of two or three thousand pounds, if the successful gamester thinks the person he has fleeced very good company.

By what has been said, it appears that the notion of good company excludes all useful conversation : which, in either of the above-mentioned societies, would undoubtedly be despised as stupid and pedantic. The witlings have too lively a genius, and too warm an imagination, to admit it. The boon companions can join nothing but love to a bottle : and among gamesters, it would, like sleep, be mere loss of time, and hinderance of business. Yet an accomplished member of either of these societies is called good company ; which is just as proper an expression, as, according to Serjeant Kite, Carolus is good Latin for Queen Anne, or a stout beating. But a set of people, who assemble for no other purpose than to game, have, in particular, so very bad a title to the denomination of good company, that they appear to me to be the very worst.

O.

No. 58. THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1755.

Quicumque impudicus, adulter, ganeo, quique alienum æs grande conflaverat, quo flagitium aut facinus redimeret; præterà, omnes, undique parricidæ, sacrilegi, convicti judiciis, aut pro factis judicium timentes; had hoc, quòs manus atque lingua perjurio et sanguine civili alebat; postremò, omnes, quos flagitium, egestas, conscius animus exogitabat.

SALLUST.

Would you, like Catiline's, an army choose,
Go ransack White's, the taverns, and the stews;
Press every buck and blood renown'd for drinking,
For wenching, gambling, fighting, and free-thinking.

A MISFORTUNE, which happened to me the other day, sufficiently convinced me of the inconveniences arising from the indiscriminate power lodged in our press-gangs; who pay no more regard to those, who plead protection from the badge of literature, than a bailiff's follower. I would not have the reader think, that I was pressed myself:—but my Devil (that is, the messenger of the printing house) was carried off, as he was going with the copy of a Connoisseur to press. Learning appears to me of so much importance, that (in my opinion) the persons of the lowest retainers to it, should be sacred from molestation: and it gives me concern, though a very loyal subject, that even a ballad-singer, or the hawker of bloody news, should be interrupted in their literary vocations. I have in vain endeavoured to recover my manuscript again: for, though I cannot but think any one of my papers of almost as much consequence to the nation as the fitting out a fleet, the ignorant sailors were so regardless of its inestimable contents, that after much inquiry I detected them (with my Devil in conjunction) lighting their pipes with it, at a low alehouse by Puddle-Dock.

This irretrievable loss to the public, as well as

myself, led me to consider, whether some other method might not be thought of, to raise sufficient forces for the fleet and army, without disturbing poor labourers and honest mechanics in their peaceful occupations. I have at length with great pains and expence of thought, hit upon a scheme, which will effectually answer that end: and without further preface shall lay it before the public.

I would propose, that every useless member of the community should be made of service to his country, by being obliged to climb the ropes or carry a musket; and every detrimental one should be prevented from injuring his fellow-subjects, and sent to annoy the common enemy. To begin with the country. There is no occasion to rob the fields of their husband-men or fetch our soldiers, as the Romans took their dictator, from the plough. It is well known, that every county can supply us with numerous recruits, if we were to raise them out of that idle body called country Squires: many of whom are born only for the destruction of game, and disturbance of their neighbours. They are mere vegetables, which grow up and rot on the same spot of ground: except a few perhaps, which are transplanted into the Parliament House. Their whole life is hurried away in scampering after foxes, leaping five-bar gates, trampling upon the farmers' corn, and swilling October. As they are by their profession excellent marksmen, and have been used to carry a gun, they might employ their powder to more purpose in fetching down a Frenchman than a pheasant: and most of them might be incorporated among the cavalry, or formed into light-bodied troops and mounted on their own hunters. They might also be of great use in marauding, or getting in forage; and if they would follow an enemy with the same alacrity and defiance of danger, as they follow a fox, they might do prodigious on in a pursuit.

The greatest danger would be, that if a fox should perchance cross them in their march, they would be tempted to run from their colours for the sake of a chase; and we should have them all desert, or (in the language of fox hunters) gone away.

If the country is infested with these useless and obnoxious animals, called Squires, this metropolis is no less over-run with a set of idle and mischievous creatures, which we may call town Squires. We might soon levy a very numerous army, were we to enlist into it every vagrant about town, who, not having any lawful calling from thence takes upon himself the title of gentleman, and adds an Esq. to his name. A very large corps too might be formed from the Students at the Inns of Court, who, under the pretence of following the law, receive as it were a sanction for doing nothing at all. With these the several tribes of play-house and coffee-house Critics and that collective body of them called the Town, may be allowed to rank: and though no great exploits can be expected from these invalids, yet (as they are of no other use whatever) they may at least serve in the army, like Falstaff's men as 'food for powder.'

But a very formidable troop might be composed of that part of them, distinguished by the name of Bloods. The fury of their assaults on drawers and watchmen, and the spirit displayed in storming a bagnio, would be of infinite service in the field of battle. But I would recommend it to the general to have them strictly disciplined; lest they should shoot some of their own comrades, or perhaps run away, merely for the sake of the joke. Under proper regulations such valiant gentlemen would certainly be of use. I had lately some thoughts of recommending to the justices to list the bloods among those brave, resolute fellows employed as thief-takers. But they may now serve nobler purposes in the army.

and what may we not expect from such intrepid heroes, who, for want of opportunity to exert their prowess in warlike skirmishes abroad, have been obliged to give vent to their courage by breaking the peace at home?

Every one will agree with me, that those men of honour, who make fighting their business, and cannot let their swords rest quietly in their scabbards, should be obliged to draw them in the service of his Majesty. What might we not expect from these furious Drawcansirs, if, instead of cutting one another's throats, their skill in arms was properly turned against the enemy! A very little discipline would make them admirable soldiers: for (as Mercutio says) they are already 'the very butchers of a silk button.' I have known one of these duellists, to keep his hand in, employ himself every morning in thrusting at a bit of paper stuck against the wainscot; and I have heard another boast, that he could snuff a candle with his pistol. These gentlemen are, therefore, very fit to be employed in close engagements: but it will be necessary to keep them in continual action; for otherwise they would breed a kind of a civil war among themselves, and, rather than not fight at all, turn their weapons upon one another.

Several Irish brigades, not inferior to those of the same country in the service of the French king, may be formed out of those able-bodied men, which are called fortune-hunters. The attacks of these dauntless heroes have, indeed, been chiefly levelled at the other sex: but employment may be found for these amorous knight-errants, suitable to their known firmness and intrepidity; particularly in taking places by storm, where there is a necessity for ravishing virgins and committing outrages upon the women.

But among the many useless members of society,

there are none so unprofitable as the fraternity of gamesters. I therefore think, that their time would be much better employed in handling a musket, than in shuffling a pack of cards, or shaking the dice box. As to the sharpers, it is a pity that the same dexterity which enables them to palm an ace or cog a die, is not used by them in going through the manual exercise in the military way. These latter might, indeed, be employed as marines, or stationed in the West Indies; as many of them have already crossed the seas, and are perfectly well acquainted with the plantations.

The last proposal which I have to make on this subject, is to take the whole body of Free-thinkers into the service. For this purpose I would impress all the members of the Robin Hood Society; and, in consideration of his great merit, I would further advise, that the Clare-Market Orator should be made Chaplain to the regiment. One of the favourite tenets of a Free-thinker is, that all men are in a natural state of warfare with each other: nothing, therefore, is so proper for him, as to be actually engaged in war. As he has no squemish notions about what will become of him hereafter, he can have no fears about death; I would, therefore, always have the Free-thinkers put upon the most dangerous exploits, exposed to the greatest heat of battle, and sent upon the forlorn hope. For since they confess that they are born into the world for no end whatever, and that they shall be nothing after death, it is but justice that they should be annihilated for the good of their country.

W.

No. 59. THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1755.

———*Monstra evenerunt mihi!*
Introut in Ædes ater alienas canis!
Anguis per impluvium decedit de tegulis!
Gallina cecinet!———

TER.

What unlucky prodigies have befallen us? A strange black dog came into the house! A snake fell from the tiles through the sky-light! A hen crowed!

MR. VILLAGE TO MR. TOWN.

Dear Cousin,

March 3, 1755.

I was greatly entertained with your late reflections on the several branches of magic employed in the affairs of love. I have myself been very lately among the seers of visions and dreamers of dreams; and hope you will not be displeased at an account of portents and prognostics full as extravagant, though they are not all owing to the same cause, as those of your correspondent Miss Arabella Whimsey. You must know, Cousin, that I am just returned from a visit of a fortnight to an old aunt in the North, where I was mightily diverted with the traditional superstitions which are most religiously preserved in the family, as they have been delivered down (time out of mind) from their sagacious grandmothers.

When I arrived, I found the mistress of the house very busily employed with her two daughters in nailing a horse-shoe to the threshold of the door. This, they told me, was to guard against the spiteful designs of an old woman, who was a witch, and had threatened to do the family a mischief, because one of my young cousins laid two straws across, to see if the old hag could walk over them. The young lady herself assured me, that she had several times heard Goody Cripple muttering to herself; and to be sure she was saying the Lord's prayer backwards. Besides the old woman had very often asked them

for a pin : but they took care never to give her any thing that was sharp, because she should not bewitch them. They afterwards told me many other particulars of this kind, the same as are mentioned with infinite humour by the Spectator ; and to confirm them, they assured me, that the eldest miss, when she was little, used to have fits, till the mother flung a knife at another old witch, (whom the devil had carried off in a high wind) and fetch blood from her.

When I was to go to bed, my aunt made a thousand apologies for not putting me in the best room in the house ; which (she said) had never been laid in, since the death of an old washer-woman, who walked every night, and haunted that room in particular. They fancied that the old woman had hid money somewhere, and could not rest till she had told somebody ; and my cousin assured me, that she might have had it all to herself ; for the spirit came one night to her bed-side and wanted to tell her, but she had not courage to speak to it. I learned also, that they had a footman once, who hanged himself for love : and he walked for a great while, till they got the parson to lay him in the Red Sea.

I had not been here long, when an accident happened, which very much alarmed the whole family : Towzer one night howled most terribly ; which was a sure sign, that somebody belonging to them would die. The youngest Miss declared, that she had heard the hen crow that morning ; which was another fatal prognostic. They told me, that just before uncle died, Towzer howled so for several nights together, that they could not quiet him : and my aunt heard the death-watch tick as plainly, as if there had been a clock in the room : the maid too, who sat up with him, heard a bell toll at the top of the stairs, the very moment the breath went out of his body. During this discourse, I over-heard one of my cou-

sins whisper the other, that she was afraid their mamma would not live long; for she smelt an ugly smell like a dead carcass. They had a dairy maid, who died the very week after an hearse had stopped at their door in its way to church: and the eldest miss, when she was but thirteen, saw her own brother's ghost, (who was gone to the West Indies) walking in the garden; and to be sure, nine months after, they had an account, that he died on board the ship, the very same day, and hour of the day, that miss saw his apparition.

I need not mention to you the common incidents which were accounted by them no less prophetic. If a cinder popped from the fire, they were in haste to examine whether it was a purse or a coffin. They were aware of my coming long before I arrived, because they had seen a stranger on the grate. The youngest Miss will let nobody use the poker but herself; because, when she stirs the fire it always burns bright, which is a sign she will have a bright husband; and she is no less sure of a good one, because she generally has ill luck at cards. Nor is the candle less oracular than the fire: for the squire of the parish came one night to pay them a visit, when the tallow winding-sheet pointed towards him; and he broke his neck soon after in a fox chase. My aunt one night observed with great pleasure a letter in the candle; and she hoped it would be from her son in London. We knew when a spirit was in the room, by the candle burning blue: but poor cousin Nancy was ready to cry one time, when she snuffed it out, and could not blow it in again, though her sister did it at a whiff, and consequently triumphed in her superior virtue.

We had no occasion for an almanack or the weather-glass, to let us know whether it would rain or shine. One evening I proposed to ride out with my cousins the next day to see a gentleman's house in

the neighbourhood; but my aunt assured us it would be wet, she knew very well from the shooting of her corn. Besides, there was a great spider crawling up the chimney, and the blackbird in the kitchen began to sing: which were both of them as certain fore-runners of rain. But the most to be depended on in these cases is a tabby cat, which usually lies basking on the parlour hearth. If the cat turned her tail to the fire, we were to have a hard frost: if the cat licked her tail, rain would certainly ensue. They wondered what stranger they should see; because puss washed her foot over her left ear. The old lady complained of a cold, and her daughter remarked, it would go through the family; for she observed, that poor Tab had sneezed several times. Poor Tab, however, once flew at one of my cousins; for which she had like to have been destroyed, as the whole family began to think that she was no other than a witch.

It is impossible to tell you the several tokens, by which they know whether good or ill luck will happen to them. Spilling of salt, or laying knives across, are every where accounted ill omens; but a pin with the head turned towards you, or to be followed by a strange dog, I found were very lucky. I heard one of my cousins tell the cook maid, that she boiled away all her sweethearts, because she had let her dish-water boil over. The same young lady one morning came down to breakfast with her cap the wrong side out; which her mother observing, charged her not to alter it all the day, for fear she should turn luck.

But, above all, I could not help remarking the various prognostics, which the old lady and her daughters used to collect from almost every part of the body. A white speck upon the nails made them as sure of a gift, as if they had it already in their pockets. The eldest sister is to have one husband

N^o 60. THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1755.

—————*Hæc ego mecum*

Compressis agito labris, ubi, quid datur otii.

Illudo Charitis.

HOR.

Let not a word escape the lips—but hist—
And think in silence on the rules of whist.

WHOEVER has had occasion often to pass through Holborn, must have taken notice of a pastry-cook's shop with the following remarkable inscription over the door; Kidder's Pastry School. I had the curiosity to inquire into the design of this extraordinary academy, and found it was calculated to instruct young ladies in the art and mystery of tarts and cheesecakes. The scholars were, indeed, chiefly of the lower class, except a few notable young girls from the city, with two or three parson's daughters out of the country, intended for service. As housewifely accomplishments are now quite out of date among the polite world, it is no wonder that Mr. Kidder has no share in the education of our young ladies of quality: and I appeal to any woman of fashion, whether she would not as soon put her daughter 'prentice to a washer-woman, to learn to clear-starch and get up fine linen, as to send her to the pastry-school to be instructed in raised crust and puff paste. The good dames of old, indeed, were not ashamed to make these arts their study; but in this refined age we might sooner expect to see a kitchen-wench thumbing Hoyle's Treatise on Whist, than a fine lady collecting receipts for making puddings, or poring over the Complete Art of Cookery.

The education of females is at present happily elevated far above the ordinary employments of domestic economy: and if any school is wanted for the improvement of young ladies, I may say, it should be a school for whist. l

used, indeed, to wait on ladies of quality at their own houses to give them lectures on this science: but as that learned master has left off teaching, they can have no instructions but from his incomparable treatise; and this, I am afraid, is so abstruse, and abounding with technical terms, that even those among the quality, who are tolerably well grounded in the science, are scarce able to unravel the perplexity of his cases, which are many of them as intricate as the hardest proposition in Euclid. A school for whist would, therefore, be of excellent use; where young ladies of quality might be gradually instructed in the various branches of lurching, renouncing, finessing, winning the ten-ace, and getting the odd trick, in the same manner as common misses are taught to write, read, and work at their needle.

There seems to be a strange neglect in the education of females, that, though great pains are taken with them to make them talk French, they are yet so ignorant of the English language, that before they come to their teens they can scarce tell what is meant by lurching, revoking, fussing the cards, or the most common terms, now in use at all routs and assemblies. Hence it often happens, that a young lady is almost ripe for a gallant, and thoroughly versed in the arts of the toilet, before she is initiated into the mysteries of the card-table. I would therefore propose, that our demoiselles of fashion should be taught the art of card-playing from their cradles; and have a pack of cards put into their hands, at the usual time that the brats of vulgar people are employed in thumbing their horn-book. The mind of man has been often compared (before it has received any ideas) to a white piece of paper, which is capable of retaining any impression afterwards made upon it. In like manner, I would consider the minds of those infants, which are born into a well-bred family, as a

blank pack of cards, ready to be marked with the pips and colours of the suits: at least, I am confident that many of them, after they are grown up, have laid in very few ideas beyond them. What, therefore, Mr. Locke recommends, that we should cheat children into learning their letters, by making it seem a pastime, should be put in practice in every polite nursery; and the little ladies may be taught to distinguish ace, deuce, tray, &c. as soon as they could great A, little a, and the other letters of the criss-cross row: as to the four honours, they will readily learn them by the same method that other children get the names of dogs, horses, &c. by looking at their pictures. After this, in order to complete her education, little Miss (when of a proper age) should be sent to the whist school, or have lessons from private masters at home. She may now be made to get by heart the laws of the game, read a chapter in Hoyle, and be catechised in laying and taking the odds; and, in process of time, she may be set to solve any of Hoyle's hardest cases, or any of the propositions in his doctrine of chances; for which (as Mr. Hoyle himself tells us), no more knowledge of arithmetic is required, than what is sufficient to reckon the tricks, or score up the game.

All sciences appear equally abstruse to the learner at his first setting out: but I will venture to say, that the science of whist is more complex than even algebra or the mathematics. The Ass's bridge in Euclid is not so difficult to be got over, nor the Logarithms of Napier so hard to be unravelled, as many of Hoyle's cases and propositions; as an instance of which, take the following most obvious and easy one.—A and B are partners against C and D. A and B have scored 3, and want to save their Lurch. C and D are at short can'ye: and consequently both sides play for two points. C has 1 deal, and turns up the Knave of Hearts. C

his partner D, who refuses. B has the lead, and runs his strong suit, Spades, two rounds with Ace and King. A discards his weakest suit, Diamonds. Then B forces his partner. A leads a strong Club, which B refuses. A forces B, who, by leading Spades, plays into A's hand, who returns a Club, and so they get to a Saw between them. After this A leads through C's Honours. B finesses the Ten, and plays a Spade, which A trumps. Now B, by laying behind C's King and Knave of Trumps, makes the Ten-ace with Ace and Queen; and A having the long Trump, brings in his thirteenth Club. Consequently A and B get a slam against their adversaries C and D, and score a single game towards the rubbers.

Since, therefore, this science is attended with so much difficulty, the necessity of a school for whist is very evident: and if the plan of education, above proposed, was put into execution, I will venture to pronounce, that young ladies, who can now scarce be trusted at any game beyond one-and-thirty Bone-Ace, or beat the Knave out of doors with the maid-servants, would be qualified, at twelve years old, to make one at any card-table in town; and would even beat their mammas, who have not had the same advantage of education. Many a husband, and many a parent, I am sure, have had reason to lament, that their wives and daughters have not had the happiness of so early an instruction in this branch of female knowledge: and I make no doubt, but several boarding-schools will be set up, where young ladies may be taught Whist, Brag, and all kinds of card-work. How many ladies, for want of such a school, are at present shut out from the best company, because they know no more of the game, than what is called White-Chapel play! In order, therefore, to remedy this deficiency as far as possible, I would further recommend it to Mr. Hoyle, or some other

eminent artist (in imitation of Messieurs Hart and Dukes, who profess to teach grown gentlemen to dance), to advertise that grown gentlewomen may be taught to play at whist in the most private and expeditious manner; so that any lady, who never before took a card in hand, may be enabled in a very short time to play a rubber at the most fashionable routs and assemblies.

W.

No. 61. THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1755.

Cælum ipsum petimus stultitiâ.——— HOR.

E'en Heav'n we covet by preposterous rules,
And form t' ourselves a paradise of fools.

IT is observed by the French, that a cat, a priest, and an old woman, are sufficient to constitute a religious sect in England. So universally, it seems, are learning and genius diffused through this island, that the lowest plebeians are deep casuists in matters of faith as well as politics; and so many and wonderful are the new lights continually breaking in among us, that we daily make fresh discoveries, and strike out unbeaten paths to future happiness. The above observation of our neighbours is, in truth, rather too full: for a priest is so far from necessary, that a new species of doctrine would be better received by our old women, and other well-disposed good people, from a layman. The most extraordinary tenets of religion are very successfully propagated under the sanction of the leathern apron instead of the cassock: every corner of the town has a barber, mason, bricklayer, or some other handicraft teacher; and there are almost as many sects in this metropolis, as there are parish-churches.

As to old women, since the passions of females are stronger in youth, and their minds weaker in age

than those of the other sex, their readiness in embracing any principles of religion, pressed on them with particular earnestness and vehemence, is not very wonderful. They hope, by the most rigid demeanor in the decline of life, to make amends for that unbounded loose given to their passions in their younger years. The same violence, however, commonly accompanies them in religion, as formerly actuated them in their pleasures; and their zeal entirely eats up their charity. They look with a malevolent kind of pity on all who are still employed in worldly undertakings, 'carry prayer-books in their pockets,' and piously damn all their relations and acquaintance with texts of Scripture. I know an old gentlewoman of this cast, who has formed herself as a pattern of staid behaviour; and values herself for having given up at threescore the vanities of sixteen. She denounces heavy judgments on all frequenters of public diversions, and forebodes the worst consequences from every party of pleasure. I have known her foretel the ruin of her niece from a country dance: nay, she can perceive irregular desires flaming from a gay coloured top-knot, and has even descried adultery itself lurking beneath the thin veil of a worked apron, or beaming from a diamond girdle-buckle.

But we might, perhaps, suffer a few good old ladies to go to heaven their own way, if these sects were not pernicious on many other accounts. Such strange doctrines are very apt to unsettle the minds of the common people, who often make an odd transition from infidelity to enthusiasm, and become bigots from arrant free-thinkers: their faith, however, it may be well imagined, is not a saving faith; as they are worked up to an adoration of the Creator, from the same slavish principle that induces the Indians to worship the Devil. It is amazing how strongly fear operates on these weak creatures, and

how easily a canting, whining rascal can mould them to his purpose. I have known many a rich tradesman wheedled and threatened out of his subsistence, and himself and unhappy family at last lectured into the work-house. Thus do these vile hypocrites turn a poor convert's head to save his soul; and deprive him of all happiness in this world, under pretence of securing it to him eternally in the next.

Nothing can do religion more injury than these solemn mockeries of it. Many of these sects consist almost entirely of battered prostitutes, and persons of the most infamous character. Reformation is their chief pretence: wherefore, the more abandoned those are, of whom they make proselytes, the more they pride themselves on their conversion. I remember a debauched young fellow, who pretended a sudden amendment of his principles, in order to repair his shattered fortune. He turned Methodist, and soon began to manifest a kind of spiritual fondness for a pious sister. He wooed her according to the directions of the rubric, sent her sermons instead of *billet-doux*, 'greeted her with a holy kiss,' and obtained his mistress by appearing in every respect a thorough *devotee*. But, alas! the good gentleman could never be prevailed on to comply with religious ordinances, or appear any more at church or meeting, after the performance of the marriage ceremony. The lowest of the vulgar also, for their peculiar ends, frequently become sectaries. They avail themselves of a mock conversion to redeem their lost characters, and, like criminals at Rome, make the church a sanctuary for villainy. By this artifice they recommend themselves to the charity of the weak but well-meaning christians, and often insinuate themselves as servants into Methodist families.

Le Sage, with his usual humour, represents Gil Blas as wonderfully charmed with the seemin

choly mad, but left a will behind her, in which she bequeathed a very considerable sum to build an hospital for religious lunatics; which, I am informed, will speedily be built on the same ground, where the foundery, that celebrated Methodist meeting-house, now stands.

Superstition left behind her a son called Atheism, begot on her by a Moravian teacher at one of their Love-Feasts. Atheism soon showed himself to be a most profligate abandoned fellow. He came very early upon town, and was a remarkable blood. Among his [other frolics he turned author, and is said to have written in concert with Lord Bolingbroke. After having squandered a large fortune, he turned gamester, then pimp, and highwayman; in which last occupation he was soon detected, taken, and thrown into Newgate. He behaved very impudently in the condemned hole, abused the ordinary whenever that gentleman attended him, and encouraged all his fellow prisoners, in the Newgate phrase, to die hard. When he came to the gallows, instead of the psalm, he sung a bawdy catch, threw away the book, and bid Jack Ketch tuck him up like a gentleman. Many of his relations were present at the execution, and shook their heads, repeating the words of Mat in the Beggar's Opera, 'Poor fellow! we are sorry for you, but it is what we must all come to.'

O.

N^o 62. THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1755.

—*Qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos.*

Juv.

What female, though to Papal modes they run,
Would brook the life and manners of a nun?

HAVING lately informed my readers, that the Female Parliament is now sitting, I shall proceed to lay before them the substance of a debate that happened

in the Committee of Religion, and which was unexpectedly occasioned by a Motion that was made by Miss Graveairs. This Committee had long been looked upon as useless, but for form sake continued to meet, though it was adjourned immediately: but one day, there being more members present than usual, the Chair-woman was no sooner in the chair, than the lady above mentioned addressed her in the following speech.

Madam,

It is with no less surprise than concern, that I reflect on the danger to which the greater part of my sex, either through ignorance or choice, are now exposed; and I have the strongest reasons to believe that nothing but the vigorous and timely resolutions of this wise assembly can prevent them from changing their religion, and becoming Roman Catholics. What subject can be more interesting and important to us, whether we consider ourselves as a Committee of Religion, a Parliament of Women, or an Assembly of Protestants? Was such a design to be carried into execution, the free use of our tongues would be taken away; we should never be suffered perhaps to speak to the other sex, but through gates and bars; and this place of our assembly would be probably the abode of nuns and friars. But lest you should think me thus alarmed without reason, I shall now lay before you the grounds of my complaint; that, if it is not too late, we may prevent the evil, or, if it is, we may guard against it.

My fears are grounded on those remarks, that have long been made on the dress of the sex. Constant as the men have styled us to the love of cha-
 little have they imagined, that Popery was invariably the object, to which every innovation was directed to lead. So long ago as when, to the honor of the sex, a Queen was upon the throne, it was the

as we may learn from* Pope, for the ladies to wear upon their breasts a flaming cross. The same fashion has been transmitted to the present times. What, Madam, is this but downright Popery? In the catholic countries they are contented with erecting crucifixes in their roads and churches; but alas! in this protestant kingdom crosses are alike to be seen in places sacred and profane, the court, the play-house: and (pardon me ladies!) this venerable assembly itself is not without them. I am apt to suspect, this heterodox introduction of the Cross into the female dress had an higher original than the days of Queen Anne, whose affection for the church was very well known. It seems rather to have been imported among us, together with the Jesuits, by the popish consorts of the first or second Charles: or perhaps the ladies first wore it in complaisance to the English Pope Joan, Queen Mary. This much is certain, that at the same time our pious reformer Queen Elizabeth expelled the cross from our altars, she effectually secured the necks of our ladies from this superstition by the introduction of the Ruff.

The next part of our dress that I shall mention which savours of popery, is the capuchin. This garment in truth has a near resemblance to that of the friar, whose name it bears. Our grandmothers had already adopted the hood; their daughters by a gradual advance introduced the rest; but far greater improvements were still in store for us. We all of us remember, for it is not above two years ago, how all colours were neglected for that of purple. In purple we glowed from the hat to the shoe; and in such request were the ribbons and silks of that favourite colour, that neither the milliner, mercer, nor dyer himself could answer the demand. Who

* Upon her breast a sparkling cross she wore.

RAPE OF THE LOCK.

but must think, that this arose from Popish principles? And though it may be urged, that the admired Fanny, who first introduced it, is no nun, yet you may all remember that the Church of Rome herself has been styled the Scarlet, or, as some render it, the Purple Whore.

But to prove indisputably our manifest approaches to Popery, let me now refer you to that fashionable bloak, which, sorry I am to see it, is wore by the far greater part even of this assembly, and which indeed is with great propriety styled the Cardinal. For were his holiness the Pope to be introduced among us, he would almost fancy himself in his own conclave; and were I not too well acquainted with my sisters' principles, I myself should be induced to think, that to those in such grave attire nothing but a cloister and a grate was wanting. As to those of gayer colours, you need not to be told, that there are white and grey friars abroad, as well as black: and as the English are so remarkable for improving on their originals, we shall not be then surprised at the variety of colours that appear among us.

It has been whispered too, that some of my sisters have been so fond of the monkish austerities, as to have their heads shaved. This I do not aver of my own knowledge; but if it is so, they still condescend to wear artificial locks; though it would be not at all strange, if they also should soon be laid aside, as they are already prepared for it by leaving off their caps. I shall only desire you still further to reflect, how fashionable it is for the ladies to shine with borrowed faces; and then I believe you will readily allow, that their votaries, the men, are in great danger also of being seduced to popery; since do they not already, by the compliments they pay to a painted face, address an image and adore a picture?

What has now been said will induce you, I hope, to pay a proper regard to the following Resolution

which, I humbly move, may be agreed to by this Committee, and represented to the house.

Resolved,

That it is the opinion of this committee, that in order to prevent the growth of Popery, no garments shall for the future be imported of popish make, or distinguished by popish names.

Resolved,

That in order to enforce a due obedience, every one shall be obliged to practise the austerities of the sect they imitate; so that, for example, the Cardinals shall be compelled to lead a single life, and the Capuchins to go bare-foot.

Lastly,

It is recommended that, as a further sanction to the bill proposed, every offender, who shall be deemed incorrigible, shall be banished from all routs, and transported to her country seat for seven winters.

This motion was strongly seconded by Lady Mend'em, who urged in its support, that to her certain knowledge many of the sex very frequently assembled at one another's houses, and particularly on the Sabbath, where mass books were actually laid before them, and the warmest adoration paid to some pictures or painted images, which, she was told, resembled some Kings and Queens that had been long canonized: and the offerings, that were constantly made at their shrines, would (she said) be found, on a moderate computation, to exceed those that were formerly made at the tomb of Thomas à Becket. She added, that after the catholic custom, they always fasted on those nights, or, if they supped at all, it was only on fish.

The chief speaker on the other side of the question was Lady Smart, one of the representatives for Grosvenor-Square, who, by the way, was strongly

suspected of being a prejudiced person, her enemies not denying that she had charms, which could almost sanctify error itself. Nobody, she said, could suspect the sex of inclining to popery, who observed the aversion they all discovered to a single life. The uses of the obnoxious garments were allowed to be many; the names at least were innocent: and the cry against them she was sure, could only be raised by the old and the ugly; since nothing could be so fantastic, as not to become a pretty woman.

Her ladyship was joined by the beauties present; but they being few, their objections were over-ruled, and the motion was carried. The next day, the house, on receiving the report, after some debate, agreed to the resolutions, and a bill was ordered to be prepared and brought in accordingly. Though, at the same time they were of opinion, *nem. con.* that if the Fig-leaf Bill took place, these restrictions would be quite needless.

N^o 63. THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1755.

Et nati natorum, et qui nascentur ab illis.

VIRG.

From a long line of Gandams draws his blood,
And counts his great great grandsires from the flood.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

Cambridge, April 4.

IF you are a true sportsman, and have the honour of the turf at heart, you must have observed with the utmost concern a late account in the newspapers, that 'White-nose died at Doncaster of a mortification in the foot.' An article of this nature, and at such a time, must strike a d on all gentlemen breeders; and for my part not help looking on the present races at Ne

as funeral games in honour of the memory of White-nose. The death of a stallion of such consequence is a public calamity to all knowing ones in the kingdom; nor does such an accident bring with it the least consolation; especially since it is not the fashion to pit the lives of horses, as well as men, against each other.

Italian grey-hounds, Dutch lap-dogs, monkeys, and maccaws, have been honoured with monuments and epitaphs: but a race-horse as much surpasses these insignificant animals, as White-nose was superior to a pack-horse; and I cannot but think, that an obelisk (with a proper inscription drawn up by Messieurs Heber and Pond) should be erected near Devil's-Ditch or Choak-jade on Newmarket Heath, in honour to his memory. With what astonishment might we then read of his powerful deep rate, by which all the horses that run against him were no where? With what rapture should we then recount his rapid victories in the field, (more surprising than those of the Duke of Marlborough) by which he won Tewksbury, won Chipping-Norton, won Lincoln, won York, &c.! But, above all, we should admire the noble blood which flowed in his veins, and with reverence contemplate the illustrious names of his great, great, great, great, grandsires and grandams. There is not the least flaw in the blood of White-nose's family: and his epitaph might conclude, in imitation of that famous one on the Duke of Newcastle's monument, 'that all the Sons were remarkable stallions, and all the Daughters excellent breeders.'

The pedigrees of our race-horses have been always preserved with as much care and exactness, as the Tree of Descent among the family of a Spanish grandee or Polish nobleman: nor does the Welshman derive greater honour from proving himself the ftieth cousin to Cadwallader or Characteracus,

through a long line of David Ap Shenkins, Ap Morgan, Ap Powels, Ap Prices, than the horse by being half brother to the Godolphin Barb, or full cousin by the dam's side to the Bloody-Shoulder'd Arabian. The Romans were no less curious in the breed of their horses, and paid the greatest honours to those that beat the whole Circus hollow. They even erected monuments to their memory, of which Lipsius gives us the following remarkable instance. *Clarissime lapis vetus, quem Romæ olim vidi et exscripsi. In medio vir est, qui dextra baculum sinistra pabulum tenet: extrinsecus duo sunt assilientes equi cum gemina inscriptione;—Aquila, Nepos Aquilonis vicit cxxx. secundus tulit lxxxviii. tertias tulit xxxvi. —Altera,—Hirpinus, Nepos Aquilonis vicit cxiv. secundus tulit lvi. tertias tulit xxxvi. Habes itaque ipsum hic Hirpinium, atque adeo ejus Avum Aquilonem.* I could wish that the same honours were paid to our horses: I would at least propose, that the names, pedigrees, and a list of the plates won by victorious horses, should be inscribed on the posts of all courses, where they have made themselves famous. These memorials might serve to perpetuate the renown of our racers, and would furnish posterity with a more complete history of the turf than the Sportsman's Calendar.

You will undoubtedly observe, Mr. Town, that in the extract concerning horses, with which I have just presented you from Lipsius, a man is also mentioned; the account of whom would, if modernized, run in the following terms. 'In the middle of the monument stood a man, with a whip in his right hand, and a feed of corn in his left.' Hence it appears, that the Romans intended to do honour to the charioteer as well as horses; and it is a pity, that we do not also imitate them in this particular, and pay equal respect to our Jockeys. The chariot-race was not more celebrated among the ancients, than

the horse-race is at present; and the Circus at Rome never drew together so noble an assembly as the modern course. Nor do I see any reason, why Theron should be more applauded for carrying off the prize at Elis or Pisu, than Tom Marshal for winning the plate at York or Newmarket. The charioteers of old were, indeed, composed of the greatest princes and persons of the first rank, who prided themselves on their dexterity in managing the reins, and driving their own chariots. In this they have been imitated by several of our modern gentry, who value themselves on being excellent coachmen: and it is with infinite pleasure, that I have lately observed persons of fashion at all races affect the dress and manner of grooms. And as gentlemen, like the ancient charioteers, begin to enter the race themselves, and ride their own horses, it is probable, that we shall soon see the best Jockeys among the first of our nobility.

That the encomiums of the horse shall so frequently be enlarged on, without entering into the praises of the Jockey, is indeed something wonderful; when we consider how much the beast is under his direction, and that the strength and fleetness of Victorious or Driver would be of no use without the skill and honesty of the rider. Large sums have been lost by a horse running, accidentally without doubt, on the wrong side of the post; and we knowing-ones, Mr. Town, have frequently seen great dexterity and management exerted, in contriving that one of the best horses in the field should be distanced. The Jockey has, indeed, so great a share in the success of the race, that every man, who has ever betted five pounds, is acquainted with his consequence; and does not want to be told, that the victory depends at least as often on the rider as he horse.

I cannot help agreeing with Lady Pentweazle in

the farce, that, 'if there was as much care taken in the breed of the human species, as there is in that of dogs and of horses, we should not have so many puny half-formed animals as we daily see among us:' and every thorough sportsman very well knows, that as much art is required to bring up a Jockey, as the beast he is to ride. In every respect the same care must be had to keep him in wind, and he must be in like manner dieted, put in sweats, and exercised, to bring him down to a proper weight. Much depends upon the size of the man as well as horse: for a rider of the same dimensions with a grenadier would no more be fit to come upon the turf as a Jockey, than an awkward thing taken out of the shafts of a dray could ever appear at the starting-post as a race-horse. This is obvious to every one; and I could not help smiling at what my landlord at the White Bear said the other day to a little fellow-commoner of St. John's, (who would fain be thought a knowing-one) by way of compliment: 'My worthy master,' said the landlord, 'it is a thousand pities you should be a gownsman, when you would have made such a special postboy or Jockey.'

My chief inducement to writé to you at present, Mr. Town, was to desire you to use your endeavours to bring the Jockey into equal esteem with the animal he bestrides; and to beg, that you would promote the settling an established scheme for the preservation of his breed. In order to this I would humbly propose, that a stud for the Jockeys should be immediately built near the stables at Newmarket; and that their genealogies should be duly registered; that the breed should be crossed as occasion might require, and that the best horsemen, and of the lightest weights, should intermarry with the full sisters of those who had won most plates: and in a word, the same method used for the improvement of the Jockeys as their horses. I have here sent you

an exact pedigree of a famous Jockey, taken with all that care just now prescribed; and I doubt not, if my scheme was universally put in execution, but we should excel all other nations in our horsemen, as we already do in our horses.

TO RIDE THIS SEASON,

An able Jockey, fit to start for Match, Sweepstakes, or King's Plate; well sized; can mount twelve stone, or strip to a feather; is sound wind and limb, and free from blemishes. He was got by Yorkshire Tom, out of a full sister to Deptford Nan. His dam was got by the noted Matchim Tims. His Grandam was the German Princess; and his great Grandam was daughter to Flanders Moll. His Sire won the king's Plate at York and Hambleton, the Lady's Subscription purse at Nottingham, the Give-and-Take at Lincoln, and the Sweepstakes at Newmarket. His Grandsire beat Dick Rogers at Epsom and Burford, and Patrick M'Cuutt'em over the Curragh at Kildare. His great Grandsire, and great great Grandsire rode for King Charles the Second; and so noble is the blood which flows in this Jockey's veins, that none of his family were ever distanced, stood above five feet five, or weighed more than twelve stone. W.

N^o 64. THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1755.

Canes legatos misere,—

Ut sese eriperent hominum contumelus.

PHÆDR.

Hounds, pointers, mastiffs, lap-dogs sue for help,
With many a doleful howl, and piteous yelp.

RETURNING the other night from the coffee-house, where I had just been reading the* votes, I found myself on a sudden oppressed with drowsiness, that

* A bill had been brought into parliament for laying a tax upon dogs.

seemed to promise me as sound a repose in my great chair, as my dog already enjoyed by the fire-side. I willingly indulged it; and had hardly closed my eyes, before I fell into the following dream.

Methought the door of my room on a sudden flew open, and admitted a great variety of dogs of all sorts and sizes, from the mastiff to the lap-dog. I was surprised at this appearance; but my amazement was much increased, when I saw a large greyhound advancing towards me, and heard him thus address me in an human voice.

You cannot, Sir, be ignorant of the panic that prevails among all our species, on account of a scheme now on foot for our destruction. That slaughter, which was formerly made among the wolves of this land, and in which our ancestors bore so large a share, is now going to be revived among us. I, for my own part, have no hopes of escaping, as you will easily judge when you hear my case. My master owes his subsistence to his labour, and with his wages can just maintain me and his three children. In return, I now and then afford him a comfortable meal, by killing him a rabbit in the squire's warren, or picking him up a hare on a Sunday morning. The other services I render him are of equal importance to him, and pleasure to myself. I am his constant companion to the field in the morning, and back again at night: he knows that his clothes and his wallet are safe in my keeping; and he is sure to be roused on any midnight alarm, when I am in the house.

It is with horror I reflect on the numbers of my relations, who will swing their last, and against whom this law seems, indeed, to be levelled. Is it not enough, that our merits are neglected, and though inferior to those of a slow-footed race, who inhabit a spacious kennel in the squire's yard, and who are as many hours in killing a hare, as we are minutes

Yet they are kept by the great, attended by the noble, and every day treated with horse-flesh: while I live among the poor, am threatened by the rich, and now probably shall be destroyed by public authority.

I cannot deny, but the favour of the ladies is frequently extended to a small and degenerate race, who though they bear our name, may very properly be styled the fribbles of our species. 'Tis true, they are of foreign extraction, which alone is sufficient merit; and seem, indeed, to be as much preferred by the *beau monde* to our English greyhounds, as their countrymen in the Haymarket are to our English singers. But though this breed is so diminutive, that I myself have coursed one of them for a hare, yet I will venture to pronounce, that, be the tax what it will, not a Fido in the land will be sacrificed to the laws.

Our request to you is to display our merits to the world, and convince mankind of the innocence of our intentions, and the hardships that we already labour under. Though I have enlarged on my own case, I have the honour to address you in the name of all my brethren; such of them, I mean, as think themselves endangered by this scheme for our destruction. At the same time we desire you to apprise the public of the hazard they may run, by coming to an open rupture; since, in such a case, the mastiffs and the bull-dogs are determined to join their forces, and will sell their lives at the dearest rate.

This last resolution was confirmed by a general growl. After which I was thus accosted by another of the company of the pointing breed.

Little did I think, that the pains I have taken, and the blows I have suffered, to perfect me in the art I profess, would have been thus requited. Having lost the best of masters by an accident from his

gun, which I can scarce ever think of without a howl, I have now, like my friend Smoker, the misfortune to live with a poor man. A misfortune I now call it, since, alas! he will not be able to save me from the halter, by paying my ransom. He too, I am afraid, will be reduced to beggary, since, at present, I and his gun are his chief support. If he is deprived of me, and thereby prevented from what the rich maliciously term poaching, his best resource will be to dispatch himself with his gun before he surrenders it, or to hang himself with the same rope that ties up me. When I was a puppy, I was every day fed in the kitchen, and caressed in the parlour; and I have now a brother, that always points for the best of company. What though our race has been frequently reproached? What though we, together with the spaniels, have been accused, I do not say wrongfully, of crouching to our enemies, and licking the hand that beats us? Is not this every day practised among your species? And is it not countenanced by the greatest examples? In fawning and flattering we are by no means singular; and crouching and cringing are not confined to the brute species.

I very heartily second the request of my friend, and I doubt not, but the arguments you will use in our behalf will be able to divert the storm that threatens us. This you may be assured of, that if my life is spared through your means, it shall be devoted to your service; and you shall sup as often as you please, on a brace of birds.

This speech was attended with a bark of applause; and I was next accosted by a lap-dog, who, after dolefully shaking his ears, began the following harangue.

Though I am aware that many of my species will remain unhurt by this scheme devised for our destruction, yet I have on my own account great reason to be alarmed. I was born, indeed, in a noble

same time, that, if sentence must pass, it might be changed into banishment, and that Spain (where bull-feasts are held in so much honour) might be the place of his transportation.

The eloquence and gesture of my four-footed visitors had such an influence over me, that I was just going to answer them in the manner they could wish, when my own dog on a sudden jumped into my lap, and roused me from my dream.

N^o 65. THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1755.

*Nec tamen indignum si vobis cura placendi,
Cum comptos habeant sæcula nostra Viros.*

OVID.

Blame not the belles, since modern times can show
That ape of female foppery, call'd a beau.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

As no one has a greater respect for the fair sex than myself, I was highly pleased with a letter inserted some time ago in your paper, ridiculing the detestable use of paint among the ladies. This practice is, indeed, too general; and for my own part, when I meet a blooming fresh-coloured face in town, I no more take it for the real face belonging to the lady, than I imagine Queen Anne's portrait delineated on a sign post to be her majesty's flesh and blood.

But this fashion is not confined to the ladies. I am ashamed to tell you, that we are indebted to Spanish wool for many of our masculine ruddy complexions. A pretty fellow lackers his pale face with as many varnishes as a fine lady; and it is well known, that late hours at the card-table, amusements at Haddock's, immoderate draughts of Champagne, and sleeping all night upon a bulk, will strip the most healthy complexion of it's roses. There-

Having occasion one morning to wait on a very pretty fellow, I was desired by the valet de chambre to walk into the dressing-room, as his master was not stirring. I was accordingly shown into a neat little chamber, hung round with India paper, and adorned with several little images of pagods and bramins, and vessels of Chelsea China, in which were set various coloured sprigs of artificial flowers. But the toilette most excited my admiration; where I found every thing was intended to be agreeable to the Chinese taste. A looking-glass, enclosed in a whimsical frame of Chinese paling, stood upon a japan table, over which was spread a coverlid of the finest chintz. I could not but observe a number of boxes of different sizes, which were all of them japan, and lay regularly disposed on the table. I had the curiosity to examine the contents of several; and in one I found lip-salve, in another a roll of pig-tail, and in another the ladies' black sticking plaster: but the last which I opened very much surprised me, as I saw nothing in it but a number of little pills. I likewise remarked, on one part of the table, a tooth-brush and sponge, with a pot of Delescot's opiate; and on the other side, water for the eyes. In the middle stood a bottle of *Eau de Luce*, and a roll of perfumed pomatum: almond-pastes, powder-puffs, hair-combs, brushes, nippers, and the like, made up the rest of this fantastic equipage: but, among many other whimsies, I could not perceive for what a very small ivory comb could be designed, till the valet informed me, that it was a comb for the eye-brows.

It must be confessed, that there are some men of such a delicate make and silky constitution, that it is no wonder, if gentlemen of such a lady-like generation have a natural tendency to the refinements and softnesses of females. These tender dear creatures are generally bred up immediately under the wing of their mammas, and scarce fed with any thing less

to have intended John himself to carry a chair; but fortune has enabled him to appear in whatever character he likes best, and he has wisely discovered, that none will sit so easy on him as that of a pretty fellow. It is therefore his study to new-mould his face and person: he throws his goggle eyes into leers, languishes, and ogles; and endeavours to draw up his hideous mouth, which extends from one ear to the other, into a simper. His voice, which is naturally of a deeper base than an hurdy-gurdy, is in a manner set to a new tune; and his speech, which is very much tinctured with the broad dialect of a particular county, is delivered with so much nicety and gentleness, that every word is minced and clipped in order to appear soft and delicate. When he walks he endeavours to move his unwieldy figure along in the pert trip, or easy shambling pace of our pretty fellows: and he commonly carries a thin jemmy stick in his hand, which naturally reminds us of Hercules with a distaff.

The Reverend Mr. Jessamy, (who took orders, only because there was a good living in the family) is known among the ladies by the name of the beau-parson. He is, indeed, the most delicate creature imaginable; and differs so much from the generality of the clergy, that I believe the very sight of a plum-pudding would make him swoon. Out of his canonicals, his constant dress is what they call parson's-blue lined with white, a black satin waistcoat, velvet breeches, and silk stockings: and his pumps are of dog-skin, made by Tull; and it is said, that he had a joint of one of his toes cut off, whose length being out of all proportion prevented his having an handsome foot. His very grizzle is scarce orthodox: for, though it would be open schism to wear a bag, yet his wig has always a bag-front, and is properly cropped behind, that it may not eclipse the lustre of his diamond stock-buckle. He cannot bear the

thoughts of being sea-sick : or else he declares he would certainly go abroad, where he might again resume his laced clothes, and appear like a gentleman in a bag-wig and sword.

T.

N^o 66. THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1755.

*Detrahere et pellem, nitidus quâ quisque per ora
Cederet.* —————

HOR.

Where all, their beauties to full view display'd,
May undisguis'd appear in Masquerade.

AMONG the many exotic diversions, that have been transplanted into this country, there is no one more cultivated, or which seems to have taken deeper root among us, than that modest and rational entertainment the masquerade. This, as well as the opera, is originally of Italian growth, and was brought over hither by the celebrated Heidegger; who on both accounts justly acquired among his own countrymen the honourable title of *Sur-Intendant des Plaisirs d'Angleterre*.

I have called the masquerade a modest and rational entertainment. As to the first, no one can have the least scruple about its innocence, if he considers, that it is always made a part of the education of our polite females; and that the most virtuous woman is not ashamed to appear there. If it be objected, that a lady is exposed to hear many indecencies from the men, (as the mask gives them a privilege to say any thing, though ever so rude) it may be answered, that no lady is obliged to take the affront to herself; because, as she goes disguised, the indignity is not offered to her in her own proper person. Besides, according to Dryden,

She cannot blush, because they cannot see.

As to the rationality of this entertainment, every one will agree with me, that these midnight orgies are full as rational as sitting up all night at the card-table. Nor is it more strange, that five or six hundred people should meet together in disguises purposely to conceal themselves, than that the same number should assemble at a rout, where most of the company are wholly unacquainted with each other.

But we can never enough admire the wit and humour of these meetings; which greatly consist in exhibiting the most fantastic appearances, that the most whimsical imagination can possibly devise. A common person may be content with appearing as a Chinese, a Turk, or a Friar; but the true genius will ransack earth, air, and seas, reconcile contradictions, and call in things inanimate, as well as animate, to his assistance; and the more extravagant and out of nature his dress can be contrived, the higher is the joke. I remember one gentleman above six foot high, who came to the masquerade drest like a child in a white frock and leading strings, attended by another gentleman of a very low stature, who officiated as his nurse. The same witty spark took it into his head at another time to personate Fame, and was stuck all over with peacock's feathers by way of eyes: but when he came to fasten on his wings, they were spread to so enormous a length, that no coach or chair was spacious enough to admit him; so that he was forced to be conveyed along the streets on a chairman's horse, covered with a blanket. Another gentleman, of no less humour, very much surprised the company by carrying a thatched house about him; which was so contrived, that no part of him could be seen, except his face, which was looking out of the casement: but this joke had like to have cost him dear, as another wag was going to set fire to the building, because he found, by the leaden policy affixed to the front, that the tenement was in-

sured. In a word, dogs, monkeys, ostriches, and all kinds of monsters, are as frequently to be met with at the masquerade, as in the Covent-Garden pantomimes: and I once saw with great delight a gentleman (who personated one of Baye's recruits) prance a minuet on his hobby-horse, with a dancing bear for his partner.

I have said before, that the masquerade is of foreign extraction, and imported to us from abroad. But as the English, though slow at invention, are remarkable for improving on what has already been invented, it is no wonder that we should attempt to heighten the gusto of this entertainment, and even carry it beyond the licence of a foreign carnival. There is something too insipid in our fine gentlemen stalking about in dominos; and it is rather cruel to eclipse the pretty faces of our fine ladies with hideous masks: for which reasons it has been judged requisite to contrive a masquerade upon a new plan, and in an entire new taste. We all remember, when (a few years ago) a celebrated lady endeavoured to introduce a new species of masquerade among us, by lopping off the exuberance of dress; and she herself first set the example, by stripping to the character of Iphigenia undrest for the sacrifice. I must own it is a matter of some surprise to me, (considering the propensity of our modern ladies to get rid of their clothes), that other Iphigenias did not immediately start up, and that nuns and vestals should be suffered ever after to be seen among the masks. But this project, it seems, was not then sufficiently ripe for execution, as a certain awkward thing, called bashfulness, had not yet been banished from the female world: and to the present enlightened times was reserved the honour of introducing (however contradictory the term may seem) a naked masquerade.

What the above-mentioned lady had the hardiness to attempt alone, will (I am assured) be set on foot

by our persons of fashion, as soon as the hot days come in. Ranelagh is the place pitched upon for their meeting; where it is proposed to have a masquerade *Al Fresco*, and the whole company are to display all their charms *in puris naturalibus*. The pantheon of the Heathen Gods, Ovid's Metamorphoses, and Titian's prints, will supply them with a sufficient variety of undrest characters. One set of ladies, I am told, intend to personate water-nymphs bathing in the canal: three sisters, celebrated for their charms, design to appear together as the three Graces: and a certain lady of quality, who most resembles the goddess of beauty, is now practising, from a model of the noted statue of *Venus de Medicis*, the most striking attitude for that character. As to the gentlemen, they may most of them represent very suitably the half-brutal forms of Satyrs, Pans, Fauns, and Centaurs: our beaux may assume the semblance of the beardless Apollo, or (which would be more natural) may admire themselves in the person of Narcissus; and our bucks might act quite in character, by running about stark-naked with their mistresses, and committing the maddest freaks, like the priests and priestesses of Bacchus celebrating the Bacchanalian mysteries.

If this scheme for a naked masquerade should meet with encouragement, (as there is no doubt but it must) it is proposed to improve it still further. Persons of fashion cannot but lament, that there are no diversions allotted to Sunday, except the card-table, and they can never enough regret, that the Sunday evening tea-drinkings at Ranelagh were laid aside, from a superstitious regard to religion. They, therefore, intend to have a particular sort of masquerade on that day; in which they may show their taste by ridiculing all the old women's tales contained in that idle book of fables the Bible, while the vulgar are devoutly attending to them at church.

This, indeed, is not without a parallel: we have had an instance already of an Eve: and by borrowing the serpent in Orpheus and Eurydice, we might have the whole story of the Fall of Man exhibited in masquerade.

It must, indeed, be acknowledged, that this project has already taken place among the lowest of the people, who seem to have been the first contrivers of a naked masquerade: and last summer I remember an article in the newspapers, that 'several persons of both sexes were assembled naked at Pimlico, and being carried before a magistrate were sent to Bridewell.' This, indeed, is too refined a pleasure to be allowed the vulgar; and every body will agree with me, that the same act, which at the Green Lamps or Pimlico appears low and criminal, may be extremely polite and commendable in the Haymarket or at Ranelagh.

W.

No. 67. THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1755.

O imitatores, servum pecus!

Dull imitators! like the servile hack,
Still slowly plodding in the beaten track.

TO MR. TOWN.

Sir,

BAYES in the Rehearsal frequently boasts it as his chief excellence, that he treads on no man's heels, that he scorns to follow the steps of others; and when he is asked the reason of inserting any absurdity in his play, he answers, because it is new. The poets of the present time run into the contrary error: they are so far from endeavouring to elevate and surprise by any thing original, that their whole business is imitation; and they jingle their bells in the

same road with those that went before them, with all the dull exactness of a packhorse.

The generality of our writers wait till a new walk is pointed out to them by some leading genius; when it immediately becomes so hackneyed and beaten, that an author of credit is almost ashamed to appear in it among such bad company. No sooner does one man of parts succeed in any particular mode of writing, but he is followed by a thousand dunces. A good elegy makes the little scribblers direct their whole bent to subjects of grief; and, for a whole winter, the press groans with melancholy. One novel of reputation fills all the garrets of Grub-street with whole reams of histories and adventures, where volume is spun out after volume, without the least wit, humour, or incident. In a word, as Bayes obviated all objections to his nonsense by saying it was new, if a modern writer was asked why he chose any particular manner of writing, he might reply, because it is the fashion.

True genius will not give into such idle extravagant flights of imagination as Bayes's; it will not turn funerals into banquets, or introduce armies in disguise; but still it will not confine itself to the narrow track of imitation. I cannot help thinking, that it is more owing to this servile spirit in the authors of the present times, than to their want of abilities, that we cannot now boast a set of eminent writers: and it is worthy observation, that whenever any age has been distinguished by a great number of excellent authors, they have most of them cultivated different branches of poetry from each other. This was the case in the age of Augustus, as appears from the works of Virgil, Horace, Ovid, &c.; and, to come down as late as possible, this is evident from our last famous set of authors, who flourished in the beginning of this century. We admire Pope, Gay, Bolingbroke, Addison, &c. but

O Swift ! how wouldst thou blush to see,
Such are the bards who copy thee ?

This Milton for his plan will choose !
Wherein resembling Milton's Muse ?
Milton like thunder rolls along
In all the majesty of song ;
While his low mimics meanly creep,
Not quite awake, nor quite asleep :
Or, if their thunder chance to roll,
'Tis thunder of the mustard bowl.
The stiff expression, phrases strange,
The epithet's preposterous change,
Forc'd numbers, rough and unpolite,
Such as the judging ear affright,
Stop in mid verse. Ye mimics vile !
Is't thus ye copy Milton's style ?
His faults religiously ye trace,
But borrow not a single grace.

How few, say whence can it proceed ?
Who copy Milton, e'er succeed.
But all their labours are in vain ;
And wherefore so ? The reason's plain.
Take it for granted, 'tis by those
Milton's the model mostly chose,
Who can't write verse, and won't write prose. }

Others, who aim at fancy, choose
To woo the gentle Spenser's Muse.
This poet fixes for his theme
On allegory, or a dream ;
Fiction and truth together joins
Through a long waste of flimsy lines ;
Fondly believes his fancy glows,
And image upon image grows ;
Thinks his strong muse takes wond'rous flights, }
Whene'er she sings of peerless wights, }
Of dens, of palfreys, spells, and knights : }
Till allegory, Spenser's veil
T' instruct and please in moral tale,
With him's no veil the truth to shroud,
But one impenetrable cloud.

Others, more daring, fix their hope
On rivalling the fame of Pope.
Satire's the word, against the times,]
These catch the cadence of his rhymes,

dissipate the gloom of our winter evenings, begin to divide themselves into strolling companies ; and are packing up their tragedy wardrobes, together with a sufficient quantity of thunder and lightning, for the delight and amazement of the country. In the meantime, the several public gardens near this metropolis are trimming their trees, levelling their walks, and burnishing their lamps, for our reception. At Vauxhall the artificial ruins are repaired ; the cascade is made to spout with several additional streams of block-tin ; and they have touched up all the pictures, which were damaged last season by the fingering of those curious Connoisseurs, who could not be satisfied without feeling whether the figures were alive. The magazine at Cuper's, I am told, is furnished with an extraordinary supply of gunpowder to be shot off in squibs and sky-rockets, or whirled away in blazing suns and Catherine wheels : and it is not to be doubted, in case of a war, but that Neptune and all his Tritons will assist the British navy ; and as we before took Porto-Bello and Cape-Breton, we shall gain new victories over the French fleet every night, upon that canal.

Happy are they, who can muster up sufficient, at least to hire tickets at the door, once or twice in a season ! Not that these pleasures are confined to the rich and the great only : for the lower sort of people have their Ranelaghs and their Vauxhalls as well as the quality. Perrot's inimitable grotto may be seen for only calling for a pot of beer ; and the royal diversion of duck-hunting may be had into the bargain, together with a decanter of Dorchester, for your sixpence at Jenny's Whim. Every skittle-alley half a mile out of town is embellished with green arbours and shady retreats ; where the company is generally entertained with the melodious scraping of a blind fiddler. And who can resist the luscious temptation of a fine juicy ham, or a delicious

buttock of beef stuffed with parsley, and with a foaming decanter of sparkling home which is so invitingly painted at the entrance of most every village ale-house?

Our northern climate will not, indeed, indulge ourselves in all those pleasures of which are so feelingly described by our poets; we dare not lay ourselves on the damp ground in shady groves, or by the purling stream, but are obliged to fortify our insides again by good substantial eating and drinking. For this reason the extreme costliness of the produce of our public gardens has been grievously complained of by those gentry, to whom a supper at the garden is as necessary a part of the entertainment as singing or the fire-works. Poor Mr. John, with a heavy heart, the profits of a whole week's money devoured in tarts and cheesecake. The Housekeeper, or Mrs. Lady's Own Waitress, the substantial cit, who comes from the market counter two or three evenings in the summer, never enough regret the thin wafer-like taste of beef and ham, that taste of nothing but the

I was greatly diverted last Saturday at Vauxhall, with the shrewd remarks made by the head by an honest citizen, whose wife and daughters had I found, prevailed on him to call at the garden. As I thought there was something curious in their behaviour, I went into the garden, where I had an opportunity of over-hearing every thing that passed.

After some talk,—‘Come, come,’ said the father, ‘it is high time, I think, to go to supper.’ This the ladies readily assented; and the Misses said, ‘Do let us have chick, papa.’ The father said, ‘they are half-a-crown a pair, no bigger than a sparrow.’ Here the mother came him up ‘You are so stingy, Mr. Rose

bearing you. When one is out upon pleasure, I love to appear like somebody : and what signifies a few shillings once and away, when a body is about it?' This reproof so effectually silenced the old gentleman, that the youngest miss had the courage to put in a word for some ham likewise : accordingly the waiter was called, and dispatched by the old lady with an order for a chicken and a plate of ham. When it was brought, our honest cit twirled the dish about three or four times, and surveyed it with a very settled countenance ; then taking up the slice of ham, and dangling it to and fro on the end of his fork, asked the waiter how much there was of it. 'A shilling's worth, Sir, said the fellow.—'Prithee,' said the don, 'how much dost think it weighs?—An ounce?—A shilling an ounce ! that is sixteen shillings per pound !—A reasonable profit truly !—Let me see—suppose now the whole ham weighs thirty pounds :—at a shilling per ounce, that is, sixteen shillings per pound, why your master makes exactly twenty-four pounds of every ham ; and if he buys them at the best hand, and salts them and cures them himself, they don't stand him in ten shillings a-piece.' The old lady bade him hold his nonsense, declared herself ashamed for him, and asked him if people must not live : then taking a coloured handkerchief from her own neck, she tucked it into his shirt-collar, (whence it hung like a bib) and helped him to a leg of the chicken. The old gentleman, at every bit he put into his mouth, amused himself with saying,—'There goes two pence—there goes three-pence—there goes a groat.—Zounds, a man at these places should not have a swallow as wide as a tom-tit.'

This scanty repast, we may imagine, was soon dispatched ; and it was with much difficulty our citizen was prevailed on to suffer a plate of beef to be ordered. This too was no less admired, and underwent the same comments with the ham : at length

when only a very small bit was left, as they say, for manners in the dish, our don took a piece of an old newspaper out of his pocket, and gravely wrapping up the meat in it, placed it carefully in his letter-case. 'I'll keep thee as a curiosity to my dying day; and I'll shew them to my neighbour Horseman, and ask him if he can make as much of his steaks.' Then rubbing his hands, and shrugging up his shoulders—'Why now,' says he, 'to-morrow night I may eat as much cold beef as I can stuff in any tavern in London, and pay nothing for it.' A dish of tarts, cheesecakes, and custards next made their appearance at the request of the young ladies, who paid no sort of regard to the father's remonstrance, 'that they were four times as dear as at the pastry-cook's'.

Supper being ended, madam put her spouse in mind to call for wine.—'We must have some wine, my dear, or we shall not be looked upon, you know.' 'Well, well,' says the don, 'that's right enough. But do they sell their liquor too by the ounce?—Here, drawer, what wine have you got?' The fellow, who by this time began to smoke his guests, answered—'We have exceeding good French wine of all sorts, and please your honour. Would your honour have a bottle of Champagne, or Burgundy, or Claret, or'—'No, no, none of your wishy-washy outlandish rot-gut for me;' interrupted the citizen.—'A tankard of the Alderman beats all the red claret wine in the French king's cellar.—But come, bring us a bottle of sound old Port: and, dy'e hear? let it be good.'

While the waiter was gone, the good man most sadly lamented that he could not have his pipe; which the wife would by no means allow, 'because, she said, 'it was ungentle to smoke, where any ladies were in company.' When the wine came, our citizen gravely took up the bottle, and holding it

above his head, 'Ay, ay,' said he, 'the bottom has had a good kick.—And mind how confoundedly it is pinched on the sides.—Not above five gills, I warrant.—An old soldier at the Jerusalem would beat two of them.—But let us see how it is brewed.' He then poured out a glass; and after holding it up before the candle, smelling to it, sipping it twice or thrice, and smacking with his lips, drank it off: but declaring that second thoughts were best, he filled another bumper: and tossing that off, after some pause, with a very important air, ventured to pronounce it drinkable. The ladies, having also drank a glass round, affirmed it was very good, and felt warm in the stomach: and even the old gentleman relaxed into such good humour by the time the bottle was emptied, that out of his own free will and motion he most generously called for another pint, but charged the waiter 'to pick out an honest one.'

While the glass was thus circulating, the family amused themselves by making observations on the garden. The citizen expressed his wonder at the number of lamps, and said it must cost a great deal of money every night to light them all: the eldest Miss declared, that for her part she liked the dark walk best of all, because it was *solentary*; little Miss thought the last song mighty pretty, and said she would buy it, if she could but carry home the tune: and the old lady observed, that there was a great deal of good company indeed; but the gentlemen were so rude, that they perfectly put her out of countenance by staring at her through their spy-glasses. In a word, the tarts, the cheesecakes, the beef, the chicken, the ounce of ham, and every thing, seemed to have been quite forgot, till the dismal moment approached, that the reckoning was called for. As this solemn business concerns all the gentlemen, the ladies kept a profound silence; and when the terrible account was brought, they left the pay-master

undisturbed, to enjoy the misery by himself: only the old lady had the hardiness to squint at the sum total, and declared 'it was pretty reasonable considering.'

Our citizen bore his misfortunes with a tolerable degree of patience. He shook his head as he run over every article, and swore he would never buy meat by the ounce again. At length, when he had carefully summed up every figure, he bade the drawer bring change for six pence: then pulling out a leathern purse from a snug pocket in the inside of his waistcoat, he drew out slowly, piece by piece, thirteen shillings; which he regularly placed in two rows upon the table. When the change was brought, after counting it very carefully, he laid down four half-pence in the same exact order: then calling the waiter,—'There,' says he, 'there's your damage—thirteen and two pence——And harkye, there's three-pence over for yourself.' The remaining penny he put into his coat-pocket: and chinking it—'This,' says he, 'will serve me to-morrow to buy a paper of tobacco.'

The family now prepared themselves for going; and as there were some slight drops of rain, madam buttoned up the old gentleman's coat, that he might not spoil his laced waistcoat; and made him flap his hat, over which she tied his pocket handkerchief to save his wig; and as the coat itself (she said) had never been worn but three Sundays, she even parted with her own cardinal, and spread it the wrong side out over his shoulders. In these accoutrements he sallied forth, accompanied by his wife with her upper petticoat thrown over her head, and his daughters with the skirts of their gowns turned up, and their heads muffled up in coloured handkerchiefs. I followed them quite out of the garden: and as they were waiting for their hack to draw up, the youngest Miss asked, 'When shall we come again, papa!'

‘Come again?’ (said he) ‘What a pox, would you ruin me? Once in one’s life is enough; and I think I have done very handsome. Why it would not have cost me above four-pence half-penny to have spent my evening at Sot’s Hole; and what with the cursed coach-hire, and all together, here’s almost a pound gone, and nothing to show for it.’—‘Fie, Mr. Rose, I am quite ashamed for you,’ replies the old lady. ‘You are always grudging me and your girls the least bit of pleasure: and you cannot help grumbling, if we do but go to Little Hornsey to drink tea. I am sure, now they are women grown up, they ought to see a little of the world;—and they shall.’ The old don was not willing to pursue the argument any further; and the coach coming up, he was glad to put an end to the dispute by saying,—‘Come, come, let us make haste, wife; or we shall not get home time enough to have my best wig combed out again; and to-morrow, you know, is Sunday.’

W.

N^o 69. THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1755.

Dignior est vestro nulla puella choro.

TIBULL.

Behold a train of female wits aspire,

With men to mingle in the Muses’s quire.

IN a visit which I paid the other day to a lady of great sense and taste, I was agreeably surprised by having two little volumes put into my hands, which have been lately published under the title of ‘Poems by Eminent Ladies.’ These volumes are, indeed, (as the author of the preface has remarked) ‘the most solid compliment, that can possibly be paid to the fair sex.’ I never imagined, that our nation could boast so many excellent poetesses, (whose works are an honour to their country,) as were here collected together: and it is with the highest satisfaction I can assure my female readers in particular

that I have found a great number of very elegant pieces among the compositions of these ladies, which cannot be surpassed (I had almost said, equalled) by the most celebrated of our male-writers.

The pleasure, which I received from reading these poems, made such an impression on my mind, that at night, as soon as I fell asleep, my fancy presented to me the following dream. I was transported I know not how, to the regions of Parnassus: and found myself in the court of Apollo, surrounded by a great number of our most eminent poets. A cause of the utmost importance was then depending; and the debate was, whether the English ladies, who had distinguished themselves in poetry, should be allowed to hold the same rank, and have the same honours paid them, with the men. As the moderns were not permitted to plead in their own suit, Juvenal was retained on the side of the male poets, and Sappho undertook the defence of the other sex. The Roman Satirist, in his speech at the bar, inveighed bitterly against women in general, and particularly exclaimed against their dabbling in literature: but when Sappho came to set forth the pretensions which the ladies justly had to poetry, and especially in love affairs, Apollo could no longer resist the importunity of the Muses in favour of their own sex. He therefore decreed that all those females, who thought themselves able to manage Pegasus, should immediately show their skill and dexterity in riding him.

Pegasus was accordingly brought out of the stable and the Muses furnished him with a side-saddle. All the ladies, who had courage enough to venture on his back, were prepared to mount: but as a great dispute arose among some of the competitors about precedence, (each of them claiming a right to ride *first*,) it was at length agreed, that they should get *into* the saddle according to seniority.

Upon this a lady advanced; who, though she had

something rather extravagant in her air and deportment, yet she had a noble presence, that commanded at once awe and admiration. She was dressed in an old fashioned habit, very fantastic, and trimmed with bugles and points; such as was worn in the time of King Charles the First. This lady, I was informed, was the Duchess of Newcastle. When she came to mount, she sprung into the saddle with surprising agility; and giving an entire loose to the reins, Pegasus directly set up a gallop, and ran away with her quite out of sight. However, it was acknowledged, that she kept a firm seat, even when the horse went at his deepest rate; and that she wanted nothing but to ride with a curb-bridle. When she came to dismount, Shakspeare and Milton very kindly offered their hand to help her down, which she accepted. Then Euterpe came up to her with a smile, and begged her to repeat those beautiful lines against melancholy, which (she said) were so extremely picturesque. The Duchess, with a most pleasing air, immediately began—

Dull melancholy——

She'll make you start at ev'ry noise you hear,
 And visions strange shall to your eyes appear.
 Her voice is low, and gives an hollow sound;
 She hates the light, and is in darkness found;
 Or sits by blinking lamps, or tapers small,
 Which various shadows make against the wall.
 She loves nought else, but noise which discord makes:
 As croaking frogs, whose dwelling is in lakes;
 The raven hoarse, the mandrake's hollow groan,
 And shrieking owls, that fly i' th' night alone;
 The tolling bell, which for the dead rings out;
 A mill, where rushing waters run about.
 She loves to walk in the still moon-shine night,
 And in a thick dark grove she takes delight;
 In hollow caves, thatch'd houses, and low cells,
 She loves to live, and there alone she dwells.
 There leave her to herself alone to dwell,
 While you and I in mirth and pleasure swell.

All the while that these lines were repeating, *Milton*

seemed very much chagrined; and it was whispered by some, that he was obliged for many of the thoughts in his *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* to this lady's **Dialogue between Mirth and Melancholy*.

The celebrated Orinda, Mrs. Katherine Philips, was next placed in the saddle, amid the shouts and applauses of the Lords Roscommon and Orrery, Cowley, and other famous wits of her time. Her dress was simple, though of a very elegant make: it had no profuse ornaments, and approached very nearly to the cut and fashion of the present age. Though she never ventured beyond a canter or a hand-gallop, she made Pegasus do his paces with so much ease and exactness, that Waller himself owned he could never bring him under so much command. After her Mrs. Killigrew, assisted by Dryden, and several other ladies of that age took their turns to ride: and every one agreed, that (making some allowance for their sex) they could not be excelled by the most experienced riders among the men.

A bold masculine figure now pushed forward in a thin, airy, gay habit, which hung so loose about her, that she appeared to be half undressed. When she came up to Pegasus, she clapped her hand upon the side saddle, and with a spring leaped across it, saying she should never ride him but astride. She made the poor beast frisk and caper, and curvet, and play a thousand tricks, while she herself was quite unconcerned, though she shewed her legs at every motion of the horse, and many of the Muses turned their heads aside blushing. Thalia, indeed, was a good deal pleased with her frolic; and Erato declared, that next to her favourite Sappho she should always prefer this lady. Upon inquiring her name, I found her to be the free-spirited Mrs. Behn. When she was to dismount, Lord Rochester came

* Poems by Eminent Ladies. Vol. II. page 199.

N. B. This lady, it is supposed, wrote before Milton.

up, and caught her in his arms; and repeating part of her *Ode to Desire,

—To a myrtle bower

He led her nothing loth.—

MILTON.

I had now the pleasure to see many ladies of our own times, whose names I was very well acquainted with, advance towards Pegasus. Among the rest I could not but wonder at the astonishing dexterity, with which the admired Mrs. Leapor of Brackley guided the horse, though she had not the least assistance from any body. Mrs. Barber of Ireland was assisted in getting upon the saddle by Swift himself, who even condescended to hold the stirrup while she mounted. Under the Dean's direction she made the horse to pace and amble very prettily: notwithstanding which some declared that she was not equal to her friend and country-woman Mrs. Grierson.

Another lady, a native of the same kingdom, then briskly stepped up to Pegasus, and despising the weak efforts of her husband to prevent her, she boldly jumped into the saddle, and whipping and cutting rode away furiously helter skelter over hedge and ditch, and trampled on every body who came in her road. She took particular delight in driving the poor horse, who kicked and winced all the while, into the most filthy places; where she made him fling about the dirt and mire, with which she bespattered almost every one that came near her. Sometimes, however, she would put a stop to this mad career; and then she plainly convinced us, that she knew as well how to manage Pegasus as any of the females, who had tried before her. Being told that this lady was no other than the celebrated biographer of her own actions Mrs. Pilkington, I had the curiosity to take a nearer view of her; when stepping up towards her, and offering my assistance to help her down, methought she returned my civility

* Poems by Eminent Ladies. Vol. I. page 167.

with such an uncourteous slap on the face, that (though I awaked at the instant) I could not help fancying for some time, that I felt my cheek tingle with the blow. W.

N^o 70. THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1755.

—*Causam hanc justam esse in animum inducite,
Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi* TER.

Write correspondents write, where'er you will;
'Twill save me trouble, and my paper fill.

MY publisher having acquainted me, that he intends to close the volume with this number, I shall take the opportunity to throw together several letters, which I have received in the course of this work and to balance with all my correspondents; at the same time assuring them, that I should be very glad to open a fresh account with them in my next volume.*

In the infancy of this undertaking I was honoured with a very kind billet from a brother of the quill; the terms of which I am sorry it was not in my power to comply with. It was as follows :

Dear Sir,

I can be of great assistance to you, if you want any help. I will write for you every other week, or oftener if you choose it. As a specimen of my powers, I have sent you an essay, which is at your service. It is short, but a very good one. Your's at command,

T. TURNPENNY.

P. S. Please to send by the bearer a guinea.

The contents of the postscript I naturally referred to the consideration of my publisher, who, consequently had a right to determine on the goodness of my friend's essay : but, whatever was the reason, I heard no more of it. The commerce between book-seller and author is, indeed, of very great service,

* This alludes to the division of volumes in the second edition of this work.

especially to the latter: for though I myself must undoubtedly be excepted out of the number, yet it must be confessed, that the most famous wits have owed their support to this pecuniary intercourse. Meat and drink, and the other conveniences of life, are as necessary to an author as pen, ink, and paper; and I remember to have seen in the possession of Mr. Tonson a curious manuscript of the great Dryden himself, wherein he petitions his bookseller to advance a sum of money to his tailor.

The next letter comes likewise from an author, who complains of an evil, which does not, indeed, often affect many of our fraternity! I mean the custom of giving money to servants.

Dear Mr. Town,

I have been happy all this winter in having the run of a nobleman's table, who was pleased to patronise a work of mine, and to which he allowed me the honour of prefixing his name in a dedication. We geniuses have spirit, you know far beyond our pockets; and (besides the extraordinary expence of new clothes to appear decent) I assure you I have laid out every farthing, that I ever received from his lordship's bounty, in tips to his servants. After every dinner I was forced to run the gauntlet through a long line of powdered pickpockets; and could not but look upon it as a very ridiculous circumstance, that I should be obliged to give money to a fellow who was dressed much finer than myself. In such a case, I am apt to consider the showy waistcoat of a foppish footman or butler out of livery, as laced down with the shillings and halfcrowns of the guests.

I would therefore beg of you, Mr. Town, to recommend the poor author's case to the consideration of the gentlemen of the cloth; humbly praying, that they would be pleased to let us go scot-free as well as the clergy: for though a good meal is in truth a very comfortable thing to us, it is enough to blunt

to know Sir, what religion you are of: but by your talk, I fear you are of none at all.

This new doctrine, Sir, that you revile, is the real gospel, which you will find so, if you hear it, and compare it with the scriptures, if you believe any scripture at all. For you say, Sir, that the most extraordinary tenets of religion are very successfully propagated under the sanction of leathern aprons instead of cassocks. Well, and suppose it is: you acknowledge it is received by well-disposed people; and if it is, then it is plain you ridicule it, you are not one of these well-disposed. But, Sir, this new doctrine, as you call it, is not only propagated under the sanction of leathern aprons, by barbers, bricklayers, and the like, but by many of the clergy now in the established church: and if you often went to hear them, but not as a critic to carp at what is there spoken, you would understand more what this new doctrine meant, and whether it drives men to enthusiasm, and the like, or no.

Sir, what you touch on the Moravians, I will not say any thing about or against; for perhaps it is too true. But, Sir, I would advise you to know a little more of religion experimentally for yourself, before you pretend to condemn others. And, Sir, if you are informed, that there will be a mad-house built on the ground where the Foundery stands, or the Methodists' Meeting-house, as you call it, perhaps there may be as many criticising lunatics in it, as religious ones; and very likely more. Sir, I beg you would take care you don't bother your brains too much about other people's affairs, lest I should have the pain, not the pleasure, of seeing you there.

I have just given you a sketch of the ridiculing the new doctrine, and wish you could find some better employ, if so be it was with a leathern apron before you; for I think it would become **you better** than this point does. Sir, I hope you **will excuse**

(who drudges all the rest of the week behind the counter) every Sunday, together with his laced waistcoat and ruffles, puts on the gentleman. Every author, Mr. Town, is a gentleman, if not an esquire, by his profession; and all the players, from King Richard to the Lieutenant of the Tower, are gentlemen.

The body of gentlemen is still more numerous; but I have not leisure at present to climb up to garrets, or dive into cellars after them: I shall only observe, that many of the above-mentioned members of this order die with the same reputation that they lived, and go out of the world like Squire Maclean, or Gentleman Harry.

Your humble Servant, &c.

* * Before I dismiss this new edition of my works, I think it my duty to return thanks to my kind readers for their candid reception of these Papers, as they were separately published, though I cannot but be sensible, that either through haste, inadvertence, or other avocations, they unavoidably abounded with many faults, from which I have endeavoured to clear them as much as possible in their present form. Mr. Faulkner of Dublin is very welcome, therefore, to his Irish edition, printed *literatim* from my folio; and in which, I dare say, the very errors of the press are most religiously preserved.

I cannot but regret, indeed, that there is still wanting one principal ornament to these little volumes: I mean the dedication. Not that there are wanting persons highly deserving of all the praises, which the most obsequious and most devoted author could possibly lavish on them; for in all ages, and in all nations these have always abounded. Latin authors, for example, have never failed to pay their compliments to the illustrious family of the Issimi; such as the *laudatissimi*, the *eminentissimi*, the *commendatissimi*, the *famigeratissimi*, the *doctissimi*, the *noblissimi*, &c. and among our own writers no less

respect has been shewn to the numerous race of the most famous, the most ingenious, the most learned, the most eminent, &c. It is but justice, that those who offer the incense should 'live by the altar.' Yet, notwithstanding I gave notice to any rich citizen, nobleman, or others, that my dedication should be disposed of to the best bidder, I have received no overtures on that head. In the city this course of exchange has not yet been established; and among people of quality, the market has been over-stocked, and flattery is become a mere drug; while some of them, who have taken up the trade themselves, have perhaps, considered me as a rival or interloper in the business.

It remains only, to give an account of the authors concerned in this work. I am sorry that I do not know the names of any of the volunteers, to whom I have been greatly indebted: and as to those, who have engaged for the drudgery of the week, various conjectures have been formed about them. Some are sure, that the papers signed T. are written by Mr. Such a one,—because it is the first letter of his name; and others, by another,—because it is not: O is the mark of the Honourable——, or Lord——; they know it by the style: and W must be the work of a certain famous wit, and no other;—*Aut Erasmus, Aut Diabolus*. But to put the matter out of all doubt, and to satisfy the curiosity of my readers, all I am at liberty at present to divulge is, that none of the papers (to my knowledge) were written by the Honourable——, or Lord——, or——, Esquire; but that those which are marked with a T, and those with an O, and those with a W, (as well as those which hereafter may perhaps be signed N,) are furnished by the ingenious and learned gentleman, who has subscribed his name to this paper.

T, O, W, N.



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